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# JOURNALS

OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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# JOURNALS

OF THE



# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FROM DECEMBER 27, 1867, TO MARCH 4, 1868,  
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

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IN THE THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY  
QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.



SESSION 1867-8.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.





# PROCLAMATIONS.

## CANADA.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.:

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING :

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS Her Majesty the Queen, by Her Letters Patent, under the Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, on the First day of June, in the Thirtieth year of Her Reign, hath been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint me to be Governor General of Canada, with all and every the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belong to the said office; Now Know Ye, and I have therefore, with the advice of The Queen's Privy Council for Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known, and I do hereby make known Her Majesty's said appointment; Of all which Her Majesty's loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at OTTAWA, this FIRST day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

MONCK.

By Command,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Province of }  
Ontario. }

H. W. STISTED.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING :

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of Ontario, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make Known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Legislature or Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Executive Council of Ontario, We have this day given

Orders for issuing our Writs in due form, for calling a Legislature or Parliament in Our said Province, which Writs are to bear date on the SEVENTH day of AUGUST instant, and to be returnable on the TWENTY-FOURTH day or SEPTEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Ontario, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, Companion of The Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major-General in Our Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of TORONTO, in Our said Province, this SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By command.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

Province of }  
Ontario. }

H. W. STISTED.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,  
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

KNOW YE, that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of Ontario, and to have their advice in Legislature or Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Ontario, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, to meet at Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Ontario to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major-General in Our Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of TORONTO, in Our said Province, this SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ontario.*

Canada.—Province of }  
Ontario. }

H. W. STISTED.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,  
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Ontario, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our CITY of TORONTO, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of the Province of Ontario stands called for the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at which time at Our CITY of TORONTO, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature or Parliament of the said Province, at Our City of Toronto, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, Companion of the Order of the Bath, Major-General in Our Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, at Our Government House, in Our CITY of TORONTO, in Our said Province, this TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ontario.*

Canada.—Province of }  
Ontario. }

H. W. STISTED.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,  
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Ontario, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Toronto, on the fourth day of the month of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING :

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of the Province of Ontario stands called for the fourth day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at which time at Our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on FRIDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature or Parliament of the said Province, at Our City of Toronto, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, Companion of the Order of the Bath, Major General in Our Service, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario. At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF TORONTO, in Our said Province, this SECOND day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ontario.*

Canada.—Province of }  
Ontario. }

H. W. STISTED.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Ontario, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Toronto, on the THIRTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—

GREETING :

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of the Province of Ontario, stands Prorogued to the THIRTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to FRIDAY the twenty-seventh day of the month of DECEMBER next, so that neither of you nor any of you, on the said THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, at Our City of Toronto, to appear are to be held and constrained, for We do WILL THAT you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on FRIDAY, the twenty-seventh day of the month of DECEMBER next, at Our CITY of TORONTO aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our Legislature or Parliament of the Province of Ontario, by the Common Council of Our said Province, may by the favor of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, Companion of the Order of the Bath, Major General in Our Service, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of TORONTO, in Our said Province, this TWENTY-EIGHTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ontario.*



Returns.

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of Ontario, pursuant to Writs issued by His Excellency, HENRY WILLIAM STRIED, Companion of the Order of the Bath, Major General in Her Majesty's Service, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, bearing date the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Contituencies.	Returning Officer and Postoffice Address.	Date of Return of Members.	Receipt of Returns.	Members chosen.	Remarks.
Addington	M. P. Roblin, Napance.....	September 20, 1867	September 25, 1867	Edmund John Hooper, Esq.	Prot's'd ag'nst
Algoma	Richard Carney, Sault Ste Marie	" 20, "	" "	Fred. W. Cumberland, "	
Bothwell	John Walker, Bothwell.....	" 24, "	" "	Archibald McKellar, "	
Brant (North Riding)	John Smith, Brantford.....	" 9, "	" "	Hugh Finlayson, "	
Brant (South Riding)	T. S. Shenston, " .....	" 5, "	" "	Hon. E. B. Wood, "	
Brockville (with Township of Elizabethtown)	Joseph Deacon, Brockville.....	" 6, "	" "	William Fitzsimmons, Esq.	
Bruce (North Riding)	William Gunn, Walkerton .....	" 12, "	" "	Donald Sinclair, "	
Bruce (South Riding)	William Sutton, " .....	" 14, "	" "	Edward Blake, "	
Cardwell	D. F. Campbell, Brampton.....	" 24, "	" "	Thomas Swinarton, "	
Carleton	W. F. Powell, Ottawa.....	August 31, "	" "	Robert Lyon, "	
Cornwall (with Township of Cornwall)	J. J. Dickenson, Cornwall.....	September 2, "	" "	Hon. J. S. Macdonald, "	
Dundas	J. P. Cryslor, Morrisburg.....	" 7, "	" "	Simon Cook, Esquire.	
Durham (East Riding)	R. N. Waddell, Cobourg .....	" 8, "	" "	A. T. H. Williams, "	
Durham (West Riding)	Robert Armour, " .....	" 20, "	" "	John McLeod, "	
Elgin (East Riding)	Colin Munro, St. Thomas.....	" 11, "	" "	Solomon Wigle, "	
Elgin (West Riding)	John McKay, " .....	" 9, "	" "	Nicol McColl, "	
Essex	Chas. E. Cosgrain, Sandwich..	" 10, "	" "	Daniel Luton, "	
Frontenac	Thomas A. Corbet, Kingston..	" 9, "	" "	Hon. Sir Henry Smith.	
Glengarry	R. Blackwood, Charlottenburg.	" 9, "	" "	James Craig, Esquire.	
Grenville (South Riding)	W. T. Scott, Prescott.....	" 9, "	" "	McNeil Clarke, "	
Grey (South Riding)	John McDonald, Priceville.....	" 14, "	" "	A. W. Launder, "	
Grey (North Riding)	A. M. Stephens, Owen Sound...	August 21, "	" "	Thomas Scott, "	

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, pursuant to Writs—&c.  
(Continued.)

Constituencies.	Returning Officer and Postoffice Address.	Date of Return of Members.	Receipt of Returns.	Members chosen.	Remarks.
Haldimand .....	J. Martin, Cayuga.....	September 19, 1867	September 24, 1867	Jacob Baxter, Esquire.	
Halton .....	G. C. McKindsey, Milton.....	" 9, "	" 23, "	William Barber, "	
Hamilton .....	J. H. Greer, Hamilton.....	" 7, "	" 17, "	James M. Williams, "	
Hastings (West Riding)...	Wm. H. Ponton, Belleville.....	" 10, "	October 2, "	Ketchum Graham, "	
Hastings (East Riding)...	T. A. Lazier, ".....	" 11, "	September 12, "	Henry Corby, "	
Hastings (North Riding)...	Abr. Diamond, ".....	" 13, "	October 26, "	George H. Boulter, "	
Huron (North Riding).....	J. B. Gordon, Goderich.....	" 11, "	" 21, "	W. T. Hays, "	
Huron (South Riding).....	J. Macdonald, ".....	" 12, "	" 21, "	Robert Gibbons, "	
Kent .....	John Mercet, Chatham.....	" 11, "	September 26, "	John Smith, "	
Kingston .....	W. Ferguson, Kingston.....	" 3, "	" 5, "	M. W. Strange, "	
Lambton .....	James Flintoft, Sarnia.....	" 23, "	" 25, "	Timothy Blair-Pardee, "	
Lanark (North Riding)...	James Thompson, Perth.....	August 27, "	August 30, "	Daniel Galbraith, "	
Lanark (South Riding)...	James Bell, ".....	September 9, "	September 11, "	W. Mc. N. Shaw, "	
Leeds and Grenville (N. R.)	F. G. Dickinson, Brockville.....	" 9, "	" 11, "	Henry D. Smith, "	
Leeds (South Riding).....	O. Jones, ".....	" 9, "	" 17, "	Benjamin Tett, "	
Lennox .....	O. T. Pruyn, Napanee.....	" 2, "	" 7, "	John Stevenson, "	
Lincoln .....	J. A. Woodruff, St. Catharines.	August 21, "	August 22, "	John Chas. Rykert, "	
London .....	W. C. L. Gill, London.....	September 2, "	September 4, "	Hon. John Carling, "	
Middlesex (North Riding)...	James Ferguson, ".....	" 26, "	October 8, "	James S. Smith, "	
Middlesex (West Riding)...	Angus Campbell, Appin.....	" 4, "	September 17, "	Nathaniel Currie, "	
Middlesex (East Riding)...	William Glass, London.....	" 14, "	" 26, "	James Evans, "	
Monck .....	S. S. Haar, Welland.....	" 9, "	" 10, "	George Secord, "	
Niagara (with Township)...	F. M. Whitelaw, Niagara.....	" 16, "	" 19, "	Donald Robertson, "	
Norfolk (South Riding)...	Edmund Decdes, Simcoe.....	" 12, "	" 24, "	Simpson McCall, "	
Norfolk (North Riding)...	William M. Wilson, ".....	" 7, "	" 10, "	James Wilson, "	
Northumberland (E. R.)...	J. M. Grover, Colborne.....	" 5, "	" 6, "	John Eyre, "	

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, pursuant to Writs — &c.  
(Continued.)

Constituencies.	Returning Officer and Postoffice Address.	Date of Return of Members.	Receipt of Returns.	Members chosen.	Remarks.
Northumberland (W. R.), excepting S. Monaghan	R. N. Waddell, Cobourg.....	August 21, 1867	August 22, 1867	Alexander Fraser, Esquire.	
Ontario (North Riding)....	Nelson Reynolds, Whitby.....	September 18, "	"	Thomas Paxton,	"
Ontario (South Riding)....	J. H. Perry, ".....	" 2, "	September 19, "	William McGill,	"
Ottawa.....	G. Sherwood, Ottawa.....	August 29, "	August 31, "	R. W. Scott,	"
Oxford (North Riding)....	Andrew Ross, Woodstock....	September 6, "	September 19, "	George Perry,	"
Oxford (South Riding)....	James Kintrea, ".....	" 12, "	" 16, "	Adam Oliver,	"
Peel.....	Robert Broddy, Brampton....	" 23, "	" 25, "	John Coyne,	"
Perth (North Riding)....	R. Moderwell, Stratford....	" 10, "	" 20, "	Andrew Monteith,	"
Perth (South Riding)....	William Smith, ".....	" 18, "	" 19, "	James Trow,	"
Peterboro' (West Riding)....	P. Pearce, Havelock.....	" 11, "	" 12, "	John Carnegie, Jr.,	"
Peterboro' (East Riding)....	James Hall, Peterborough....	" 10, "	" 12, "	George Read,	"
Prescott.....	Charles P. Treadwell, L'Orignal.	" 6, "	" 9, "	James Boyd,	"
Prince Edward.....	Henry T. Thorpe, Picton....	" 16, "	" 17, "	Absolom Greeley,	"
Renfrew (South Riding)....	John Judge, Eganville.....	" 21, "	" 26, "	John Lorn McDougall,	"
Renfrew (North Riding)....	James Morris, Pembroke....	" 9, "	" 13, "	John Supple,	"
Russell.....	James Keays, Russell.....	" 9, "	" 14, "	William Craig,	"
Simcoe (South Riding)....	George Lount, Barrie.....	August 31, "	" 5, "	Thos. R. Ferguson,	"
Simcoe (North Riding)....	B. W. Smith, ".....	September 13, "	" 17, "	William Lount,	"
Stormont.....	George C. Wood, Cornwall....	" 19, "	" 26, "	William Colquhoun,	"
Toronto (West Riding)....	T. A. McLean, Toronto.....	" 4, "	" 20, "	John Wallis,	"
Toronto (East Riding)....	James Crowther, ".....	" 4, "	" 5, "	Hon. M. C. Cameron,	"
Victoria (North Riding)....	H. Dunsford, Lindsay....	" 18, "	" 20, "	Alex. P. Cockburn,	"
Victoria (South Riding)....	N. McDougall, ".....	August 28, "	" 11, "	Thos. Matchett,	"
Waterloo (North Riding)....	Geo. Davidson, Berlin.....	September 16, "	" 17, "	Moses Springer,	"
Waterloo (South Riding)....	D. McDougall, ".....	" 18, "	" 28, "	Isaac Clemens,	"
Welland.....	Robt. Hobson, Welland.....	" 4, "	" 5, "	William Beatty,	"

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, pursuant to Writs, &c.  
(Continued.)

Constituencies.	Returning Officer and Postoffice Address.	Date of		Receipt of Returns.	Members chosen.	Remarks.
		Return of Members.	Return of Members.			
Wellington (North Riding)	W. Wilson, Guelph.....	"	23, "	October	Robert McKim, "	Return made by J. Webster, Junior Election Clerk.
Wellington (Centre Riding)	James Webster, "	"	21, "	"	Alex. David, Ferrier, "	
Wellington (South Riding)	G. J. Grange, "	"	11, "	September 30,	Peter Gow, "	
Wentworth (North Riding)	E. C. Thomas, Hamilton.....	"	6, "	"	Robert Christie, "	
Wentworth (South Riding)	J. H. Greer, "	"	4, "	"	William Sexton, "	
York (East Riding).....	C. V. Berryman, Yorkville.....	"	10, "	"	H. P. Crosby, "	
York (West Riding).....	T. H. Bull, Toronto.....	"	5, "	"	Thomas Grahame, "	
York (North Riding).....	F. W. Jarvis, "	"	25, "	October	Hon. John Mc-Murrich.	Protested on account of Roll of 1866 being used.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This is to certify that in virtue of a writ of Election dated the twenty-third day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of Lincoln, (Joseph Woodruff, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the Town of Niagara, for the election of a Member to represent the said Town of Niagara in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Donald Robertson, Esquire, who, since his election as Representative of the said Town, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Coroner, by means whereof the seat of the said Donald Robertson, Esquire had become vacant, the Honorable Stephen-Richards has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the thirteenth day of December last past, which is now lodged in my office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, }  
TORONTO, December 27th, 1867.

To CHARLES TODD GILLMOR, ESQUIRE,  
*Clerk, Legislative Assembly, Toronto.*

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VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1867.

This being the first day of the meeting of the First Parliament of the Province of Ontario, for the dispatch of business, the members present took the oath and their seats.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having taken his seat, the Honorable *M. C. Cameron* said:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:*

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present Parliament of the Province of Ontario until a Speaker of the House shall have been chosen, according to law, but that to-morrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the cause of his calling this Parliament.

The Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, addressing himself to the Clerk, moved, seconded by the Honorable *John Carling*, that *John Stevenson*, Esquire, Member representing the County of Lennox do take the Chair of the House as Speaker, which was agreed to unanimously.

And the Clerk having declared *John Stevenson* duly elected, he was conducted to the Chair by the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald* and the Honorable *John Carling*, when he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him to be their Speaker; then the Mace was laid upon the table.

On motion of the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, the House adjourned until half-past one o'clock to-morrow.

TORONTO, Saturday, 28th December, 1867.

*Peter Gow*, Esquire, Member for South Wellington, took the oath and his seat.

The House having met, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House and took his seat on the Throne, and then Mr. Speaker spoke to the following effect:

*May it please your Excellency.*

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Assembly, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen and country, hereby humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may

have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your Excellency's person at all reasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from your Excellency the most favorable consideration.

The Honorable *M. C. Cameron* then said,  
Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to declare to you, that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to Her Majesty's person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Excellency upon all reasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction.

His Excellency then said.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :*

In accordance with the provisions of a Statute of the Imperial Parliament for the Federal Union of the British North American Provinces, and for the erection of separate Local Governments in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I have been deputed, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to open the First Session of the Legislature of Ontario. I rejoice at the opportunity which has been thus afforded to me, of welcoming the Representatives of the People in this city, so long known as the Capital of Upper Canada.

This day is the commencement of a new and important era in our political annals. We are met together under the authority of the British Crown, to enter upon a more extended application, than we have hitherto enjoyed, of the principle of local self-government. For years past it has been the aim and effort of Upper Canada to secure a more direct and unlimited control over her own local affairs, than was attainable whilst in Legislative alliance with another Province. Sensible of the many advantages which have accrued to both sections from this Union, since its accomplishment in the year 1841, the people of Western Canada have, nevertheless, desired a wider and more elastic governmental system, which, while it should strengthen and consolidate British Dominion on this continent, should also afford larger opportunities for their own particular growth and expansion. This object we have now obtained through the beneficent interposition of the mother country.

The provision for the future Government of this Province is, in one respect, peculiar and exceptional. It confers upon you, gentlemen, the exclusive privilege of framing laws in relation to matters within your jurisdiction, unaided and unchecked by the supervisory control of another Chamber. It remains for you to justify, by your wisdom, moderation and forethought, the confidence so freely reposed in you by the Imperial Government.

You begin your Legislative labours with resources at your disposal large enough to justify the hope that they will prove adequate not only for the actual requirements of Government, but also to satisfy the wants of this rapidly improving country.

It will devolve upon you to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding these resources, and of augmenting, as far as possible, the public wealth. I would earnestly press upon your attention the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands, by affording to the working classes of Europe, and to the young men of our own Province, additional inducements to settle and remain amongst us. The enactment of a liberal Homestead Law, with a free grant of land to *bona fide* settlers, would, I apprehend, prove of inestimable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

I am authorized to inform you that arrangements are in progress for the speedy appointment of Arbitrators for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, under the 142nd section of the British North American Act. When these gentlemen shall have completed their labours a copy of their Report shall be laid before you.

The expenses hitherto attending the establishment of a Local Government in this Province have been necessarily incurred upon the sole responsibility of the several heads of Public Departments appointed therein, but I have directed detailed accounts of all such expenditure to be submitted to you for your approval and sanction. I have also caused estimates of the anticipated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, to be prepared, which I commend to your careful attention, relying upon your readiness to make suitable provision for the exigencies of the public service within that period.

In carrying out the special objects for which you have been constituted as a Legislative body, you will also be required to bestow your most serious consideration upon such applications as may be made to you for the incorporation of companies for Provincial purposes, or for the promotion of local works and undertakings. And it must be your endeavour, while affording due encouragement to individual enterprise, to protect the interests of the public at large, from the consequences of rash or ill-advised speculations.

In the fulfilment of these onerous and responsible duties, I have the utmost confidence in your zeal and fidelity to the trust committed to you by the Constitution, and in your loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of Our Gracious Sovereign. But I would beseech you always to remember that while your immediate functions are limited to matters of local concern, you form the most prominent and populous portion of a new-born Dominion, which, I venture to hope, will, ere long, extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and be the home of a vast multitude of thriving and contented subjects of the British Crown. Your own position in this new Confederacy, weighty and influential as it now is, will hereafter become relatively of increasing magnitude, according to the degree of prudence, sagacity and forethought you may evince in the management of the important interests entrusted to your care.

May the blessing of Almighty God accompany your deliberations, and make them conduce to the public welfare and to the lasting happiness of the people of Ontario!

On motion of the Honorable *John Sandfield Macdonald*,

A Bill was introduced, entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace." Said Bill was then read a first time, second reading this day fortnight.

Four petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

On motion of the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*,

*Resolved*,—That the votes and proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

*Resolved*,—That select standing Committees of this House for the present session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On privileges and elections. 2. On Railways. 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills. 4. On Standing Orders—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Resolved*,—That if anything shall come in question touching the return or election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate; and all Members returned upon double returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

*Resolved*,—That if it shall appear that any person has been elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavored so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery, or other corrupt practices.

*Resolved*,—That the offer of any money, or other advantage, to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending, or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

*Resolved*,—That the Speech of His Excellency to the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration on Monday next.

*Resolved*,—That the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings of the House of Commons of Canada, be, until altered, the Rules, Orders and Proceedings of this House, as far as practicable.

On motion of the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

TORONTO, Monday, 30th December, 1867.

Eighteen petitions were brought up, and laid upon the table.

On motion of the Hon. *John McMurich*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for a return, showing the amount of any sum or sums of money transferred to the credit of this Province by the General Government, since the 1st of July last, with dates. Also, the amounts collected from any other source of revenue; where such have been, and now are deposited, and whether any part thereof carries interest, and if so, what rate, and upon what amount.

Mr. *Coyne* moved, seconded by Mr. *Greeley*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of this Session, and to assure His Excellency:—

1. That we heartily congratulate His Excellency on his being deputed, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to open the First Session of the Legislature of Ontario, and on the satisfaction experienced by him of welcoming the Representatives of the People in this City, so long known as the Capital of Upper Canada.

2. That we agree with His Excellency that this day is the commencement of a new and important era in our political annals. That we are met together under the authority of the British Crown, to enter upon a more extended application than we have hitherto enjoyed of the principle of local self-government. That for years past it has been the aim and effort of Upper Canada to secure a more direct and unlimited control over her own local affairs, than was attainable in Legislative alliance with another Province. That sensible of the many advantages which have accrued to both sections from this Union, since its accomplishment in the year 1841, the people of Western Canada have, nevertheless, desired a wider and more elastic governmental system, which, while it should strengthen and consolidate British Dominion on this continent, should also afford larger opportunities for their own particular growth and expansion. And that this object has now been obtained through the beneficent interposition of the mother country.

3. That we are impressed with the force of the observation of His Excellency that the provision for the future Government of this Province is, in one respect, peculiar and exceptional, which confers upon us the exclusive privilege of framing laws in relation to matters within our jurisdiction, unaided and unchecked by the supervisory control of another Chamber, and that it remains for us to justify by our wisdom, moderation, and forethought the confidence so freely reposed in us by the Imperial Government.

4. That we learn with satisfaction that we begin our Legislative labors with resources at our disposal large enough to justify the hope that they will prove adequate not only for the actual requirements of Government, but also to satisfy the wants of this rapidly improving country.

5. That we are fully sensible of the responsibility which devolves upon us when called upon to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding these resources, with the view of augmenting, as far as possible, the public wealth. That we will not fail to have our attention specially directed to the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands, by affording to the working classes of Europe and to the young men of our own Province additional inducements to settle and remain amongst us, and that we



agree with the suggestion of His Excellency that the enactment of a liberal Homestead Law, with a free grant of land to *bona fide* settlers, would prove of inestimable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

6. That we are pleased at being informed that arrangements are in progress for the speedy appointment of Arbitrators for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities properties and assets of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, under the 142nd section of the British North American Act. And that the report of their labors when completed shall be laid before us.

7. That we are aware that the expenses hitherto attending the establishment of a Local Government in this Province have been necessarily incurred upon the sole responsibility of the several heads of Public Departments appointed therein, the details of which accounts and of all such expenditure have been directed by His Excellency to be submitted to us for our approval and sanction. That the estimates of the anticipated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, which His Excellency has directed to be prepared, will receive our careful attention and that His Excellency may rely upon our readiness to make suitable provision for the exigencies of the public service within that period.

8. That in carrying out the special objects for which we have been constituted as a Legislative body, we will not omit to bestow our most serious consideration upon such applications as may be made to us for the incorporation of companies for Provincial purposes or for the promotion of local works and undertakings. And that we shall endeavor, while affording due encouragement to individual enterprise, to protect the interests of the public at large, from the consequences of rash or ill-advised speculations.

9. That in the fulfilment of these onerous and responsible duties, we thank His Excellency for the confidence he has been pleased to express in our zeal and fidelity to the trust committed to us by the Constitution, and in our loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of Our Gracious Sovereign. And in reminding us that while our immediate functions are limited to matters of local concern, we form the most prominent and populous portion of a new-born Dominion, which, with His Excellency, we venture to hope, will ere long extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and be the home of a vast multitude of thriving and contented subjects of the British Crown. And that we feel that our position in this new Confederacy, which His Excellency has described as being now weighty and influential, will hereafter become relatively of increasing magnitude according to the degree of prudence, sagacity and forethought which we may evince in the management of the important interests entrusted to our care.

10. That we fervently join with His Excellency in invoking that the blessing of Almighty God may accompany our deliberations, and make them conduce to the public welfare and to the lasting happiness of the people of Ontario.

The said address was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented to His Excellency, by such Members of the House as are of the Executive Council of this Province.

The said Resolutions being read a second time were agreed to.

On motion of Honorable Attorney-General *Macdonald*, the said Resolutions were referred to a select committee to draft an address in conformity thereto.

Honorable Attorney-General *Macdonald* then reported the draft of an address in conformity thereto.

*May it please Your Excellency :*

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your gracious speech at the opening of this session.

We heartily congratulate your Excellency on your being deputed, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to open the First Session of the Legislature of Ontario, and on the satisfaction experienced by you of welcoming the Representatives of the People in this City, so long known as the Capital of Upper Canada.

We agree with your Excellency that this day is the commencement of a new and important era in our political annals. We are met together under the authority of the British

Crown, to enter upon a more extended application than we have hitherto enjoyed of the principle of local self-government. For years past it has been the aim and effort of Upper Canada to secure a more direct and unlimited control over her own local affairs, than was attainable in Legislative alliance with another Province. That, sensible of the many advantages which have accrued to both sections from this Union, since its accomplishment in the year 1841, the people of Western Canada have, nevertheless, desired a wider and more elastic governmental system, which, while it should strengthen and consolidate British Dominion on this continent, should also afford larger opportunities for their own particular growth and expansion. This object has now been obtained through the beneficent interposition of the mother country.

We are impressed with the force of the observation of your Excellency that the provision for the future Government of this Province is, in one respect, peculiar and exceptional, which confers upon us the exclusive privilege of framing laws in relation to matters within our jurisdiction, unaided and unchecked by the supervisory control of another Chamber, and that it remains for us to justify by our wisdom, moderation and forethought the confidence so freely reposed in us by the Imperial Government.

We learn with satisfaction that we begin our Legislative labors with resources at our disposal large enough to justify the hope that they will prove adequate not only for the actual requirements of Government, but also to satisfy the wants of this rapidly improving country.

We are fully sensible of the responsibility which devolves upon us when called upon to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding these resources, with the view of augmenting, as far as possible, the public wealth. We will not fail to have our attention specially directed to the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands, by affording to the working classes of Europe and to the young men of our own Province additional inducements to settle and remain amongst us, and we agree with the suggestion of your Excellency, that the enactment of a liberal Homestead Law, with a free grant of land to *bona fide* settlers, would prove of inestimable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

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We are aware that the expenses hitherto attending the establishment of a Local Government in this Province have been necessarily incurred upon the sole responsibility of the several heads of Public Departments appointed therein, the details of which accounts and of all such expenditure have been directed by Your Excellency to be submitted to us for our approval and sanction. The estimates of the anticipated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, which your Excellency has directed to be prepared, will receive our careful attention, and your Excellency may rely upon our readiness to make suitable provision for the exigencies of the public service within that period.

In carrying out the special objects for which we have been constituted as a Legislative body, we will not omit to bestow our most serious consideration upon such applications as may be made to us for the incorporation of companies for Provincial purposes or for the promotion of local works and undertakings. And we shall endeavor, while affording due encouragement to individual enterprise, to protect the interests of the public at large from the consequences of rash or ill-advised speculations.

In the fulfilment of these onerous and responsible duties, we thank your Excellency for the confidence you have been pleased to express in our zeal and fidelity to the trust committed to us by the Constitution, and in our loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of Our Gracious Sovereign. And in reminding us that while our immediate functions are limited to matters of local concern, we form the most prominent and populous portion of a new-born Dominion, which, with your Excellency, we venture to hope, will ere long extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and be the home of a vast multitude of thriving and contented subjects of the British Crown. And we feel that our position in

this new Confederacy, which your Excellency has described as being now weighty and influential, will hereafter become relatively of increasing magnitude according to the degree of prudence, sagacity and forethought which we may evince in the management of the important interests entrusted to our care.

We fervently join with your Excellency in invoking that the blessing of Almighty God may accompany our deliberations, and make them conduce to the public welfare and to the lasting happiness of the people of Ontario.

On motion of Honorable Attorney-General *Macdonald*, the House adjourned till Wednesday, 8th of January, 1868, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

TORONTO, Wednesday, 8th January, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House—Statement of Earnings and Expenditure of the Northern Railway Company of Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

Annual Report and List of Shareholders of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1866-7.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

Return from the Registrar of the County of Stormont of fees and emoluments received for year ended 31st December, 1865.

Annual Statement of the Kingston General Hospital, with Financial Statements, and Medical Statistics for the year 1866.

Forty petitions were brought up and laid on the Table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain Ratepayers of York and Ontario Counties, praying for a Charter to construct a Railway from Toronto to Lake Nipissing.

Of certain Ratepayers of the City of Toronto, praying for a Charter to Construct the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway.

Of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ontario and others, praying for the Incorporation of Ontario College.

Of the County Council of Kent, praying that the Erie and Niagara Railway Company have power to extend their line.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Macdonald*, Bill (No. 2) was introduced intituled "An Act to repeal Chap. 13 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, so far as the same relates to Ontario; to authorize the publication of an Ontario Gazette, and to make provision for enquiries concerning public matters and official notices." Second reading on Friday.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Macdonald*, a Standing Committee on Printing was appointed, composed of Sir Henry Smith, Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Macdonald*, Messrs. *McKellar*, *Galbraith*, *Fraser*, *Beatty*, *Greely*, *R. W. Scott* and *Tett*, with power to report from time to time, and to send for persons, papers and records, and that the rule of this House, requiring notice, be dispensed with, in so far as respects this motion.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Macdonald*, a Special Committee of ten members was appointed to prepare, and report with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, and that it be composed of Honorable Messrs. *Macdonald*, *Carling* and Sir *Henry Smith*, Messrs. *McKellar*, *Blake*, *Lyon*, *J. M. Williams*, *Beatty*, *Cockburn* and *Rykert*.

Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners." Second reading on Friday.

Sir *Henry Smith* introduced Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act respecting the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly." Second reading on Monday.

Also, Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act for the Independence of the Legislative Assembly." Second reading on Monday.

Also, Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act in Amendment of Assessment Act of Upper Canada, and to follow Section 72." Second reading on Monday.

Also, Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act to Amend Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled 'An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislature.'" Second reading on Monday.

Also, Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act to Amend the Laws of Evidence. Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill (No. 9), intituled "An Act respecting Voluntary Conveyances." Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, a return was ordered to be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery from the records of the elections to this House, showing the aggregate numbers of votes polled for each candidate in each electoral division in which there has been a contest, and the total number polled in each such division, and the number of votes on the voters' lists of the same respectively, and the population in each constituency, as shown by the last census.

Also, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before this House a return of the public moneys expended in respect of the elections for this House in the respective electoral divisions—distinguishing the particular services for which the payments were made, as allowed to the Returning Officers, and also the names of all parties to whom such moneys were paid on behalf of the Government, and by the Returning Officers.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, January 9th, 1868.

Mr. *J. Supple*, member for North Riding of Renfrew, took the oath and his seat.

Thirty-two petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

From the County Council of Wellington, praying amendments to the Act imposing a tax on dogs.

From Rev. *C. E. Thomson*, praying to be appointed Librarian to this House.

From inhabitants of Nichol, praying that a charter to the Licensed Victuallers be not granted.

Also from inhabitants of Mariposa.

Also from inhabitants of Bruce and Saugeen.

Also from inhabitants of Salem and vicinity, in the Township of Nichol.

Also from inhabitants of Kincardine and Bruce.

Also from inhabitants of Huron.

Also, from inhabitants of Woford and Merrickville.

Also, from inhabitants of Marlborough.

Also, from inhabitants of Emily.

Also, from inhabitants of Markham.

Also, from inhabitants of King, praying for the same.

From the County Council of Peel, praying that the Charter for the Central Railway Company be revived.

From the County Council of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, praying amendments to the Act imposing a tax on Dogs.

From Annie E. Roche, of Port Hope, praying amendments to Act 24th Vict., and vesting certain real estate in the hands of trustees.

From the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. John's Church, in Port Hope, praying for an Act vesting certain property in their trust.

From the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, praying for aid.

Mr. *Greeley*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented the following as their first report:

The Committee have had submitted to them the several Tenders for the Printing, Printing Paper and the Binding required for the service of the House for the present Session, together with the contracts, as based on the lowest Tenders, which the Committee respectfully recommend for the sanction of your Honorable House.

The Contractor for the Printing is Mr. *Samuel Beatty*.

The Contractors for the Binding and Printing paper are Messieurs *Robertson & Cook*.

The Committee would also recommend the following as a scale for the printing and distributing of printed Documents:—

DAILY VOTES.

(To be printed in Royal Octavo form.)

82 Members, 8 Copies each.....	650	copies.
Executive Offices, Local and Dominion.....	50	"
Newspapers, 1 Copy each.....	250	"
To Members House of Commons and of the Senate from Ontario.....	150	"
Reserve .....	94	"

Total.....1,200 copies.

And for the Journals 650 Copies extra.

PUBLIC BILLS DOCUMENTS, AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

82 Members, 3 Copies each.....	246	copies.
Executive Offices, Local and Dominion.....	50	"
Newspapers, 1 Copy each.....	250	"
To Members House of Commons and of the Senate from Ontario.....	150	"
Reserve .....	54	"

Total..... 750 copies.

PRIVATE BILLS.

82 Members, 1 Copy each.....	82	copies.
Offices.....	25	"
Reserve.....	43	"

Total.....150 copies.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

82 Members, 1 Copy each.....	82	copies.
Offices.....	25	"
Reserve.....	143	"

Total.....250 copies.

## BOUND VOLUMES, JOURNALS, &amp;C., SESSIONAL PAPERS.

82 Members, 2 Copies each.....	164	copies.
Outside Distribution, say.....	200	"
Library Exchanges.....	40	"
Reserve.....	96	"
Total.....	500	
Members of the Senate and House of Commons from Ontario.....	150	
	650	

To be struck off from the same impression as the Daily Votes, leaving out the En-dorse, and Notices of Motions.

The Committee also recommend that the Bills be not re-printed for the third reading but that they be passed and sanctioned, as passed through the several stages in the House; that they be then re-printed for the Statutes and from the same impression extra copies be struck off for distribution, the number of which, as also of the statutes, to be decided at a future time.

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. GREELEY,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. *Greely*, the above report was concurred in, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert* an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing the number of Licenses granted, since 1860, to cut timber on the wild lands of this Province, the persons to whom the same have been granted, the extent of Territory embrace in each of the said Licenses, the price agreed to be paid for the same, the amount at present due to the Government, the conditions of said Licenses, and the names of all persons at present recognized by the Government as holding any timber licenses. Also, so far as practicable, what portions of said lands are fit for agricultural purposes.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, a Special Committee was appointed to examine and report upon the several amendments proposed to be made during the present session in the Municipal and Assessment Acts, and to consider the working of these acts, to whom all petitions and bills, in respect to the said acts, shall be referred, with power to said Committee to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill, to be composed of the Honorable Messrs. Carling, Wood, Cameron, Messrs. McKellar, Grahame (York), Currie, Fitzsimmons, Gibbons, Pardee, Graham (Hastings), Galbraith, Greely, McCall (Norfolk), Coyne, Wigle, McLeod, Barber, Ferrier and Rykert.

Honorable Mr. *Cameron* presented return to an address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated December 30, 1867, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a return, showing the amount of any sum or sums of money transferred to the credit of this House by the Dominion Government since the 1st day of July last, with dates; also, the amounts collected from any other source of revenue—where such funds have been, and are deposited, and whether any part now thereof carries interest, and if so, upon what amount.

Return (in part) to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 8th January, 1868, praying that he will order to be laid before the House a return of Public Monies expended at the late elections to the Legislative Assembly in the several Electoral Divisions, &c.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Friday, 10th January, 1868.

Twenty-eight petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Yonge.

Also, of certain other inhabitants of the Township of North Crosby.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Yonge.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of South Crosby.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Wolford.

Also, of certain other inhabitants of the Township of Wolford.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Kemptville and the Township of Oxford.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Saugeen.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Arran.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Drummond.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Yarmouth.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Bayham.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Clarke.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Pakenham.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Howick.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of St. Vincent.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Blenheim.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Port Dover.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Huron.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the township of Yarmouth.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Elizabethtown.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Moore.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Wyoming, praying that a Charter be not granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

From certain inhabitants of the County of Elgin.

Also, from the Mayor and Council of the Town of St. Thomas.

Also, from certain other inhabitants of the County of Elgin.

Also, from certain other inhabitants of the County of Elgin.

Also, from the Reeve and Council of North Dorchester.

Also, from certain inhabitants of the County of Welland.

Also, from certain other inhabitants of the County of Welland.

Also, from certain inhabitants of the County of Essex, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

From the Municipal Council for the Township of North Elmsley, for amendments to the act imposing a tax on dogs.

From the Board of Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, for a grant of money.

From the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, for an Act to incorporate them.

From Young Mens' Christian Association, for an Act to incorporate them.

From the Township Council of Proton, that the lands sold to residents be reduced in price.

From certain Freeholders and Householdors of the County of Grey, for a reorganization of the Crown Lands system.

The Honorable Mr. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, from the Select Committee on Standing Committees, made the following report :

*To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.*

The Select Committee appointed to prepare and report upon the list of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by your Honorable House, have considered the subject of appointments to such several Committees and respectfully recommend that the same be composed as follows :

*Committee on Standing Orders.*

Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Barber, Beatty, Boulter, Carnegie, Clarke, Clemens, Cook, Corby, Coyne, Ferrier, Finlayson, Fraser, Gow, Greely, Luton, Matchett, McGill, McKim, McLeod, Oliver, Paxton, Read, Rykert, Secord, Sinclair, Smith (Kent), Smith (Leeds), Strange, Springer, Swinarton, Wallis, Wigle, Wilson,—34.

*Committee on Railways.*

Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Carling, Wood, Richards, Messrs. Beatty, Christie, Cockburn, Coyne, Craig (Glengarry), Cumberland, Currie, Ferguson, Fraser, Gow, Graham (Hastings), Hays, Lyon, McCall (Norfolk), McDougall, McKellar, McLeod, McMurrich, Perry, Rykert, Scott (Ottawa), Shaw, Sinclair, Smith, (Frontenac), Trow, Williams (Hamilton).—31.

*Committee on Private Bills.*

Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Carling, Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Coyne, Craig (Russell), Cumberland, Evans, Eyre, Galbraith, Gibbons, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Lyon, Monteith, McDougall, Oliver, Pardee, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Middlesex), Williams (Durham).—26.

*Committee on Privileges and Elections.*

Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Richards, Messrs. Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Colquhoun, Crosby, Evans, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Gow, Graham (York), Hays, Hooper, Monteith, McColl (Elgin), McKellar, McMurrich, Pardee, Paxton, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Springer, Supple, Tett.—29.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. MACDONALD, Chairman.

Committee Rooms, January 10th, 1868.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Macdonald* the above report was concurred in.

Mr. *Ferguson* introduced Bill (No. 10), intituled "An Act to amend an Act to amend and consolidate the Acts to impose a tax on Dogs, and to provide for the protection of Sheep in Upper Canada." Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *McLeod* introduced Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act to amend chapter fifty-one of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of Victoria, intituled "an Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada (Ontario)." Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *McLeod* introduced Bill (No. 12) intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the assessment of property in Upper Canada (Ontario)." Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill (No. 13) intituled "An Act respecting disqualifications of members of the Legislative Assembly." Second reading on Monday.



On motion of Mr. *Blake*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a statement showing amounts received by each Registrar in Ontario for each year, for which returns on oath shall have been made, up to the date of the statement, and the dates of such returns, and the names and counties of the Registrars, if any, who have not made returns under oath, in pursuance of the statute in that behalf; and also, of any reports presented by the Inspector of Registry Offices.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Monday, 13th January, 1868.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that—

Pursuant to the Thirty-first Section of chap. 7, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada intituled "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," I do hereby appoint the Hon. Sir Henry Smith, Member for the County of Frontenac; the Hon. John McMurrich, Member for the North Riding of the County of York; Richard W. Scott, Esquire, Member for the City of Ottawa; James Boyd, Esquire, Member for the County of Prescott; William M. Shaw, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of Lanark; and Frederick W. Cumberland, Esquire, Member for the District of Algoma, to be Members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of January, 1868.

JOHN STEVENSON,

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly.*

Twenty-six petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Wolfe Island.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Nottawa.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Drummer.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Kincardine.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Hiawatha.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Euphemia.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Beckwith.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Tilbury West.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Marmora.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Morris and Turnbury, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Erie and Niagara Railway Company,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Elgin.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent.

Also, of the Reeve and Council of the Township of Niagara, praying for an extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Montague, praying for a reduction of the qualification of Voters.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Elmsley, praying for a grant to build a Bridge.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Peel, praying that an Act be passed authorizing the return of certain moneys from the County of York to Peel.

Of *George Macbeth*, praying for the construction of a Railway.

Of the Township Council of Kenyon, praying for amendments to the Act imposing a tax on dogs.

Of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, praying for an Act to separate the Townships of Harcourt, and Bruton from the United Townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Harcourt and Bruton.

Of the residents, in the Vicinity of the proposed Buckhorn Road, praying for the construction of that Road.

Of the residents of the Town of Guelph, for an Act of Incorporation.

Of *Austin Burke*, carpenter, for an Act to confirm conveyances.

Of *William Nelis* and others, praying for an investigation of the conduct of *William Taylor* and *John Adair*.

Of the County Council of Middlesex, respecting Common Schools.

Of the same, respecting the Assessment Laws.

Of the same, respecting Jurors and Juries.

Of the same, respecting Houses of Industry and Refuge.

Of *Isaac Carling*, Esquire, praying for an Enquiry into the Election for the South Riding of Huron.

Sir *Henry Smith* introduced, Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act for the better protection of Game in the Province of Ontario." Second reading on Wednesday.

On motion of the Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the House resolved to form itself into a Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to repeal Cap. 20 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavern Keepers, so far as the same relates to the Province of Ontario."

2. That there shall be paid to Her Majesty, over and above all other duties or sums payable thereon on each License, to be hereafter issued, to sell spirituous liquors to be drunk upon the premises, in any Hotel, Tavern, House, Vessel, or place, a duty of Twelve Dollars, if such place be within the Municipal limits of any City. A duty of Ten Dollars if the same be within the Municipal limits of any Incorporated Town, and a duty of Five Dollars if the same be not within the limits of any such City or Town, or the license be for a vessel.

3. That with a view of better collecting the said duty, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the issue of stamped paper, on which shall be written or printed, as he may direct, Licenses of the several values as described in the second resolution, and that no Tavern License which shall not be so stamped and signed by the Treasurer of this Province, shall be of any effect, but the party holding an unstamped license shall be held to be unlicensed, and be liable to all penalties imposed by any Act, or by any By-law, on persons selling spirituous liquors without license.

4. That one or more persons in every County and City in this Province may be appointed to deliver and distribute such Licenses to any Municipal Corporation applying for the same—for which service he shall be allowed on each license, \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. on the amount thereof, and he shall countersign every such License issued by him.

5. And the sums received for such duties shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

Mr. *Coyne* introduced Bill (No. 15) intituled "A Bill to amend Section 397 of the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada. Second reading on Wednesday.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the House resolved to form itself into a Committee of the whole on Tuesday, to consider the following resolutions:—

1st. That all duties' revenues and moneys whatsoever, of the Province of Ontario, over which the Legislature of this Province has, or hereafter may have, the power of appropriation, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be called the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, to be appropriated for the public service of this Province, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

2. That the said Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management and receipt thereof; such costs, *charges and expenses being subject*, nevertheless, to be reviewed and audited in the manner directed by any act of the Legislature.

3. That the Legislative Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution or bill for the appropriation of any part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any other tax or impost to any person, which has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor to the said Legislative Assembly, during the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, or Bill is passed.

4. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, in his discretion, invest any surplus of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, not required for the public service, in the Debentures, or other public securities of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill (No. 16) intituled "An Act to amend Chapter 35 of the Con. Stat. of Upper Canada, intituled "an Act respecting Attorneys-at-Law." Second reading on Wednesday.

Mr. *Hooper* introduced Bill (No. 17) intituled "An Act respecting the attachment of debts in Division Courts." Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Mr. *J. M. Williams*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for a return of all papers and contracts connected with the Hamilton and Port Dover Road.

On motion of Mr. *McLeod*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a return showing the number of employees in the House, and in the various Departments under the control of Government, with their respective duties and salaries.

On motion of Mr. *S. McCall*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a return from the Crown Lands Department, showing the quantity of Lands sold and unsold on Long Point (Lake Erie,) with the name or names of each purchaser, quantity purchased, price per acre, amount paid thereon, balance remaining unpaid, quantity patented, name of each patentee, and if any reservations for road for landing purposes have been made—if so, to what extent, bounding on the shores of Lake Erie and Long Point.

On motion of Mr. *Boyd*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a Return of the names and residences of Crown Land Agents, the fees which they received, and the total sales made by them from 1st July, 1866, to 1st July, 1867.

On motion of Mr. *Blake* an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of all papers and documents touching the dismissal of Mr. Hammond from the Registrarship of Bruce, and of the evidence on which such dismissal was founded.

The following Bills were severally read a second time and committed for to-morrow :

No. 2. To authorize the publication of an Ontario Gazette.

No. 3. To provide for the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.

No. 4. Respecting the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Alphabetical List of the names of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, prepared pursuant to the 46th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections :

Barber W., Baxter Dr. J., Beatty W. Blake Edward, Boulter G. H., Boyd J., Cameron Hon. M. C., Carling Hon. J., Carnegie J., Christie R., Clark M., Clemens I., Cockburn A. P., Colquhoun A., Cook Simon, Corby E., Coyne J., Craig J., Craig W., Crosby H. P., Cumberland F. W., Carrie N., Evans J., Eyre J., Ferguson J. R., Ferrier A. D., Finlayson H., Fitzsimmons W., Fraser A., Galbraith D., Gibbons R., (Election contested) Gow P., Graham R., Grahame T., Greely A., Hays W. T., Hooper E. J., Lauder A.

W., Lount W., Luton D., Lyon R., Macdonald Hon. J. S., Matchett T., Monteith A., McCall S., McColl Nicol, McDougall J. L., McGill Dr., McKellar A., McKim R., McLeod J., McMurrich Hon. J., Oliver A., Pardee T. B., Paxton Thomas, Perry G., Read G., Richards Hon. S., Rykert J. C., Scott J., Scott R. W., Secord G., Sexton W., Shaw W. M., Sinclair D., Smith J., Smith Sir H., Smith H. D., Smith J. S., Stevenson J., (Speaker), Strange M. W., Springer M., Supple J., Swinarton T., Tett B., Trow J., Wallis J., Wigle S., Williams A. T. H., Williams J. M., Wilson J., Wood Hon. E. B.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Tuesday, 14th January, 1868.

Seventeen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Town of Wallaceburgh.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Pittsburg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Northumberland.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Pickering and Scarboro'.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Nottawasaga and Mulmer.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Lambton.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Walpole.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Thurlow.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Pickering.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Randon.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Maryborough.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Huron, praying that a charter be not granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Corporation of the County of Lambton, praying for a reduction of the Franchise of Voters.

Of the same, praying for an amendment to Section 413 of the Act respecting Municipal Institutions of Canada.

Of the same, praying that the propriety of striking out Section 341 of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 51, may be considered.

Of the Corporation of the City of London, praying the exemption from taxation of certain articles.

Of the same, praying for the appointment of an additional Associate Coroner, and recommending Dr. R. Hobbs.

Of the President and Directors of the Royal Niagara Hotel, praying for a special Act to incorporate them.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Huron, praying for the amendment of the Municipal, Assessment, Sheep, and Agricultural Acts.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough, praying for an Act to Legalize the resurveys of the Townships of Harvey and Burleigh.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough, praying for an amendment to the Act 24 Vic., Cap. 61.

Of the Corporation of the College of St. Jérôme, Berlin; also of certain inhabitants of the County of Waterloo, praying that a grant be made to the College of St. Jerome, Berlin.

Of the County Council of Peterborough, praying for an Act to extend Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Railway and Mining Company northward to Chemong Lake.

Of the Settlers of the Townships of Macaulay, Stephenson and Brunell, praying for the Construction of Roads and the Survey of a new Township.

Of certain Settlers of the Township of Draper, praying for a grant of \$300 to build a Bridge.

Of certain inhabitants of the Counties of Victoria and Simcoe, for the construction of a dam.

Of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, praying for a Special Act of Incorporation.

Of the President and Board of Directors of the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance, praying for an Amendment to their Act of Incorporation.

Of certain inhabitants of the Province of Ontario, praying that a grant be made to the St. Jerome College, Berlin.

Mr. *Rykert*, from Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following petitions :—

Of the Erie and Niagara Railway Company, for an Act to extend their Railway from the Village of Fort Erie to some point on the Detroit River.

Of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, for an Act to incorporate "Ontario College."

Of Anne Roche, for an Act to amend an Act, 24 Vict. chap. 135.

Of the Rector, and Churchwardens of St. John's Church, Port Hope, for an Act vesting certain property in their Trust.

Of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, for an Act of Incorporation.

Of Z. Burnham and others, praying for an Act to construct a Railway from Port Perry to Lake Ontario.

Of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, for an Act to amend their charter.

The Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to Nine Members.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert* the foregoing report was adopted.

Hon. Sir *Henry Smith*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, reported :—

That the Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine members, and that Rule 80 be suspended in that behalf.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Mr. *McKellar* introduced Bill (No. 20), intituled "The Erie and Niagara Railway Extension Act." Referred to Committee on Railways.

Mr. *Oliver* introduced Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act for the Protection of Butter and Cheese Manufacturers." Second reading on Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. *Wood* introduced Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act to Amend the Act Incorporating the Wellington, Gray and Bruce Railway Company." Referred to Committee on Railways.

The following Bills were introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills :

Hon. Sir *Henry Smith* Bill (No. 18) intituled "An Act to Incorporat<sup>e</sup> the Ontario College, at Picton."

Hon. Mr. *Wood* Bill (No. 19), intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Subordinate Lodges under its Jurisdiction."

Mr. *Williams* (Durham) Bill (No. 23) intituled "An Act to amend Chapter 135, 24 Victoria, intituled 'An Act to vest certain real estate of the late J. K. Roch<sup>e</sup> in the hands of Trustees.'"

Mr. *Williams* (Durham) Bill (No. 24) intituled "An Act to vest certain real estate in the Rector and Churchwardens of St. John's, Port Hope, with authority to raise money upon the same."

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*, it was *Ordered*, that the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, delivered to this House at the opening of the Session, be taken into consideration on Friday next.

On motion of Hon. Atty-Gen. *Macdonald*, a Select Committee was appointed to frame regulations for the Government of this House, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; said Committee to be composed of Hon. Messrs. Mr. Speaker, Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, *Cameron*, Sir *Henry Smith*; Messrs. *McKellar*, *Blake*, *W. R. Scott*, *Rykert*, *Fraser*, *Lyon*, *McDougall* and *Cumberland*, and that the rules, orders, and form of proceeding of the House of Commons of Canada be referred to the said Committee for its guidance.

The House went into Committee, and, on motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, agreed to the following resolutions respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavernkeepers, said resolutions to be reported to-morrow:

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to repeal Cap. 20 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavern Keepers, so far as the same relates to the Province of Ontario."

2. *Resolved*,—That there shall be paid to Her Majesty, over and above all other duties or sums payable thereon on each License, to be hereafter issued, to sell spirituous liquors to be drunk upon the premises, in any Hotel, Tavern, House, Vessel, or place, a duty of Twelve Dollars, if such place be within the Municipal limits of any City. A duty of Ten Dollars if the same be within the Municipal limits of any Incorporated Town, and a duty of Five Dollars if the same be not within the limits of any City or Town, or the license be for a vessel.

3. *Resolved*,—That with a view of better collecting the said duty, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the issue of stamped paper, on which shall be written or printed, as he may direct, Licenses of the several values as described in the second resolution, and that no Tavern License which shall not be so stamped and signed by the Treasurer of the Province, shall be of any effect, but the party holding an unstamped license shall be held to be unlicensed, and be liable to all penalties imposed by any Act, or by any By-law, on persons selling spirituous liquors without license.

4. *Resolved*,—That one or more persons in every County and City in this Province may be appointed to deliver and distribute such Licenses to any Municipal Corporation applying for the same—for which service he shall be allowed on each license ten per cent. on the amount thereof, and he shall countersign every such License issued by him.

5. *Resolved*,—And the sums received for such duties shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

On the House again going into Committee on certain resolutions respecting formation of Consolidated Revenue Fund, Mr. *McKellar* moved, in amendment, that this House do not go into Committee on the resolutions until the estimates have been brought up, which was negatived on the following division:—

YEAS—*Baxter*, *Blake*, *Boyd*, *Christie*, *Clemens*, *Eyre*, *Finlayson*, *Fraser*, *Galbraith*, *Gibbons*, *Gow*, *McDougall*, *McKellar*, *McKim*, *M'Leod*, *McMurrich*, *Oliver*, *Pardee*, *Paxton*, *Perry*, *Sexton*, *Sinclair*, *Smith* (Middlesex), *Springer*, *Trow*, *Williams* (Hamilton)—26.

NAYS—*Barber*, *Beatty*, *Boulter*, *Carling*, *Carnegie*, *Clark*, *Cockburn*, *Colquhoun*, *Cook*, *Corby*, *Craig* (Glengarry), *Craig* (Russell), *Crosby*, *Cumberland*, *Currie*, *Evans*, *Ferguson*, *Ferrier*, *Fitzsimmons*, *Graham* (Hastings), *Graham* (York), *Greeley*, *Hays*, *Hooper*, *Lauder*, *Lount*, *Luton*, *Lyon*, *Macdonald*, *Matchett*, *Monteith*, *McCall* (Norfolk), *McCull* (Elgin), *Read*, *Richards*, *Rykert*, *Scott* (Gray), *Scott* (Ottawa), *Secord*, *Shaw*, *Smith* (Kent), *Smith* (Frontenac), *Smith* (Leeds), *Strange*, *Supple*, *Swinarton*, *Tett*, *Wigle*, *Williams* (Durham), *Wilson*, *Wood*—51.

The House then went into Committee, and on motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* agreed to the following resolutions, which were ordered to be reported on Friday:

1. *Resolved*,—That all duties, revenues and moneys whatsoever, of the Province of Ontario, over which the Legislature of this Province has, or hereafter may have, the power of appropriation, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be called the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, to be appropriated for the public service of this Province, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

2. *Resolved*,—That the said Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged, with all the costs, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management and receipt thereof; such costs, charges and expenses being subject, nevertheless, to be reviewed and audited in the manner directed by any Act of the Legislature.

3. *Resolved*,—That the Legislative Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution or bill for the appropriation of any part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any other tax or impost to any person which has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor to the said Legislative Assembly during the Session in which such Vote, Resolution or Bill is passed.

4. *Resolved*,—That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, in his discretion, invest any surplus of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, not required for the public service, in the Debentures or other public securities of the Dominion of Canada.

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TORONTO, Wednesday, 15th January, 1868.

Seventeen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Esquesing.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Mitchell.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Sophiasburg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Ernestown.

Also, of certain individuals of the Townships Thurlow and Tyendinaga.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Howard.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Lennox, praying that no Charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Haldimand.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Romney.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Elgin.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Welland.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the Board of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg, praying for aid.

Of the Township Council of Sarnia, praying for an Act to compel Companies to give up unrepared roads to the Municipalities.

Of the Township Council of Westminster, praying for the exemption from taxation of certain articles.

Of the County Council of Peel, praying for an appropriation.

Of the County Council of Simcoe, respecting the qualification of voters.

Of the same, praying that Section 279 of the Municipal Act be amended.

Of the same, praying for a grant of land.

Of *M. Boyd* and others, praying for the Construction of a Railway.

Of the County Council of Carleton, praying for amendments to the Act imposing tax on dogs.

Of the same, praying for amendments to the Act Cap. 51 of 29 and 30 Vic. Sec. 413.

Of the Boys' Home, Toronto, praying for a grant of money.

Of the Town Council of Guelph, for amendments to the Assessment Act of Upper Canada, passed in 1860.

Of *William M. Wilson*, praying for an Act to legalize By-Law number 116 of the Corporation of the Township of Bayham and the debentures issued thereunder.

Of the County Council of Hastings, praying for an Act to make valid the Equalization of Taxes for the Municipalities forming the Corporation of the County of Hastings.

Mr. *Rykert*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following petitions:—

Of the County Council of Peterboro', for an Act to legalize the re-surveys of the Townships of Harvey and Burleigh.

Of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, praying for an Act to separate the Townships of Harcourt and Burton from certain other Townships.

The petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, praying for an Act of Incorporation is not of a nature requiring the publication of notice.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Mr. *Greeley*, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they recommend, with reference to Private Bills, two additional copies each to the members of this House, and twenty-five each to the promoters of such Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Greeley* the foregoing report was adopted.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Select Committee to Frame Regulations for the House, reported:—

That they have carefully considered the subject referred to them, and now submit the result of their labor for the consideration of your Honorable House. (See Printed Rules).

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the foregoing report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, the petition of *William Niles* and others, praying for an investigation into the conduct of *William Taylor* and others, was ordered to be printed for the use of members.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill (No. 26) intituled "An Act to incorporate The Toronto Young Men's Christian Association. Referred to Private Bills' Committee.

The following Bills were introduced and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday:

Mr. *Carnegie*, Bill (No. 25) intituled "An Act to repeal a portion of the 227th and 228th Sections of an Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada (Ontario)."

Mr. *Trow*, Bill (No. 27) intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, Chapter 53."

Also, Bill (No. 28) "An Act to amend the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, 52nd Victoria."

Also, Bill (No. 29) intituled "An Act to amend the Jury Law."

Hon. Mr. *Carling*, Bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures."

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, a Select Committee was appointed to examine



into the affairs of the Toronto Hospital, with power to send for persons and papers; said Committee to be composed of Hon. Mr. Richards, Messrs. Lauder Cumberland, Beatty, Ferguson, Shaw, Fraser, and Rykert.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, the name of Mr. Paxton was added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways.

On motion of Hon. Atty-Gen. *Macdonald*, the time for receiving petitions for Private Bills was extended to one week beyond the time provided for by any rule of the House.

On motion of Hon. Atty-Gen. *Macdonald*, the names of Messrs. Ferguson and Trow were added to the Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Acts.

On motion of Mr. *Boyd*—*Ordered*,—That all petitions praying amendments to the Act Imposing a Tax on Dogs, with such Bills as may be introduced into this House on the same subject, be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Craig (Glengarry), Lyon, Ferguson, Graham (Hastings), Matchett, Baxter, Springer, Trow and Boyd, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by Bill.

The resolutions respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavern-keepers, passed in Committee on the 13th instant, were reported.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, considered in Committee, reported, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow:—

No. 2—To Authorize the Publication of an Ontario *Gazette*. (Amended.)

No. 3—Respecting the Appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.

No. 4—Respecting the Office of Speaker.

Bill (No. 14) for the better protection of Game in Ontario, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. McDougall, Galbraith, McCall (Norfolk), Smith (Kent), Eyre, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), and Hon. Sir Henry Smith.

Bill (No. 15) to amend the Municipal Institutions Act, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Institutions and Assessments.

Bill (No. 16) to amend Chapter 35, Con. Stat. of Upper Canada, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Hon. Mr. Wood, Hon. Sir Henry Smith, Messrs. Pardee, Rykert, Scott, and Blake, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, January 16th, 1868.

Hon. Sir H. Smith, Hon. Mr. McMurrich, Messrs. R. W. Scott, Boyd and Shaw, five of the members appointed by Mr. Speaker to serve on the General Committee of Elections, were sworn at the table.

Eighteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Ekfrid, Mosa and Caradoc.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Elderslie.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Raudon.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the City of London, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of John Baldwin and others.

Also, of John Hanna and others, praying for the amendment of section 397 of the Amended Municipal Act, cap. 51,

Of L. R. Bolton and others, praying for a Charter for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company, respecting their Road.

Of the General Hospital and Alms House, Ottawa, for the annual grant.

Of the Crescent Petroleum Association of New York and Canada, praying for an Act to enable them to hold and convey certain lands.

Of the Board of Directors of the Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, for leave to extend their line.

Of the same Company, to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to them.

Of the Municipal Council of Elmsley, praying for Amendments to the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs.

Of certain inhabitants of Muskoka, for a Division Court to be held at Bracebridge, in the Township of Macaulay, and for other purposes.

Of John Rannie and others, Trustees, for power to sell certain lands.

Of the County Council of Haldimand, praying for Amendments to the Act intituled "An Act to Impose a Tax on Dogs, and to Provide for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada."

Mr. *Read* introduced Bill (No. 31) intituled "An Act to separate the Townships of Harcourt and Bruton from the Municipality of Burleigh, &c., and to unite them with the United Townships of Dysart, &c." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, Bill (No. 20) "The Erie and Niagara Railway extension" was referred to the Committee on Railways.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, Bill (No. 26) "Young Men's Christian Association" was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 32) intituled "An Act respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavernkeepers." Second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *McMurrich*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a Return showing the number of days each of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Court of Assizes and Nisi Prius for the County of York, and for the City of Toronto, respectively, sat during the years 1866 and 1867—The number of civil cases entered for trial at each of said sittings of Courts respectively—the number of Criminals tried at each sitting of said Courts—the amount paid by the County and City respectively for Jury services at each of said sittings over and above amount received from Government for payment of Jury expenses connected with Fenians or other Crown cases—the number of cases entered for trial at the County Court for the County and City respectively at each sitting during said years, with the amount paid by the County and City for Jury services respectively, exclusive of Crown grants.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a Return of all lands granted to the heirs or assigns of the late Colonel Talbot, in the Townships of Dunwich and Aldboro for deficiency in lands granted to Colonel Talbot in said Townships; such returns to state the names of the person or persons to whom such lands were granted or sold, the date of the grant or sale, and the number of Lot and Concession.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

No. 2. To authorize the publication of an Ontario Gazette.

No. 3. Respecting the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.

No. 4. Respecting the office of Speaker.

The following Bills were read a Second time and referred to the Committee on Municipal and Assessment Acts:

No. 6. Amendment of Assessment Act of Upper Canada.

No. 11. Respecting Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.

No. 12. To amend the several Acts respecting Assessment of property in Upper Canada.

Bill (No. 10) to consolidate the Acts to impose a tax on Dogs, was read a second time and referred to the Special Committee on subject of said Act.

The Resolutions respecting Consolidated Revenue Fund, passed in Committee on the 14th instant, were reported, and Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 33) intituled an "Act to establish a Consolidated Revenue Fund for the Province of Ontario." Second reading on Tuesday next.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* the House then adjourned until Monday the 20th January, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

TORONTO, Monday, 20th January, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House :—

Annual Return of Real and Personal Property, and of Receipts and Expenditure of the Children's Industrial School of Hamilton.

Mr. *Cumberland*, one of the Members appointed by Mr. Speaker to serve on the General Committee of Elections, was sworn at the table.

Twenty-four petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Bruce.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Thurlow.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the City of Hamilton.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of St. Marys.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Beckwith.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Mariposa.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town and Township of Goderich.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Malahide, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, praying that the Trustees of Grammar Schools in those Counties may be empowered to raise money by assessment.

Of the said Council, praying for amendments to the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs.

Of the said Council, praying that a Water Company may be Chartered.

Of the Township Council of Townsend.

Also, of the Township Council of Raleigh.

Also, of certain inhabitants of Niagara.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the Congregational Union of Canada, praying for the establishment of Asylums for Inebriates.

Of certain rate-payers of the County of Simcoe, for an Act to legalize certain Debentures.

Of the Board of Managers of the Albert College and University of Belleville, for a grant.

Of Richard Ruttan, of Cobourg, praying for Acts to confirm a survey in the Township of Hamilton, West Riding of Northumberland.

Of the County Council of Perth, praying for a Sale of certain lands.

Of the said Council, praying for the restoration of a Fund.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Stratford.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Cardwell.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Wentworth, praying that sections 73, 259, 254 and 258, and subsection 4 of section 249 of the Municipal Act of last session be amended.

Of *H. D. Burritt* and others, praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Royal Canadian Insurance Company."

Of certain residents of the Muskoka settlement, respecting the obstruction of Lake Couchiching, and praying aid.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, praying for the repeal of 30th Vic., Cap. 122.

Of the French Canadian Institute of Ottawa, praying aid.

Of the Town Council of Owen Sound, praying for an amendment to the Municipal Act of 1866.

Of *Archibald Bell*, praying for an Act to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of the Agricultural Society of the Township of Brock, praying for amendment to the Agricultural Law.

Of the Trustees of the St. Catharines Hospital, praying aid.

Of the County Council of Haldimand, praying that the Law may be so amended as to allow three Magistrates, with the Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to audit accounts.

Mr. *Coyne* introduced Bill (No. 34) intituled "An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada." Second reading on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. *Hooper*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for a return showing the amounts granted for the purpose of improving the Colonization roads in the Counties of Addington and Frontenac in the years 1866 and 1867, such return to shew how much of said grants have been expended, and under whose supervision the same were laid out.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the names of Messrs. Scott (Grey), and McKim, were added to the Standing Committee on Railways, and the name of Mr. Read, to the Special Committee on Municipal and Assessment Acts.

Bill (No. 32) respecting Duty on Tavern-keepers, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole for to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Tuesday, 21st January, 1868.

Thirty-one petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. *Rykert*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following Petitions:

Of certain ratepayers of the City of Toronto, praying for a charter to construct the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the Town of Guelph, for an Act to Incorporate the Board of Trade.

Of William M. Wilson, for an Act to legalize By-law No. 116 of the Township of Bayham.

Of certain ratepayers of the Counties of York and Ontario, for a charter to construct a Railway from Toronto to Lake Nipissing.

Of the County Council of Hastings, for an Act to make valid the Equalization of Taxes in certain Municipalities.

Of Austin Burke, carpenter, for an Act to confirm a conveyance.

Of the Corporation of the Town Council of Peterboro, for an Act to amend 24 Vict., Cap. 61.

Of the Crescent Petroleum Association, for an Act to enable them to hold and convey certain lands.

Of the County Council of Peterborough, for an Act to extend the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Company to Chemong Lake.

Of the Waterloo County Mutual Insurance Company, for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for a Special Act of Incorporation.

Of John Rannie and others, for an Act to enable them to sell certain lands in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Of the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to said Company.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Hon. *M. C. Cameron* delivered a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows :

“*H. W. Stisted*,—

“The Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the propriety of granting the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the relief of the distressed fishermen and their families in the sister Province of Nova Scotia.

“Government House, Toronto, 21st January, 1868.”

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the House went into committee to consider the said message.

The House, in committee,

*Resolved*,—That there be granted to Her Majesty the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable Her Majesty to pay the like sum towards the relief of the distressed fishermen and their families in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, for distribution, as he may think fit.

The Committee having reported accordingly, and said resolutions having been read a second time,

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*,

*Resolved*,—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, thanking him for his gracious message, and informing him that the House has unanimously concurred in the humane and commendable proposition which His Excellency has submitted to its consideration, and that the said address be presented by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

The following Bills were introduced and referred to the Private Bills Committee :

Mr. *Carnegie*—Bill [No. 35] intituled “An Act to amend Chapter 61 of the 24th Victoria, intituled an Act to consolidate the debt of Peterboro.”

Mr. *McKellar*—Bill [No. 36] intituled “An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew’s Church, in the Town of Chatham, to sell lands held by them for the use of the congregation and for other purposes.”

Hon. Mr. *Cameron*—Bill [No. 37] intituled “An Act to legalize By-Law No. 116, of the Township of Bayham, and certain debentures issued under the authority thereof.”

Mr. *Pardee*—Bill [No. 38] intituled “An Act to authorize the Crescent Petroleum Association of New York and Canada, to hold and convey certain lands in the Township of Enniskillen.”

Mr. *Springer*—Bill [No. 39.] intituled “An Act to grant certain powers to the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.”

Mr. *Gow*—Bill [No. 40] intituled “An Act to incorporate the Guelph Board of Trade.”

Mr. *Clemens*—Bill [No. 41] intituled “An Act to extend the powers of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.”

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*, the speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the present Session was taken into consideration.

Hon. Mr. *Wood* moved—That a supply be granted to Her Majesty, and the said motion was referred to a Committee of the whole on Tuesday; and that part of His Excellency’s speech which relates to a Supply, was referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Richards*, the House resolved to form itself into a Committee of the Whole, on Friday, to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That, in the opinion of this House, free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers would tend more rapidly to develop the Agricultural resources of the Province, and that it is expedient that authority should be given to provide for such grants, under regulations to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not inconsistent with the following resolutions:

2. That such grants should be confined to lands lying in the Townships between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the Township of Palmerston; north-westerly along the western boundaries of the Townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Admason, Bromley, Stafford, and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the Townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama, and of the River Severn; and the Townships in the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma; and in Townships hereafter to be surveyed in the said Districts, and in the County of Simcoe.

3. That any person being the head of a family, or of the age of twenty-one years, should be allowed to enter upon and be located for any lot or parcel of land not exceeding in quantity \_\_\_\_\_ acres, upon such terms as may be prescribed by such regulations, with a view to a free grant thereof.

4. That after a continuous and actual residence thereon of \_\_\_\_\_ years next after the date of such location, and the clearing and cultivation of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ acres annually, for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ years next after such location, and the erection of a house thereon of at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet by \_\_\_\_\_ feet, and in compliance with the regulations aforesaid, the locatee should be entitled to a patent for such land.

5. That to give greater encouragement to occupy and improve lands, the subject of such location or grant, it is expedient that such lands should not be liable for any debt or cause of action incurred or accrued within \_\_\_\_\_ years from the date of such location, and that the locatee should not have power to alienate, mortgage or pledge such land within that period.

6. That such locations should be made only upon lands suitable for actual settlement and cultivation, and not upon lands valuable chiefly for their timber or mineral resources; and that it is expedient that all merchantable timber, mines, minerals, &c., upon any lands so located or granted should be reserved.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, January 22nd, 1868.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that :—

Pursuant to the 39th Section of the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," I do hereby appoint Friday, the Twenty-fourth day of the present month, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, in the Controverted Elections Office, for the first meeting of the General Committee of Elections.

JOHN STEVENSON,  
Speaker.

Twenty-two Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Hungerford and Richmond.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Winchester.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Bowmanville.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Emily.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Athol, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Council of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, respecting the Qualification of Voters.

Also, of the said Council, respecting the fees of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace.

Also, of the said Council, praying for amendments to 29th and 30th Vic., Cap. 55.

Of the Trustees and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Shaver Settlement, praying for an Act to enable them to convey Lands.

Of Mrs. Cairn Robins Wilkes, praying for control of certain Property.

Of Isaac N. Keeler, and 169 others, of the Township of Matilda, for the dismissal of John Doran, Justice of the Peace for said Township.

Of the Township of Vespra Agricultural Society, respecting the Township Agricultural Societies.

Of the Parishioners, Pewholders, and other Attendants of St. John's Church, in the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist, in the Town of Port Hope, against the Bill [No. 24.]

Of the Reeve, Councillors and Ratepayers of the Township of McNab, for a grant to build a Road.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, praying that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Surveyors may be allowed to practice in Ontario.

Of certain inhabitants of the same County, respecting the Incorporation of the Long Point Company.

Of the Toronto Corporation, in the matter of the General Hospital.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Waterloo, praying for certain Amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Association, for an Act of Incorporation and Extension of Power.

Of the Governor of the Kingston Hospital, praying for aid.

Of the Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto, praying for aid.

Of the County Council of Perth, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Law.

Of the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company, praying for an Act to give them more power.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the Petition of the County Council of Middlesex, respecting Jurors and Juries, was read.

Mr. *Fraser* introduced Bill (No. 42) intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Acts relating to the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company."

Also, Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act to enable the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company to extend their line of Railway northward from Ashburnham to Chemong Lake." The said bills to be referred to the Railway Committee.

Hon. Mr. *Wood* introduced Bill (No. 44) intituled "An Act respecting Overholding Tenants." Second reading on Friday.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 45) intituled "An Act to repeal chapter 110 Con. Stat. of Canada, respecting Prison Inspectors, so far as relates to Public Asylums, Prisons, Hospitals and Reformatories in Ontario." Second reading on Friday.

Also, Bill (No 46) intituled "An Act for the Interpretation and Construction of the Statutes." Second reading on Friday.

Sir *Henry Smith* introduced Bill (No. 47) intituled "The Homestead Exemption Act." Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Blake* the Petition of William Niles was referred to the Select Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. *Lount*, the name of Mr. Williams (Durham) was added to the Railway Committee.

A message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—  
H. W. STATED.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:*

I thank you for your dutiful and loyal Address, and I am happy to know that the important business to be submitted to you will receive your careful attention.

Government House,

Friday, 10th January, 1868.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th January, 1868, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be laid before this House a return from the Crown Land Department, showing the quantity of lands sold, and unsold, on Long Point, Lake Erie, with the name or names of each purchaser, quantity purchased, price per acre, amount paid thereon, balance remaining unpaid, quantity patented, name of each patentee, and if any reservations for road for landing purposes have been made, if so to what extent, on the shore of Lake Erie and Long Point.

Also, to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th January, 1868, praying for a return of the names and residences of Crown Land Agents, the fees which they receive, and the total sales made by them from 1st of July, 1866, to 1st of July, 1867.

Also, to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th January, 1868, praying for a return of all lands granted to the heirs or assigns of the late Colonel Talbot, in the Townships of Dunwich and Aldboro, for deficiency in lands granted to Colonel Talbot in said Townships, such returns to state the names of the person or persons to whom such lands were granted or sold, the date of the grant or sale, and the number of Lot and Concession.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar* the above returns were referred to the Printing Committee, any Rule of the House notwithstanding.

Bill [No. 7] respecting Election of Members, was read a Second time, and on motion of Hon. Sir *Henry Smith*, said Bill was referred to a Select Committee, as follows: Hon. Mr. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, and Messrs. *Blake*, *Pardee*, *Scott*, (*Ottawa*), *Ferrier*, *Tett* and *Lauder*.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, that Bill (No. 8) to amend the Law of Evidence, be read a Second time,



Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment :

That the said Bill be read a Second time this day six months ;

And a debate arising,

On motion of Mr. *Beatty*, debate was adjourned till Wednesday.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, January 23rd, 1868.

Twenty-eight Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe.

Also, of certain other inhabitants of said Township.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Tillsonburg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Yonge.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Dunnville.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Sidney and Thurlow.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Darling, praying that no Charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Town Council of Brantford, praying that they may be empowered to lease, convey and sell certain property.

Of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund Society of Kingston, praying for aid.

Of Robert Foord Lynn, praying for amendments in the Assessment Law.

Of John Anderson, and 25 others, inhabitants of the Town of Whitby, praying for an Act to Amend the Act of Incorporation, and for the purpose of reducing the incorporated limits of the said Town of Whitby.

Of the Ottawa College, praying for its usual annual grant.

Of the County of Carleton Protestant Hospital, praying for the usual annual grant.

Of the Mechanics' Institute at Ottawa, praying for the continuance of the annual grant.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Ottawa, praying for amendments to the Game Law.

Of James V. Read and the Lumber Merchants of the Ottawa country, respecting the Lumber trade.

Of James Stephenson and others of the Township of Collingwood.

Also, of William Collinson and 42 others, of the Township of Sydenham.

Also, of John Paul and others, of the Township of St. Vincent, praying for amendments to the Municipal Act, so far as regards Hotel and Saloon keepers.

Of Mary Elmsley and others, praying for an Act to vest certain lands, now held in trust by the Honorable George Sherwood and others, in the said Mary Elmsley,

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Grey, praying, among other things, for certain amendments in the Assessment Law affecting non-resident lands.

Of William Weld, praying for the incorporation of the Agricultural Emporium.

Of the Agricultural Society of East Riding of Middlesex, in favour of the Agricultural Bill of William Weld.

Of East Zorra Agricultural Society, praying that certain provisions of the new Agricultural Bill be not carried into effect.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Essex,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Elgin,

Also, of certain other inhabitants of the said County,

Also, of certain other inhabitants of said County, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the Directoresses and Managers of the Girls' Home and Public Nursery of the City of Toronto, praying for aid.

Of the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, praying for aid.

Mr. *Rykert*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably of the following Petitions:

Of the Royal Niagara Hotel Company, for an Act of Incorporation.

Of certain Ratepayers of the County of Simcoe, for an Act to legalize certain Debentures.

Of Richard Ruttan, to confirm a certain Survey in the Township of Hamilton.

Of the Ottawa Passenger Railway Company, for an Act to extend time of completion of Railway.

The Petitions of H. O. Burrill, for an Act to Incorporate "The Royal Canadian Insurance Company,"—Of Archibald Bell to be admitted as an Attorney, and—Of Cairn Robbins Wilkes for an Act to control certain Property, are not of a nature requiring the usual notices.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the Report was adopted.

Mr. *Greeley*, from the Committee on Printing, recommended that the following documents be printed: 1. Return from the Crown Lands Department, showing the quantity of lands sold, and unsold, on Long Point, Lake Erie, with the name or names of each purchaser, quantity purchased, price per acre, amount paid thereon, balance remaining unpaid, quantity patented, name of each patentee, and if any reservations for road for landing purposes have been made, if so, to what extent, on the shore of Lake Erie and Long Point. 2. Return of all lands granted to the heirs or assigns of the late Colonel Talbot, in the Townships of Dunwich and Aldboro, for deficiency in lands granted to Colonel Talbot in said Townships. 3. Return of the names and residences of Crown Land Agents, the fees which they receive, and the total sales made by them from 1st July, 1866, to 1st July, 1867.

On motion of Mr. *Greeley*, the report was adopted.

Mr. *Pardee* introduced Bill [No. 48] intituled "An Act to confirm a Survey made by E. C. Caddy, in the Township of Hamilton, W. R. Northumberland." Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Mr. *Lyons* introduced Bill [No. 49] intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Royal Canadian Insurance Company." Referred to same Committee.

Mr. *Cumberland* introduced Bill [No. 50] intituled "An Act to authorize and regulate the use of Traction Engines on Highways." Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill [No. 51] intituled "An Act to confirm a Conveyance by John Saxton Campbell." Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa) introduced Bill [No. 52] intituled "An Act to Amend an Act intituled 'An Act to Incorporate the Ottawa City Passengers' Railway Company.'" Referred to Railway Bills Committee.

Mr. *Smith* (Middlesex) introduced Bill [No. 53] intituled "An Act to authorize the admission of Archibald Bell to practice as an Attorney in the Courts of Law and Equity in Ontario." Referred to Private Bills Committee.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar* an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of all Orders in Council, Rules and Regulations passed or made since the first of January, 1858, touching the management and sale of the Agricultural and Mineral Lands of Ontario.

Bill [No. 9] respecting voluntary conveyances, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. *Blake*, referred to a Select Committee, as follows:—Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Sir. H. Smith, Messrs. Scott, [Ottawa,] Pardee, Lauder, Lyon and Blake.

Bill [No. 17] respecting Division Courts, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. *Rykert* referred to a Select Committee, as follows:—Hon. Mr. Wood, Hon. Sir H. Smith, Messrs. Coyne, Lount, Eyre, Scott, Rykert, Pardee, Clarke, Lauder, Hays, Shaw, Ferguson, Beatty and Hooper.

Bill [No. 21] to protect Butter and Cheese Manufacturers, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. *Oliver*, referred to a Select Committee, as follows:—Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Graham, [Hastings,] Barber, Pardee and Oliver.

Bill [No. 30] for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c., was read a Second time and referred to a Select Committee, as follows:—Hon. Messrs. Cameron and Carling, Messrs. Rykert, Christie, Scott [Ottawa], Grahame [York], Carnegie, Craig [Russell], Gow, Currie, Gibbons, Greeley, Graham [Hastings], Ferguson, Pardee, Secord and Springer.

The following Bills were severally read a Second time and referred to the Municipal and Assessment Committee:

No. 25. Respecting Municipal Institutions.

No. 27. To amend the Assessment Laws.

No. 28. To amend the Municipal Institutions.

Bill [No. 33] was read a Second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole on to-morrow.

Bill [No. 32] Duty on Tavern-keepers, was considered in Committee of the Whole reported, agreed to, and ordered for a Third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Friday, January 24th 1868.

Sixteen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of York.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Wolford.

Also, of *George Simpson* and others of the Township of Nelson.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Halton.

Also, of *Joseph Doolittle* and others of the Township of Haldimand.

Also, of *Hugh Matheson* and 225 others of the Township of Bruce.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Aurora.

Also, of certain inhabitants of Kingston and Napanee, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at Kingston, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of the inhabitants of Point au Pilee Island, praying to be incorporated as a separate municipality.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Victoria, praying for the extension of navigation through Cameron's Lake and Balsam River.

Of certain inhabitants of the Town of Owen Sound, praying for a charter to be granted to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the County Council of Peterboro, praying for the completion at an early day of the Buck Horne Road.

Of the said Council, praying for amendments to the Registry Act, for the relief of Counties separated from Towns.

Of James Andrew and certain other settlers on inferior Lots on the Lake Shore of the Township of Bruce, praying for free grants of those Lots.

Of the Town of Belleville, praying for an Act to legalize the Assessment Roll from 1852 to 1866, both inclusive.

Of 220 inhabitants of the Township of Dunwich, for the extension of Erie and Niagara Railroad.

Of the Dereham Branch Agricultural Society, praying that the annual grant to Branch Societies be not reduced.

Of the Lanark Agricultural Society, respecting Agricultural Law.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Pakenham, praying for amendments to the Game Law.

Of George Taylor, Thomas Cook, William Mills Morse and George Dennis Morse, that the said George Taylor and Thomas Cook may be empowered to convey certain trust lands, situate in the County of York, to the said George Dennis Morse in fee.

Of Trinity College, Toronto, praying for a grant.

Mr. *Paxton* introduced Bill (No. 54) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railroad Company." Referred to the Railway Committee.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*—

*Resolved*—That the corrected alphabetical list of Members liable to serve on Election Committees, be referred to the General Committee of Elections.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*—

*Resolved*—That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills to this Honorable House be extended until Monday, 3rd of February next; that the time for presenting Reports of Committees and of Private Bills, based upon such Petitions, be extended for ten days beyond that date, and that Rule 51 be suspended, in so far as the same relates to this motion.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill (No. 55) intituled "An Act for amending the Law of Auctions of Estates." Second Reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. *Richards* introduced Bill [No. 56] intituled "An Act to Incorporate certain persons under the name of the Royal Niagara Hotel Company." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* introduced Bill [No. 57] intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company." Referred to Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 32) respecting Duty on Tavernkeepers, was read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee to consider certain Resolutions, proposed on the 21st, respecting Grants to Settlers, and the following were adopted:

1. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this House, Free Grants of Public Lands to actual Settlers would tend more rapidly to develop the Agricultural resources of the Province, and that it is expedient that authority should be given to provide for such Grants, under Regulations to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not inconsistent with the following Resolutions:

2. *Resolved*,—That such grants should be confined within the tract or territory composed of the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and of the lands lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the Township of Palmerston; north-westerly along the western boundaries of the Townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the Township of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama, and of the River Severn.

3. *Resolved*,—That any person being of the age of eighteen years or upwards, should be allowed to enter upon and be located for any lot or parcel of land not exceeding in quantity one hundred acres, upon such terms as may be prescribed by such regulations, with a view to a free grant thereof.

4. *Resolved*,—That after a continuous and actual residence thereon of five years next after the date of such location, and the clearing and cultivation of not less than fifteen acres, whereof there should be cleared at least two acres annually, for the period of five years next after such location, and the erection of a house thereon of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and in compliance with the regulations aforesaid, the locatee should be entitled to a patent for such land.

Hon. Mr. *Richards* moved that the Fifth Resolution be now adopted;

Mr. *Blake* moved in amendment that the Fifth Resolution be amended by adding the words following:—"That it is also expedient to provide, that in case the provisions of the Fourth Resolution shall have been complied with by settlers occupying ungranted Crown lands under contract for sale by the Crown, such lands shall not be liable for any debt or cause of action incurred within twenty years from the date of the passage of the Bill to be founded on these resolutions, while such land is owned by the settler, his widow, heirs or devisees."

After debate, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Resolution adopted:

5. That to give greater encouragement to occupy and improve lands, the subject of such location or grant, it is expedient that such lands should not be liable for any debt or cause of action incurred or accrued at any time before or within twenty years next after such location, while such land is owned by the locatee, or his widow, heirs or devisees; and that the locatee shall not have power to alienate, mortgage or pledge such lands before the issue of the Patent.

Hon. Mr. *Richards* moved that the Sixth Resolution be now adopted.

Mr. *Cockburn* moved in amendment, that the words "Merchantable Timber" be expunged, and the following words added: "And that the settler shall be entitled to the Timber in compliance with existing regulations."

After debate the amendment was negatived on a division, and the resolution adopted.

6. That such locations should be made only upon lands suitable for actual settlement and cultivation, and not upon lands valuable chiefly for their timber or mineral resources; and that it is expedient that all merchantable timber, mines, minerals, &c. upon any lands so located or granted should be reserved.

Resolutions reported.

Report to be received on Monday.

On motion of Hon. *Sir H. Smith*,

*Resolved*—That the several Petitions presented to this House on the subject of the Game Laws, be referred to the Committee on the Bill for the better preservation of Game.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Monday, January 27th, 1868.

Dr. McGill, Member for the South Riding of Ontario, took the oath and his seat.

Twenty Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Village of Yorkville.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the City of Hamilton.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Goulbourne.

Also, of the Rideau Union Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Bosanquet.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of St. Catharines, praying that no Charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Township Council of St. Vincent, praying that \$10,000 may be granted for the purpose of assisting to construct a harbour at the Village of Meaford.

Of the said Council, praying for a grant of certain lands for the construction of a harbour.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Albion, praying that a charter may be granted to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Mouck, praying that a road through that Township may be surveyed and for a grant in aid thereof.

Of the Mayor and Town Council of Sandwich.

Also, of the Reeve and Council of Vienna.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Norfolk and Walsingham.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Oxford.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Oxford.

Also, of the Reeve and Township Council of South Norwich, praying for the Extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the Dentists of Ontario, praying for an Act to Incorporate them.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Macnab, praying for Amendments to the Game Laws.

Of the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company, praying for certain Amendments to their Charter.

Of the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, for an Act of Incorporation.

Of James D. Edgar, and others, praying to be Incorporated under the name of "The Toronto Trust Association."

Of F. W. Cumberland, and others, praying to be Incorporated under the name of "The Rama Timber Transport Company," (Limited) for certain purposes.

Of the Lord Bishop of Toronto and others, praying that certain Hospitals may be supported by direct assessment.

Of the County Council of Norfolk, praying for certain amendments to Chapter 121 of the Con. Stat. of U. C.

Of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, against the Act to Extend the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of John Whitley, praying for an Act to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of the Commodore, Officers and Members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, for an Act of Incorporation.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto, praying for certain Amendments to the Municipal Act.

Hon. *Sir H. Smith*, from the General Committee of Elections, reported that in pursuance of the 48th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had selected from the Alphabetical List of Members referred to them, four Members to form a Chairmen's Panel, and to serve as Chairmen of Election Committees, viz., Messrs. Blake, Lyon, Pardee and Clarke.

He also reported that, in pursuance of the 49th Section of said Act, they had divided the Members remaining on the Alphabetical List into three panels, marked severally A, B, C.

The Clerk then decided by Lot the order of the said Panels:

No. 1., PANEL C.—Trow, Read, Carnegie, Greeley, McDougall, Supple, Craig W., Lount, Ferguson, Colquhoun, Cameron, Wallis, Cockburn, Matchett, Springer, Clemens, Beatty, McKim, Ferrier, Gow, Christie, Sexton, Crosby, Grahame, T. —24.

No. 2., PANEL A.—Hooper, McKellar, Finlayson, Wood, Fitzsimmons, Sinclair, Swinarton, Macdonald, Cook, Williams A. T. H., McLeod, Luton, McColl (Elgin), Wigle, Craig J., Scott T., Lauder, Baxton, Barber, Williams J. M., Graham K., Co by, Boulter.—23.

No. 3, PANEL B.—Hays, Smith J., Strange, Galbraith, Smith H. D., Tett, Rykert, Carling, Evans, Smith J. S., Currie, Secord, Richards, Eyre, Fraser, McCall (Norfolk), Wilson, Paxton, McGill, Perry, Oliver, Coyne, Monteith.—23.

Mr. *Rykert*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following Petitions:

Of the Corporation of the Town of Brantford, for an Act to grant certain Corporate Powers.

Of John Anderson and others, of the Town of Whitby, for an Act to reduce the Limits of the said Town.

Of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Shaver Settlement, for an Act to enable them to convey Lands.

The Petition of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, at Kingston, for an Act of Incorporation, is not of a nature to require Publication of Notice.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the foregoing Report was adopted.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith* introduced Bill (No. 58) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, of Kingston." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* introduced Bill (No. 59) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company." Referred to Committee on Railways.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 60) intituled "An Act to Abolish the Heir and Devisee Commission." Second reading on Friday.

Also, Bill (No. 61) intituled "An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act." Second reading on Friday.

On motion of Mr. *Graham* (Hastings), the name of Mr. *Gow* was added to the Committee on Municipal and Assessment Acts.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, the names of Messrs. *Smith* (Middlesex), and *Fitzsimmons*, were added to the Committee on the Agricultural Bill.

On motion of Mr. *Hays*, the name of Mr. *Luton* was added to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, the name of Mr. *Swinarton* was added to the Committee on Railways.

Mr. *Matchett* introduced Bill (No. 62) intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the authority of certain Commissioners to take Affidavits and Bail." Second reading on Wednesday.

The resolutions passed in Committee of the Whole, on the 24th, relative to Free Grants of Lands, were reported and agreed to as follows:—

1. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this House, Free Grants of Public Lands to actual Settlers would tend more rapidly to develop the Agricultural resources of the Province, and that it is expedient that authority should be given to provide for such Grants, under Regulations to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not inconsistent with the following Resolutions:

2. That such grants should be confined within the tract or territory composed of the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and of the lands lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the Township of Palmerston; north-westerly along the western boundaries of the Townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the Township of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama, and of the River Severn.

3. That any person being of the age of eighteen years or upwards, should be allowed to enter upon and be located for any lot or parcel of land not exceeding in quantity one hundred acres, upon such terms as may be prescribed by such regulations, with a view to a free grant thereof.

4. That after a continuous and actual residence thereon of five years next after the date of such location, and the clearing and cultivation of not less than fifteen acres, whereof there should be cleared at least two acres annually, for the period of five years next after such location, and the erection of a house thereon of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and in compliance with the regulations aforesaid, the locatee should be entitled to a patent for such land.

5. That to give greater encouragement to occupy and improve lands, the subject of such location or grant, it is expedient that such lands should not be liable for any debt or cause of action incurred or accrued at any time before or within twenty years next after such location, while such land is owned by the locatee or his widow, heirs or devisees; and that the locatee shall not have power to alienate, mortgage or pledge such lands before the issue of the Patent.

6. That such locations should be made only upon lands suitable for actual settlement and cultivation, and not upon lands valuable chiefly for their timber or mineral resources; and that it is expedient that all merchantable timber, minerals, &c., upon any lands so located or granted should be reserved.

Hon. Mr. *Richards* introduced Bill (No. 63) intituled "An Act to secure Free Grants and Homesteads to actual settlers on the Public Lands." Second reading on Friday.

Bill (No. 33) to "Establish a Consolidated Revenue Fund," was considered in committee, reported, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith* moved the second reading of Bill (No. 5) for the "Independence of the Legislature,"

And debate arising,

Mr. *Beatty* moved, in amendment, that this Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day six months,

And the amendment was affirmed on a division.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a return of the Principal and Interest due on Crown, Clergy, Grammar and Common School Lands respectively, the Principal and Interest to be given in separate columns.

Mr. *Blake* moved the second reading of Bill (No. 13) respecting disqualification of members,

And debate arising,

Mr. *Wilson* moved, in amendment, that this Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day six months,

And the amendment was affirmed on the following division:

YEAS.—*Beatty*, *Cameron*, *Carling*, *Carnegie*, *Clark*, *Colquhoun*, *Corby*, *Coyne*, *Craig* (*Glengarry*), *Craig* (*Russell*), *Cumberland*, *Currie*, *Fitzsimmons*, *Graham* (*Hastings*), *Graham* (*York*), *Hays*, *Luton*, *Macdonald*, *Matchett*, *McColl* (*Elgin*), *McGill*, *Read*, *Richards*, *Scott* (*Ottawa*), *Secord*, *Shaw*, *Strange*, *Supple*, *Tett*, *Wigle*, *Wilson*, *Wood*.—32.

NAYS.—*Barber*, *Blake*, *Boyd*, *Christie*, *Clemens*, *Cockburn*, *Cook*, *Evans*, *Finlayson*, *Galbraith*, *Lount*, *McCall* (*Norfolk*), *McDougall*, *McKellar*, *McKin*, *McMurrich*, *Oliver*, *Pardee*, *Paxton*, *Perry*, *Scott* (*Grey*), *Sexton*, *Sinclair*, *Smith* (*Kent*), *Smith* (*Frontenac*), *Smith* (*Leeds*), *Smith* (*Middlesex*), *Swinarton*, *Wallis*, *Williams* (*Hamilton*)—30.

The main motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, the second reading of Bill [No. 47] Homestead Exemption Act, was postponed till Monday, to stand first on the Orders for that day.

Bill [No. 34] respecting Common Law Procedure Act, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. *Coyne* referred to the following Special Committee: Hon. Mr. *Wood*, Messrs. *Shaw*, *Scott* (*Ottawa*), *Pardee*, *Lauder*, *Smith* (*Grenville*), and *Coyne*.



Bill [No. 45] respecting Prison Inspectors, was read a second time, and on motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* referred to a Committee of the Whole on to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Tuesday, January 28th, 1868.

Twelve petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of the Childrens' Industrial Schools Institution of Hamilton, for a grant.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Mono.

Also, of the Reeve and Township Council of Yarmouth.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent.

Also, of the Reeve and Township Council of Oxford, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the County of Essex Agricultural Society, praying for certain amendments to the new Agricultural Bill.

Of the President and Directors of the Agricultural Societies of the United Townships of Medonte and Flos, against the increase of members of Township Societies.

Of the inhabitants of the Townships of Harcourt and Bruton, praying for the separation of said Townships from the Municipality of Burleigh, &c., and to unite them to the Municipality of United Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Dudley and Harburn.

Of *John T. Bush*, praying for an act of incorporation.

Of certain inhabitants of the Town of Brantford, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the Township Council of Seymour, praying for an Act to confirm and legalize the survey made by one Campbell, P.L.S., of that part of the Township of Seymour lying north and west of the Trent and Crow Rivers.

Of the said Council, praying that the grant made by the late Government of Canada for the purpose of assisting in the building of a Bridge across the Trent River be made available for that purpose.

Of Mrs. *Mary Morton*, (by her Attorney, *Alexander Cameron*), against the Act to extend the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of *John Langtry* and others, praying for an Act to Incorporate the Bishop Strachan School.

Of the Canadian Institute, for continuation of a grant.

Of the Township Council of Harvey, praying that an Act to compel the ratepayers of said Township to pay for the resurvey thereof, be not passed.

Of certain inhabitants of the Province of Ontario, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*, the petitions of William Young and others, praying for amendments to the Municipal Laws in respect of Innkeepers, were referred to the Select Committee on Municipal and Assessment Laws.

Mr. *McLeod* introduced Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Whitby, and to define the limits thereof." Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 65) intituled "An Act respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to lands in Ontario. Second reading on Friday.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the following Bill was read a third time and passed

No. 33. To establish a Consolidated Revenue Fund. (Amended.)

Bill (No. 45) was considered in Committee, reported, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Pardee*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a Return, showing in detail all the Surveyed Lands unsold and now owned by the Province of Ontario; giving the number of the Lots and Concessions, with the names of the Townships and Counties in which the said Lands are situated.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, January 29th, 1868.

Twelve Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Essex.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Ramsay.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Bosanquet.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Albion.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Horton, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of John Brown, and others.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the City of Ottawa, praying for amendments to the Game Law.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Essex.

Also, of the Reeve and Township Council of Southwold.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of the Township Council of Clarence, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of John O'Cote, praying that a certain number of his book may be purchased for the use of the members.

Of the County Council of Wentworth, praying for an amendment to the Registry Law.

Of the office-bearers of the Toronto Magdalene Asylum, praying that the usual grant may be continued.

Of John Douglas and others of Woodstock, praying for the appointment of new Trustees to certain land used as a burial ground.

Of the Blenheim Agricultural Society, praying that certain provisions of the new Agricultural Bill may not become law.

Of the several Division Court Officers in Ontario, praying that a new Tariff may be substituted for that now in force.

Of the Reverend the Dean of Huron and other Trustees of the London Collegiate Institute, praying that the name of the Institute may be changed to that of the Hellmuth College, and that the proprietors and shareholders may be relieved from personal responsibility in respect to the debts of the said Corporation.

Of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company of England, (Limited), praying that a charter may be granted to incorporate the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

Of the inhabitants and ratepayers of the Township of Harvey, praying that an Act to compel them to pay for the resurvey of said Township be not passed.

On motion of Mr. *Cumberland*, the petition of Mary Morton, received on the 28th instant, was withdrawn.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 14) for better protection of Game, reported Bill (with amendments.)

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, reported Bill (No. 18), for the incorporation of Ontario College.

Also Bill (No. 24) respecting Estate of St. John's Church in Port Hope, [with amendments.]

Hon. Mr. *Wood* introduced Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act respecting the Grand River Navigation Company."—Second Reading on Friday.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, Hon. Mr. *McMurrich* and Mr. *Gow* were added to the Committee on the Toronto General Hospital.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the following Bill was read a Third time and passed :

No. 45, respecting Prison Inspectors.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, the order to resume the Debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 8), respecting Law of Evidence, was discharged and set down for Wednesday.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, January 30th, 1868.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House that the Recognizance in the matter of the Petition of Isaac Carling, Esquire, against the Election and Return of Robert Gibbons Esquire, for the South Riding of the County of Huron, is unobjectionable.

Fourteen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :—*

Of R. J. Cartwright and 1200 other inhabitants of the City of Kingston, praying that the covenants in the leases of Block S, in the said City, granted by the late Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, may be declared binding on his successors.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Wellington, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of Edward McGillivray, praying for an Act to incorporate The Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

Of the Township Council of Gosfield, praying that Point au Pelee Island may be incorporated as a separate Municipality.

Of Thomas Rae, praying that the Buffalo and Detroit River Railway Company may be incorporated through Canada.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Essex,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Haldimand, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of James Gillies and others, respecting the Timber Trade.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Wellington,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of North Plantagenet,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Hastings,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Haldimand, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. *Coyne* introduced Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, respecting Sheriff's Poundage." Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *McKellar* introduced Bill (No. 68) intituled "An Act to amend Sec. 87 of Cap. 49, of Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled 'An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada.'" Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*—*Resolved*: That the Petition of Isaac Carling, Esquire, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the South Riding of Huron, be referred to the General Committee of Elections, for the purpose of choosing a Select Committee to try such Petition.

Mr. *Cumberland* introduced Bill (No. 69) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Bishop Strachan School." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. *Boulter* introduced Bill (No. 70) intituled "An Act respecting Dentistry." Second reading on Wednesday.

Also, Bill (No. 71) intituled "An Act respecting the collection of certain Taxes in the County of Hastings." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. *Carnegie* introduced Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act to confirm the Resurvey of Harvey and Burlington, and to reimburse the County of Peterboro for the cost of such survey." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Coyne*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for a return to this House by the Bursar of the University of Toronto, of all lands formerly held and now held by that Institution in the County of Brant; setting forth what, if any, of the said lands are unsold, what sold or agreed to be sold, together with the terms or agreement for sale and purchase, and the names of the parties with whom such sales or agreements have been made. Also, the sums paid or agreed to be paid, and the amounts owing. Also, the dates of the sales or agreements for sale, and the dates when deeds issued and to whom. Also, if any, and what moneys are out upon mortgage or otherwise, and, if so, upon what security, what terms, and to whom leased.

Bill (No. 14) for Preservation of Game, (as amended by Special Committee) was considered in Committee of the whole, amended, and reported. Report adopted and Bill ordered for a Third reading on Monday.

Bill (No. 18) to Incorporate Ontario College, was read a Second time, and on motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, referred to a Committee of the Whole, on Monday.

Bill (No. 24) respecting Estate of the Church of St. John's at Port Hope, was also read a Second time, and on motion of Mr. *Williams* (Durham) referred to a Committee of the Whole, on Monday.

Bill (No. 44) respecting Overholding Tenants, was read a Second time, and on motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood* referred to the following Select Committee: Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, Hon. Mr. *Wood*, Messrs. *Pardee*, *Hays*, *Shaw*, and *Sexton*.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Friday, January 31st, 1868.

Twenty-two Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read* :—

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Pickering and the Village of Raglan,

Also, of the Village Council of Clinton.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Pembroke, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of certain members of the Toronto Bar, respecting the Bill on the Law of Evidence.

Of Hugh Reid and 487 others, of the Township of Sydenham,

Also, of the Northern Railway Company, against the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

Of certain inhabitants of York and Ontario.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto, praying that a charter may be granted for a Railway between Toronto and Lake Nipissing.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto, praying for certain amendments in the Municipal Act.

Of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Toronto, in Synod assembled, praying that a Reformatory for young Females may be established.

Of the Township Council of Woodstock, praying that no alteration be made in the Municipal Laws relating to Taverns or Tavern-keepers, in regard to the restrictions now imposed, and against an Act of Incorporation of the Victuallers' Society.

Mr. *Rykert*, from Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following Petitions :

Of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of Mary Elmsley and others, praying for an Act to vest certain lands held in trust.

Of the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for certain powers.

Of the inhabitants of Point au Pelee Island, for an Act to be incorporated as a separate Municipality.

Of the Town of Belleville, to legalize Assessment Rolls.

Of George Taylor and others, to convey certain Trust Lands.

Of F. W. Cumberland and others, praying to be incorporated under the name of the "Rama Timber Transport Company."

The Committee are of opinion that the following Petitions are not of a nature requiring notice :

Of John Langtry and others, for an Act to incorporate "The Bishop Strachan's School."

Of the "Oxford Farmer's Mutual Fire Association," to extend their power.

Of the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, for an Act of Incorporation.

Of Edward McGillivray, praying for an Act to Incorporate the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from the General Committee of Elections, reported—

That they have appointed Monday, the 10th day of February next, at eleven of the clock, A.M., for choosing a Select Committee to try the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the South Riding of Huron. From Panel C, No. 1.

Mr. *Rykert*, from the Select Committee appointed to examine into and report upon the several amendments proposed to be made in the Municipal and Assessment Acts, submitted their first report, as follows :

The Committee, on entering upon their duties, addressed a circular to the several Municipalities in Ontario, asking for suggestions, and have already received replies from a very large number.

The Committee, being fully aware of the impossibility of amending the Assessment and Municipal Acts in every respect, so as to give general satisfaction during the present session, and believing that it would be better to receive such suggestions as might be offered by the several municipalities, and present them to the country in some tangible shape after the close of Parliament, in order that the members might be prepared, at the next session of Parliament, to carefully revive and consolidate the Acts, decided upon recommending the amendment of only such clauses as seem absolutely necessary.

They recommend that a Bill be passed immediately, embodying the amendments approved of by your Committee, which said amendments they beg leave to report by Bill.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Mr. *Ryker* then introduced Bill (No. 75) intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act of Upper Canada, Cap. 53." Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *Sexto* introduced Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Registrars, Registry Offices and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands in Upper Canada." Second reading on Thursday.

The following Bills were severally introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills:

Mr. *Perry*, Bill (No. 73) intituled "An Act to grant certain powers to the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, Bill (No. 74) intituled "An Act to grant certain powers to the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Mr. *Ferguson*, Bill (No. 76) intituled "An Act to legalise a certain By-law and Debentures of the County of Simcoe." Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Mr. *Corby*, Bill (No. 78) intituled "An Act to legalise Assessment Rolls of the Town of Belleville from 1852 to 1856 inclusive."

Mr. *Blake*, Bill (No. 79) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Yacht Club."

Mr. *Scott*, Bill (No. 80) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Ottawa, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to vest certain property in said Committee."

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 23rd January, 1868, praying for copies of all orders in Council, rules and regulations passed or made since the 1st January, 1858, touching the management and sale of the agricultural and mineral lands of Ontario.

Also, return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th of January, 1868, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will cause to be laid before this House a statement showing—amounts received by each Registrar in Ontario for each year for which returns on oath shall have been made up to the date of the statement, the dates of such returns, the names and counties of the Registrars, if any, who have not made returns under oath, in pursuance of the statute in that behalf, and also—reports presented by the Inspector of Registry Offices.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, the above returns were referred to the Select Committee on Printing.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the following Bills were read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday:

No. 46, respecting Interpretation of Statutes.

No. 60, respecting Heir and Devisee Courts.

Bill (No. 63) respecting Free Grants, was read a second time and, on motion of Hon. Mr. *Richards*, referred to a Committee of the Whole on Monday.

Bill (No. 62) respecting Commissioners of Affidavits, was read a second time and, on motion of Mr. *Matchett*, referred to the following Select Committee: Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, Messrs. *Blake*, *Pardee*, *Lount*, *Coyne*, *Clarke*, and *Matchett*.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Monday, February 3rd, 1868.

Thirty Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of John R. Urquhart and 147 others, residents of the Township of Ancaster.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Winchester, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Waterloo, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of Lambton, praying for amendment to the Assessment Act.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Russell, praying that the Game Laws be amended.

Of James R. Fraser and others, praying for amendments to the Act imposing a tax on Dogs.

Of the City Council of Kingston, praying for a continuance of the grant to the House of Industry.

Of certain inhabitants of the Town of Belleville,

Also of Dr. S. S. Nelles, President of Victoria College, and other inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg and members of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, praying that an Act be passed requiring persons practising Dentistry in this Province to be examined by a competent Board as to their qualification to practice said profession or calling.

Of the Village Council of Orangeville, praying that no charter be granted for the proposed Narrow Gauge Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron.

Of certain Saw-mill owners and Manufacturers of Lumber in the Counties of Renfrew and Carleton, respecting the Lumber Trade.

Of the Governor of the British America Assurance Company and others, to be incorporated under the name and title of the "Association of Lake Underwriters."

Of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, praying for a grant of certain lands, under conditions.

On motion of Mr. *Coyne*, the Petition of the Village Council of Orangeville was referred to the Committee on Railways.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported :

Bill (No. 26) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Young Mens' Christian Association," (with amendments).

Also, Bill (No. 38) intituled "An Act to authorize the Crescent Petroleum Association of New York and Canada, to hold and convey certain lands," (with amendments).

Bill (No. 41) intituled "An Act for the extension of the power of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company," (with amendments.)

Mr. *Greeley*, from Committee on Printing, reported: That they recommend the essential portions of the following returns to be printed :—

1. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, Rules and Regulations passed or made since the 1st January, 1858, touching the management and sale of the Agricultural and Mineral Lands of Ontario.

2. Return—showing amounts received by each Registrar in Ontario for each year for which returns upon oath should have been made up to the date of the statement, the dates of such returns; the names (and Counties) of the Registrars, if any, who have not made returns under oath, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf, and—reports presented by the Inspector of Registry Offices.

That they regret the returns from some of the Counties are omitted, in no case, given in detail, and they call the attention of the Government to the same.

On motion of Mr. *Greely*, the foregoing report was adopted.

The following Bills were severally introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills:

Hon. Mr. *Wood* Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to Authorize the Trustees of Mrs. Cairns Robins Wilkes, to convey to her certain real and personal property."

Hon. Mr. *McMurrich*, Bill (No. 82) intituled "An Act to Authorize George Taylor and Thomas Cook to convey certain Trust Lands to George Dennis Moore, in fee."

Mr. *Cumberland*, Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Rama Timber Transport Company."

Mr. *Clarke* (for Mr. Strange) Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to Authorize and Empower the Corporation of the City of Kingston to sell and convey certain of their lands."

Mr. *Coyne* introduced Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act to Amend the Act respecting the Partition of Real Estate in Ontario." Second reading on Friday.

Mr. *Eyre* introduced Bill (No. 86), intituled "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 28, intituled 'An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff, and to make further provisions respecting the said office.'" Second reading on Wednesday.

Bill (No. 18) Ontario College, was considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Wednesday.

Bill (No. 24) St. John's Church, Port Hope, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading on Thursday.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, that Bill (No. 14), for Preservation of Game, be read a third time.

And, debate arising,

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* moved, in amendment, that this Bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to Committee of the Whole.

And the amendment having been put, it was negatived on a division.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith's* motion was then agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 63) Free Grants, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Tuesday, February 4th, 1868.

Seventeen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Hungerford.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Oshawa.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Whitby, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Bayham.

Also, of the Township Council of Bayham, praying that the Bill to Legalize By-law No. 116 of that Township be not passed.

Of H. Hewart and 86 inhabitants of the Village of Orangeville.

Also, of the Township Council of Mono, praying for a charter for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.



Of L. Moffatt, Esq., and others, praying that parties doing Inland Marine Insurance Business shall make a deposit.

Of John McNabb and others.

Also, of E. C. Martin and others.

Also, of W. Hope and others.

Also, of Elliot Grasset and others.

Also, of the Bishop of Toronto and others.

Also, of Dr. O'Dea and sixty others of the Medical Profession, Students and Dentists.

Also, of John Beatty, M.D., and others, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, praying for a continuation of their grant.

Of the Corporation of Kingston, praying for power to sell certain Lands.

Of Henry Covert,

Also, of the Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, praying that power may not be granted to the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company to extend their Railway to Chemong Lake.

Of the County Council of Middlesex, praying for certain amendments to the Agricultural Bill now before the House.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of London, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Law relating to Hotel and Saloon keepers.

Mr. *Greeley*, from Committee on Printing, reported:—That they recommend the Petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company to be printed.

Also, that six thousand (6000) copies of the Bills, after having been passed, be printed for the Statutes.

On motion of Mr. *Greeley*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Hon. Mr. *Wood*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 44) Overholding Tenants, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Mr. *Coyne* introduced Bill (No. 87) intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Division Courts." Second reading on Friday week.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the House resolved to form itself into a Committee of the Whole on Thursday, to consider the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to make provision for the Appointment of an Officer to Inspect the Public Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, Reformatories and other Prisons in this Province (except the Provincial Penitentiary);

2. That an annual sum, not exceeding \$ shall be appropriated and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to defray the Salary and Travelling Expenses of a Prison Inspector.

Bill (No. 63) Free Grants of Land, was amended, read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 61) Taxation of Costs, was amended, read a second time, and, on motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, referred to Select Committee on Bill (No. 34).

Bill (No. 46) Interpretation of the Statutes, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

And debate arising,

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, the debate was adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, February 5th, 1868.

Fourteen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Scarboro.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Sidney.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Sarnia and Moore.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Gananoque.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Bathurst, praying that no Charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of Robert Scripture, and others, praying that the yearly grant to the Township Agricultural Societies be not lessened.

Of the Village Council of Brampton, praying to be incorporated as a Town.

Of Edward D. Morton, and others.

Also, of D. S. Bouilly, and others:

Also, of D. Farrar, and others.

Also, of Thomas Clarke, and others, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of George Lount, for certain amendments to the Law, respecting the fees of Registrars.

Of Daniel Brooke, praying that an Act may be passed entitling him to practice as Counsel in the County Court.

Of E. A. Meredith, and others, praying that an Act may be passed to confirm a certain Deed of Partition.

Of the Township Council of East Nissouri, praying that Reeves and Deputy Reeves may be elected by the Councils, and for certain amendments to the Act imposing a tax on Dogs.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto, praying for amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of J. Horton and 217 sportsmen of Toronto, praying amendments to the Game Act now before the Legislature.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Amaranth, praying that a charter may be granted to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of certain inhabitants of the Counties of Wellington and Simcoe.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Howick, praying that a charter to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway be not granted.

Of Hannah Paxton and others, praying that an Act may be passed to vest certain property in the hands of Trustees.

Of the County Council of Lincoln, praying for certain amendments to the law relating to the powers of Grand Juries.

Of the County Council of Huron, praying for increased grant under Agricultural Bill.

Of the County Council of Essex,

Also, of the Township Council of Mersea,

Also, of D. McCormick and others, praying that Point au Pelee Island may be incorporated as a separate Municipality.

Of Thomas Brown Anderson, Philip Low, and William Stone McDonald, praying for the incorporation of the Gananoque Water Power Company.

Of Joseph Parker and others, respecting the Lumber Trade.

Of John G. Richardson, praying for an Act for the reduction of Capital, and the reorganization of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.

*Mr. Rykert*, from Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following petitions :

Of the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company, praying for certain amendments to their Charter.

Of James D. Edgar, and others, praying to be incorporated under the name of the "Toronto Trust Association."

Of John Whitley, praying to be admitted as a Barrister-at-Law.

The Committee are of opinion that the following Petitions do not require notice :

Of John Douglas, and others, for appointment of Trustees, &c.

Of the Reverend the Dean of Huron, to change the name of Hellmuth College.

On motion of *Mr. Rykert*, the foregoing report was adopted :

Hon. *Mr. Carling*, from Committee on Bill (No. 30) Agriculture, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Hon. *Atty.-Gen. Macdonald*, from Committee on Railways, reported Bill (No. 20) Erie and Niagara Railway, (with amendments).

*Mr. Matchett*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 62) Affidavits and Bail, reported Bill, (with amendments).

The following Bills were severally introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills :

Hon. *Mr. Carling*, Bill (No. 88) intituled "An Act respecting the London Collegiate Institute."

*Mr. Perry*, Bill (No. 89) intituled "An Act to enable the Trustees of Woodstock Burying Ground to elect successors."

*Mr. Wigle*, Bill (No. 90) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Island of Point au Pelee as a separate Municipality of the County of Essex."

On motion of *Mr. Grahame* (York), *Ordered*—That the Petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company be referred back to the Printing Committee, to consider the advisability of having two hundred additional copies printed.

Hon. *Mr. Cameron*, presented Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated January 20th, praying for a Return, showing the amount granted for the purpose of improving the Colonization Roads in the Counties of Addington and Frontenac in the years 1866 and 1867 ; such Return to show how much of said grants has been expended, and under whose supervision the same was laid out.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on Bill (No. 8.) Law of Evidence.

And amendment moved by *Mr. Rykert* on the 23rd January was affirmed on the following division :

*Yeas* :—Barber, Beatty, Boulter, Boyd, Carling, Carnegie, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Corby, Craig, (Glengarry,) Craig, (Russell,) Crosby, Cumberland, Currie, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Galbraith, Graham, (Hasting,) Greeley, Hays, Luton, Macdonald, Matchett, McColl, (Elgin,) Oliver, Pardee, Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott, (Ottawa,) Secord, Sexton, Shaw, Smith, (Kent,) Smith, (Leeds,) Strange, Supple, Swinarton, Tett, Trow, Wallis, Wigle, Williams, Durham,) Wood.—45.

*Nays* :—Baxter, Blake, Christie, Clark, Clemens, Coyne, Evens, Eyre, Ferrier, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibbons, Gow, Launder, Monteith, McCall, (Norfolk,) McDongall, McGill, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, McMurrich, Paxton, Perry, Scott, (Grey,) Sinclair, Smith, (Frontenac,) Smith, (Middlesex,) Springer, Williams, (Hamilton,) Wilson.—31.

The main motion as amended was then agreed to.

Bill (No. 18) Ontario College, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, reported (with amendments), report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow :

No. 26. Young Men's Christian Association.

No. 38. Crescent Petroleum Company.

No. 41. Gore District Insurance Company.

No. 75. Assessment Law.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, *Ordered*—That the order for the second reading of Bill, (No. 47) Homestead Exemption, be discharged.

On motion of Mr. *Trow*, *Ordered*—That the order for the second reading of Bill (No. 29) Jury Laws, be discharged.

Bill (No. 50) Traction Engines, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. *Cumberland*, referred to the following Select Committee :—Hon. Mr. Cameron, Messrs. Cockburn, Pardee, Hooper, Frazer and Cumberland.

Bill (No. 55), Law of Auctions of Estates, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. *Blake*, referred to the Select Committee on Bill (No. 16).

Bill (No. 67) Sheriff's poundage, was read a second time and, on motion of Mr. *Coyne*, referred to Select Committee on the Common Law Procedure Act.

Bill (No. 68) Road Companies, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. *McKellar*, referred to the following Select Committee :—Hon. Mr. Richards, Messrs. Pardee, Finlayson, Currie, Shaw, Galbraith and McKellar.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, February 6th, 1868.

Fifteen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Village of Forest,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Whitelake,

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Dalhousie,

Also, of certain inhabitants of Georgetown, praying that an Act of incorporation to the Licensed Victuallers' Association be not granted.

Of W. L. Billings and others, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of the Dentists of the City of London.

Also, of the Dentists of Ottawa, praying for the passing of an Act requiring persons, practising Dentistry to be examined by a competent Board.

Of the County of Grey Agricultural Society.

Also, of the County Council of Grey, praying for certain amendments to the Agricultural Bill.

Of the City Council of Hamilton.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Norfolk,

Also, of the County Council of Oxford, praying for the extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of William Howey and others.

Also, of S. J. Lane, Warden of the County of Grey, and 16 Reeves and Deputy-Reeves, praying for a charter of incorporation for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Grey, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of John Riddel, Jr., and 409 others of the Town of Owen Sound, praying for certain amendments and alterations to the Municipal Act of last Session, so far as regards the restrictions on Hotel and Saloon keepers.

Of A. F. Wood and others, praying for an Act to quiet titles to Lands purchased at Tax sales.

Mr. *Rykert*, from Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the following Petitions:—

Of the British America Insurance Company, for a certain Act of incorporation.

Of the Municipal Corporation of Brantford, for an Act of incorporation.

Of Daniel Brooke, to enable him to practise as counsel.

Of E. A. Meredith, to confirm a deed of partition.

Of Thomas Brown and others, to incorporate the Gananoque Water Power Company.

And unfavorably on the Petition of R. J. Cartwright and others, for an Act of Parliament declaring the intention of the Crown in granting certain Rectory lands in Kingston.

They recommend the suspension of the rule relating to notice in behalf of the Petition of John T. Bush and others, for an Act to enable them to hold certain lands, &c.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported:—

Bill (No. 19) intituled “An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows and the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction,” (with amendments).

Also Bill (No. 39) intituled “An Act to grant certain powers to the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company,” (with amendments).

Also Bill (No. 40) intituled “An Act to incorporate the Guelph Board of Trade,” (with amendments).

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 93) intituled “An Act to provide for the inspection of Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols and Reformatories in this Province.” Second reading on Monday.

Mr. *Cumberland* introduced Bill (No. 95) intituled “An Act to amend the charter of the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.” Referred to the Committee on Railways.

The following Bills were severally introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills:—

Mr. *Greeley*, Bill (No. 91) intituled “An Act to incorporate the Gananoque Water Power Company.”

Mr. *Coyne*, Bill (No. 92) intituled “An Act to incorporate the Town of Brantford.”

Mr. *Cumberland*, Bill (No. 94) intituled “An Act to incorporate the Toronto Trust Company.”

Mr. *Cameron*, Bill (No. 96) intituled “An Act to incorporate the Burnside Lying-in Hospital.

Also, Bill (No. 97) intituled “An Act to give effect to an Indenture bearing date the 1st of February, 1868, made between Edmund Allan Meredith and others.

Mr. *Beatty*—Bill (No. 98) intituled “An Act to Incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.”

Mr. *Lauder*—Bill (No. 99) intituled “An Act to authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit John Whitley as a member of the said Society and as a Barrister-at-Law.”

Hon. Mr. *McMurrich*—Bill (No. 100) intituled “An Act to Incorporate the Province of Ontario Lake Underwriters’ Association.”

Mr. *Sexton*—Bill (No. 101) intituled “An Act to enable the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church of the Shaver Settlement, in the Township of Ancaster, to hold their Church Property under the provisions of the ‘Model Deed’ of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada.”

On motion of Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa), a Committee was appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, as follows: Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Sir H. Smith, Messrs. McKellar, Blake, Lauder, Ferrier, Cumberland and Scott (Ottawa).

On motion of Mr. *McLeod*, an address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for a return showing the total indebtedness on the 31st December, 1867, of the corporation of each county, city, township, town and village in this Province, said statement to be in the form and manner required by section 241 of the Municipal Institutions’ Act.

Bill (No. 62) Commissioners of Affidavits, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 75) Assessment Act, was also considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Wednesday.

Bill (No. 24) St. John’s Church, Port Hope, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented (Supplementary) Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated January 10th, praying for a Statement of Returns made by Registrars, &c., &c.

Also, return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th January, 1868, praying for Copies of all Papers and Documents touching the dismissal of Mr. Hammond from the Registrarship of Bruce, and of the evidence on which such dismissal was founded.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Friday, February 7th, 1868.

Fourteen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of Dugald McLennan and 100 others, inhabitants of the Township of Bruce.

Also, of William Stewart and others, of Brantford, praying that an Act of incorporation to the Licensed Victuallers’ Association be not granted.

Of the Good Templars of St. Catharines, praying that no alteration be made in the Municipal Act as regards Tavern and Saloon keepers.

Of Thomas Wells and others, of Ingersoll.

Also, of John Lawrence and others, of Paris, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of Colman H. Godfrey and others, of Clarendon, praying for certain amendments to the Act imposing a tax on Dogs.

Of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, praying for a reorganization.

Of John Woodward and others, of Simcoe, praying that a charter to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway be not granted.

Of George Dodds and others, of Cardwell, praying for a charter for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of certain inhabitants of the Village of Brampton, praying against the incorporation of Brampton as a Town.

Of certain residents and landholders of the Township of Hamilton, praying that the Act to confirm Mr. Caddy’s survey of that Township be not passed.

Of George Bradshaw and others, of the County of Brant, praying for amendments to Joint Stock Road Companies Act.

Of Robert Charles Smith, praying that his rights to certain lands in the Township of Burleigh may be protected in the Bill to confirm the resurvey of that Township.

Mr. *Greeley*, from Committee on Printing, reported that they recommend the Return of copies of all papers and documents touching the dismissal of Mr. Hammond from the Registrarship of Bruce, and of the evidence on which such dismissal was founded, to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Greeley*, the foregoing report was adopted.

Mr. *Boyd*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 10) imposing a tax on Dogs and for the better protection of Sheep, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Railways, reported Bill (No. 22) relating to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, (with amendments).

Bill (No. 46), Interpretation of Statutes, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Monday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on certain Resolutions proposed on the 4th instant, respecting Prison Inspectors, and

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to make provision for the Appointment of an Officer to Inspect the Public Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, Reformatories and other Prisons in this Province (except the Provincial Penitentiary);

2. *Resolved*,—That an annual sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars, shall be appropriated and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to defray the salary and travelling expenses of a Prison Inspector.

Bill (No. 30) Agriculture, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Monday, February 10th, 1868.

Twenty-six Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Peterboro.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Iroquois, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of Erin Agricultural Society, praying that no reduction be made in the grants to the Township Societies.

Of East Zorra Agricultural Society, praying that the grant to Township Societies be not reduced, and against the increase of County Societies grants and members.

Of the Medical Professors of Queen's University, Kingston, praying for an Act requiring persons practising Dentistry to be examined by a competent Board.

Of the Township of Darlington Agricultural Society, praying for certain modifications of Sub-section 2, Section 45, of the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Of certain ratepayers of the Townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, praying that no charter be granted to a narrow gauge Railway.

Of A. Beith and others, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Sarawak, praying that certain land may be reduced in price and for a Homestead Law.

Of the County Council of Welland, praying that the Erie and Niagara Railway may be extended.

Of the County Council of Bruce, respecting School lands.

Of the same, praying that a charter may be granted to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the same, praying that no License be granted to allow persons to remove pine timber for foreign markets.

Of the same, praying for the establishment of Agricultural Societies in each of the present Electoral Divisions, and for a grant of \$300 to each of such Societies annually.

Mr. *Cumberland*, from Committee on Bill (No. 50) Traction Engines, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Mr. *Blake*, from Committee on Bill (No. 9) Voluntary Conveyances, reported Bill (with amendments).

On motion of Mr. *Williams* (Hamilton), *Ordered*,—That all Petitions for the establishment of Ophthalmic Hospitals be referred to the Select Committee on the Toronto General Hospital.

Mr. *Rykert* introduced Bill (No. 102) intituled "An Act to amend Cap. 52, Con. Stat. of U. C., respecting Mutual Insurance Companies. Second reading on Wednesday.

Bill (No. 62) Commissioners of Affidavits, was read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 18) Ontario College, was read a third time and passed, on a division.

Bill (No. 26) Young Mens' Christian Association, was considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, and ordered for a Third reading to-morrow:—

No. 38. Crescent Petroleum Association.

No. 41. Gore District Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 30) Agriculture, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, progress reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole:

No. 39—Waterloo Fire Insurance Company—on Wednesday.

No. 22—Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway—on Tuesday.

On motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 20) Erie and Niagara Railway, and objection being taken by Mr. *Coyne*, that the Bill ought to be referred back to the Committee on Standing Orders, to report if the amendments made to the original Bill are in excess of the prayer of the petition on which the Bill was founded.

Mr. Speaker being appealed to, decided, that as it was manifest that the object of the Petitioners was to obtain authority to build a Railway, the change of some of the names in the Preamble did not, in his opinion, require that the Bill should be referred back to the Committee on Standing Orders.

The Bill was then read a second time.

On motion of Mr. *Boyd*—*Ordered*, That the petition of the Congregational Union of Canada be referred to the following Select Committee:—Messrs. Wilson, Beatty, McKellar, Lauder and Boyd, with power to send for papers, and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*—*Ordered*, That the petition of J. F. Wood and others be referred to the following Select Committee:—Messrs. Scott (Ottawa), McKellar, Pardee, Trow, Craig (Glengarry), Lyon and Lauder, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House then adjourned.



TORONTO, Tuesday, February 11th, 1868.

Eight Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Scarboro.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Lucknow.

Also, of John Sanders of Cobourg, and others, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the County Council of York, praying that no Act of incorporation be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and that no amendment be made in the Municipal Act permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors between the hours of seven o'clock on Saturday night and Monday morning.

Of the same, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Laws.

Of the same, praying that provision be made for the payment of Special Juries.

Of the same, praying for an amendment in the law, so as to prevent Suitors from laying the venue, in civil cases, in the County of York, unless the cause of action arose in said County, or unless either the Plaintiff or Defendant resides in said County (except in certain cases).

Of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Lobo, praying for power to convey certain lands in fee.

Of the Town Council of Whitby, praying that the petition of certain inhabitants of that Town, to reduce the limits, be not granted.

Of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Brudenell, Radeliff, Lyndock and Raglan, praying for a sum of money to repair a road.

Of the County Council of Essex, praying for certain amendments to the Agricultural Bill.

Of the Township Council of Wallace, praying for the payment of moneys now accruing to them from the "Land Improvement Fund."

Of the Township of Logan, praying for amendments to the Assessment Law.

Of certain inhabitants of the Village and Township of Brighton, praying for amendments to the new Game Law.

Hon. Sir *Henry Smith*, from Committee on Standing Orders, reported the following Bills :

No. 51—Conveyance of John Saxton Campbell.

No. 35—Debt of Peterboro, (with amendments).

No. 36—St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, (with amendments).

No. 56—Royal Niagara Hotel Company, (with amendments).

Mr. *Oliver*, from Committee on Bill (No. 21), relating to Butter and Cheese Manufacturers, reported Bill with amendments.

Hon. Sir H. *Smith*, from General Committee of Elections, reported the names of the Select Committee appointed to determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the South Riding of the County of Huron as follows:—Peter Gow, Thomas Grahame, John Lorn McDougall, and William Craig, Esquires; McNeil Clarke, Esquire, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. *McGill—Ordered*, That the petition of James Petre and others, of the Town of Whitby, and relating to the Incorporation of that Town, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th January, praying for a return by the Bursar of the University of Toronto, of all lands formerly held, and now held by that institution in the County of Brant, setting forth what, if any, of the said lands are unsold, what sold or agreed to be sold, together with the terms or agreements for sale and purchase, and the names of the parties with whom such

sales or agreements have been made; also, the sums paid or agreed to be paid, and the amounts owing; also, the dates of the sales, or agreements for sale, and the dates when deeds issued, and to whom; also if any, and what moneys are out upon mortgage or otherwise, and if so, upon what security, what terms, and to whom loaned.

The following Bills were read a Third time and passed:—

No. 38. Crescent Petroleum Company.

No. 41. Gore District Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 46), Interpretation of Statutes, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for Third reading to-morrow.

The Resolutions relative to Prison Inspector, adopted in Committee of the Whole on the Seventh instant, were reported and agreed to.

Bill (No. 44) Overholding Tenants, was considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Friday.

Bill (No. 77) Registrars, was read a Second time, and ordered for a Third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 70) Dentistry, was read a Second time, and on motion of Mr. *Boulter*, referred to the following Select Committee:—Hon. Sir H. Smith, Messrs. McGill, Baxter, Blake, McColl, Eyre and Boulter.

Bill (No. 86) Sheriffs, was read a Second time and referred to the Select Committee on the Common Law Procedure Act.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted and ordered for third reading to-morrow:

No. 22—Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

No. 26—Young Men's Christian Association.

Bill (No. 40) Guelph Board of Trade, was read a Second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Wednesday, February 12th, 1868.

Messrs. Clarke, Gow, Grahame (York), McDougall and Craig (Russell), members appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the South Riding of the County of Huron, were sworn at the table.

Thirteen Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read:*

Of certain inhabitants of the Village of Thornton.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Grattan.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Bromley.

Also, of Inkerman Division (No. 261) Sons of Temperance of the Township of Mountain.

Also, of the County Council of Lennox and Addington.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Township Council of South Plantagenet, praying for a grant of money to enable them to remove certain obstruction known as the "Pitch Off."

Of certain inhabitants of the Counties of York and Ontario, praying for a charter for the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

Of the Hon. John H. Cameron, of Toronto, praying to be heard in opposition to the Cobourg, Marmora and Peterborough Railway and Mining Company's Bill.

Of the Township Council of St. Vincent, praying that no charter be granted to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the County Council of Grey, praying for certain amendments to the Act for the Protection of Sheep.

Of the Village Council of Fergus, respecting paupers.

Of the Reeve of the Village of Kincardine, praying for aid.

Of William White and 124 others, of the Township of Collingwood, praying for a grant to enable them to build a Wharf at the mouth of the Beaver River, and also for a portion of land adjoining said River.

Of H. H. Fett and 14 other Medical Students.

Also, of Egerton Griffin and others, of Brantford.

Also, of James Stinson and others, of the Township of Dumfries.

Also, of W. C. Chewitt, M. D., and other ratepayers of the City of Toronto.

Also, of R. Edmondson and others, of Brockville., praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of James Breakenridge, of Rawdon, praying for Reform, &c.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto, praying for certain amendments in the Municipal Laws.

Of Henry Heron and 55 others of the Village of Thornhill.

Also, of Robert Raymond and 100 others of the Village of Richmond Hill.

Also, of the County Council of Wentworth, praying for amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of Isabel McKenzie, of Toronto, praying that the sum of £500 may be paid her for services rendered by the late William Lyon McKenzie.

Of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, praying for amendments to the Municipal Laws.

Mr. *Rykert*, from Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably of the following Petitions :

Of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, for an Act to reorganize said Company.

Of Hannah Paxton, praying that certain lands be vested in Trustees.

Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa) introduced Bill (No. 103) intituled "An Act for the conversion of the ordinary Bonds and old Stock of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, into reduced new Stock and for other purposes." Referred to Committee on Railways.

Mr. *Rykert* introduced Bill (No. 104) intituled "An Act to vest the estate of the late George Paxton in certain Trustees." Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. *Blake* introduced Bill (No. 105) intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to purchasers of Reversions." Second reading on Friday.

On motion of Mr. *McGill*,—*Ordered*,—That the Petition of certain inhabitants of the Town of Whitby, praying for the reduction of the limits of said Town, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

No. 77—Registrars.

No. 46—Respecting the Statutes.

No. 22—Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Bill (No. 75) Assessment Act, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa)—*Ordered*, That the petition relating to the election and return for the South Riding of the County of Huron be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for that county, and that the said Select Committee do meet to-morrow in the Controverted Elections Office, at the hour of eleven o'clock A.M.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted and ordered for a third reading to-morrow :

No. 20—Erie and Niagara Railway.

No. 39—Waterloo Fire Insurance Company.

The following Bills were severally read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole, to-morrow :

No. 51—Estate of J. S. Campbell.

No. 35—Debt of Peterboro.

No. 36—St. Andrew's Church, Chatham.

No. 56—Royal Niagara Hotel.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, February 13th, 1868.

Four Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Emily.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Howick.

Also, of the County Council of Norfolk, praying for the Extension of the Erie and Niagara Railway.

Of W. H. Brouse, and others, of Prescott, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of James Petre, and others, of Whitby, in support of the Petition of John Anderson, and others, praying that the limits of the said Town may be reduced.

Of certain inhabitants of Newtonbrook.

Also, of William Harding, and other inhabitants, of the Village of Holland Landing, praying for amendments in the Municipal Act.

Of the Honorable William Henry Draper, C.B., and other Ratepayers of the City of Toronto, praying for an enquiry into the working of the Common School System.

Mr. *Clarke*, from South Riding of Huron Election Committee, reported, for information, the following :

*Resolved*,—That the preliminary objections on the part of the sitting Member be delivered, in writing, to the Petitioner's counsel before six o'clock this evening, and argued at the next sitting of the Committee; and that all Lists of Voters objected to, along with the Answer to the Petition, be filed at the sitting of this Committee on Monday next.

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported the following Bills :—

No. 37. Bayham Debentures.

No. 49. Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

The Preambles of Bill (No. 48) E. C. Caddy's survey of Hamilton, and of Bill (No. 64) Incorporation of Whitby, have not been proved.

Mr. *Rykert*, from Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Acts, reported that they recommend a Bill to be passed this Session embodying certain amendments in the Municipal law, as approved by the Committee, and which amendments they beg leave to report now by Bill.

Mr. *Rykert* then introduced Bill (No. 106) intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada, Caps. 51 and 52." Second reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* delivered a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows :

H. W. STATED.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1868, accompanied by Statements showing the expenditures defrayed for the same service during the six months ending the 31st December, 1867; and in accordance with the provisions of the 54th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, he recommends these Estimates and Statements to the Legislative Assembly. (*Voir Act Sess. Page. App. No 12*)

Government House,

Toronto, February 10th, 1868.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*, the said Message and the Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*—*Ordered*, That the petition of Isabel McKenzie be referred to the following Select Committee:—Messrs. Cumberland, Graham (Hastings), Ferrier, Pardee, Clarke, Galbraith and McKellar, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report only on the facts set forth in the said petition.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Carling*, The House resolved to form itself into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following Resolution:—

That the sum of \$66,450 be granted, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, in aid of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics' Institutes.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted and ordered for Third reading to-morrow.

No. 51. Estate of J. S. Campbell.

No. 35. Debt of Peterboro.

No. 36. St. Andrew's Church, Chatham.

No. 56. Royal Niagara Hotel.

No. 21. Butter and Cheese Manufacturers.

No. 9. Voluntary Conveyances.

The following Bills were severally read a Third time and passed :

No. 26. Young Men's Christian Association.

No. 20. Erie and Niagara Railway.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, that The House resolve itself into Committee on Wednesday, to consider the following resolution :

That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when tracts of unsettled wild lands, held for speculative purposes, to the retardment of the country and the injury of neighboring settlers, should be charged with a special Wild Land Tax.

Mr. *Blake* moved, in amendment, to omit all the words after "land," and to substitute therefor: "Should be so Taxed by means of an alteration in the Statute Labor or other Taxes, so as to make those tracts pay their just proportion towards the improvement and expenditure of the Municipality in which they are situate."

And Mr. *Rykert*, having moved a further amendment—That inasmuch as the principle involved in the said resolution and amendment may be discussed when The House

goes into Committee of the Whole, on Monday, on Bill (No. 75), it is inexpedient that The House go into Committee on Wednesday, on the said resolution and amendment.

And the amendment to the amendment having been put, was carried.  
The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Friday, February 14th, 1868.

Fourteen petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Grey, praying for a reorganization of the Crown Lands system.

Of Thomas Probert and others, of the Township of Galway.

Also, of R. Sylvester and 162 others, ratepayers of the Township of Markham, praying that a charter be granted to the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad Company.

Also, of the same, praying for a grant of land to aid the said Company.

Of John Stafford and 120 others, inhabitants of the Township of Saugeen.

Also, of Thomas Sloan and 110 others, of the Township of Derby, praying for a charter for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of certain inhabitants of the City of Toronto.

Also, of Patrick Ryan and others, of the Town of Dundas, praying for amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Howick.

Also, of the County Council of Ontario, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of Z. Burnham and 180 others, inhabitants of Whitby, praying that the Bill for the reduction of the limits of the said town may not become law.

Of James Rowe and others, of the Town of Whitby, praying that the limits of that town be reduced.

Of the Town Council of Woodstock, against the Erie and Niagara Railway Act.

Mr. *McKellar*, from Committee on Bill (No. 68) Joint Stock Companies, reported Bill (with amendments).

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Railways, reported the following Bills (with amendments) :

No. 42. Extension of Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway.

No. 52. Ottawa City Passenger Railway.

Mr. *Blake*, from Committee on Bill (No. 55) Auctions of Estates, reported Bill (with amendments).

Also, from Committee on Bill (No. 16) Attorneys at Law, reported Bill (with amendments).

Hon. Mr. *Wood*, from Committee on Bills (Nos. 34, 61 and 67), reported Bills consolidated as Bill (No. 61) Amendment of Common Law Procedure Act, (with amendments).

Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported the following Bills :

No. 58. The Hotel Dieu, Kingston, (with amendments).

No. 69. Bishop Strachan School, (with amendments.)

No. 53. Archibald Bell.

No. 88. Hellmuth Collegege.

The Preamble of Bill (No. 82) Trust Lands of Morse, has not been proved.

Hon. Sir *Henry Smith* further reported that the Committee recommend that the Chairman be authorised to ask The House to suspend Rule (No. 59) during the present Session, and that four days' notice of the sitting of the Committee, on any Private Bill, shall be deemed sufficient.

On motion of Hon. Sir *H. Smith*, the above report was adopted.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed.

No. 51. Estate of J. S. Campbell.

No. 35. Debt of Peterboro.

No. 36. St Andrew's Church, Chatham.

No. 56. Royal Niagara Hotel.

No. 21. Butter and Cheese Manufacturers.

No. 9. Voluntary Conveyances.

The House went into Committee to consider the motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*, "That a supply be granted to Her Majesty."

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, at the opening of the Session, having been read, *Resolved*—"That a supply be granted to Her Majesty," Resolution reported, adopted, and being read a second time, "*Resolved*—That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the following Resolution proposed on the 13th instant.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* stated to the House that His Excellency having been made aware of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommended the same to the consideration of the House.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of sixty six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, in aid of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics' Institutes.

The Resolution was then adopted, reported and agreed to, and, on motion of Hon. Mr. *Carling*, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole :

No. 65. Relating to Registrars, (on Tuesday).

No. 93. Inspection of Prisons, (on Tuesday).

No. 37. Bayham Debentures, (on Monday).

No. 49. Royal Canadian Insurance Company, (on Monday).

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading on Monday :

No. 30. Agriculture, &c.

No. 39. Waterloo Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 102) Mutual Insurance Companies, was read a second time and referred to the following Select Committee:—Hon. Mr. Cameron, Messrs. Blake, Springer, Clemens, Scott (Ottawa), Graham (Hastings), and Rykert.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 107) intituled "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned." Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Beatty*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for a Return showing the annual receipts and expenditure of Toronto University, and University College, since the year 1860, also showing the sources of income,

names and salaries of professors, officers and employees of said institution, and the amount expended annually in scholarships and prizes.

On motion of Mr. *Christie*, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for a Return, in abstract, showing the income and expenditure of Upper Canada College for the years 1862 to 1866 inclusive, also the yearly attendance of pupils.

Also, a detailed statement for the year ending December 31st, 1867, of the income and expenditure, the attendance of pupils, the number of teachers employed and their salaries, together with a statement of the amount, if any, advanced to the Upper Canada College out of the Toronto University funds, for the several years from 1861 to 1867 inclusive.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Monday, February 17th, 1868.

Six Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Village of Keswick.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Sarnia.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Victoria.

Also, of certain inhabitants of Wawanosh, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa) from Committee on Private Bills, reported Bill (No. 73) Oxford Farmers' Insurance Company, (with Amendments).

The Preambles of Bill (No. 72) Resurvey of Harvey and Burleigh, and of Bill (No. 81) C. R. Wilkes, have not been proved.

Mr. *Gow*, from South Riding of Huron Election Committee, reported the absence of MacNeil Clarke, Esquire, Chairman of said Committee, from their meeting to-day, and the consequent adjournment of meeting till to-morrow at noon. *Ordered*, that MacNeil Clarke, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Pardee* introduced Bill (No. 108) intituled "An Act respecting returns of Writs by Sheriffs." Second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*—*Ordered*, that the order of the day for going into Committee on Bill (No. 75) Assessment Act, be discharged.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :

No. 30. Agriculture.

No. 39. Waterloo Fire Insurance Company.

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TORONTO, Tuesday, February 18th, 1868.

Eight Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :—*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Charlottenburgh.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.

Also, of 200 inhabitants of the Village of Bradford, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of Alex. Sinclair and 54 others, inhabitants of the Village of Southampton.



Also, of Andrew Freeborn and others, inhabitants of the Township of Arran, praying for a charter to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the County Council of Euphemia, praying that they may be relieved from taxation for the construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Of the Township Councils of Bedford and Palmerston, praying that the lands in those Townships may be sold at an upset price to Squatters.

Of certain inhabitants of the Town of Goderich, praying for the establishment of an Ophthalmic Hospital.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Brougham, praying for the completion of the survey of that Township.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of MacNabb.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Bagot, Blythefield and Brougham, praying for a grant for the construction of a road.

Of the Township Council of Logan, praying that non-resident owners of Lands may be compelled to keep up line fences.

Of the County Council of Peterborough, praying for power to attach or detach, any portion of a union of Townships as may be desired by settlers.

Of the same, for aid to construct a bridge across the narrows of the River Trent.

Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa) from Committee on Private Bills, reported the following Bills :—

No. 23. Estate of J. K. Roche.

No. 76. By-Laws of Simcoe.

No. 98. Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.

No. 80. St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, (with amendments).

Mr. *Lauder*, from Committee on the Toronto General Hospital, presented their report on the state of that institution.

[For Report and evidence relating thereto, see Sessional Papers.]

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, the matter presented was referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. *Sexton* introduced Bill (No. 109) intituled "An Act to amend the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 54, having reference to Joint Stock Road Companies." Second reading to-morrow.

The order for the attendance of Mr. *Clarke* in his place, to answer for his non-attendance on the sitting of the North Huron Election Committee, having been read,—Mr. *Clarke* stated that he had been unable to be present at the meeting of the said Committee, on the 17th instant, in consequence of the unusual lateness of a train; and having verified the same by oath, he was excused by the House.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

The following Resolutions were adopted :

*Resolved*,—That the following sums be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1868 :—

1. For the Lieutenant Governor's Office.....	\$1,200 00
2. Executive Council Office.....	1,615 00
3. Attorney General's Office.....	8,550 00
4. Treasury Department.....	7,318 29
5. Secretary and Registrar's Office.....	9,265 00
6. Department of Agriculture and Public Works	
Arrears of 1867.....	\$1,700 00
For 1868.....	8,165 00
	9,865 00

7. Crown Lands Department.....	Arrears of 1867.....	1,100 00	
		110,870 00	
			111,970 00
8. Contingencies of the Departments not otherwise provided for.....			25,000 00

*Legislation—(two Sessions.)*

9. Salary of the Speaker.....			1,000 00
10. Indemnity of members—82 at \$5 per diem.....			57,400 00
11. Mileage of do. ....			4,400 00
12. Salary of the Clerk of the House.....			1,400 00
13. do. Ass's Clerk and Accountant.....			1,200 00
14. do. Clerk of Committees.....			1,200 00
15. do. First Office Clerk in charge of Printing, &c.....			800 00
16. do. Clerk of Routine and Records.....			600 00
17. do. Law Clerk.....			400 00
18. do. Sergeant-at-Arms.....			400 00
19. do. Housekeeper and Chief Messenger.....			500 00
20. do. Sessional Messengers, writers and Pages.....			6,000 00
21. Postages and cost of House Post Office.....			4,000 00
22. Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding.....			10,000 00
23. Printing, Binding and circulating the Statutes.....			7,500 00
24. Expenses of Elections.....			2,500 00
25. Newspaper and other contingencies.....			1,250 00
26. Increase of the Library.....			1,000 00
			101,550 00
Less advanced to Clerk on account.....			\$ 10,000 00

*Administration of Justice.*

27. Court of Chancery.....	Arrears of 1867	\$1,682 11	
	For 1868.....	14,525 00	
			16,107 11
28. do. of Queen's Bench.....	Arrears of 1867, \$	800 88	
	For 1868.....	7,360 00	
			\$8,160 88
29. do. of Common Pleas.....	Arrears of 1867, \$	512 27	
	For 1868.....	4,425 00	
			4,937 27
30. Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....			11,700 00
31. Crown Counsel, Criminal prosecution.....			14,950 00
32. Seals and other contingencies.....			200 00
33. Administration of Criminal Prosecutions.....			127,539 00
34. Miscellaneous Justice.....			17,126 00

*Public Works and Buildings.*

35. To complete the re-building, repairing, fitting and furnishing the Public Buildings.....			30,331 00
36. For Fuel, Gas, Water, Improvements, Furniture, Ladders, Hose, Shelving and other Contingencies connected with Public Buildings.....			15,000 00
37. " Rent and repairs of residence of the Lieut.-Governor.....			2,216 00
38. " Fuel and Gas for do. ....			620 00
39. " On account re-building and furnishing Government House.....			50,000 00
40. " Continuing erection of new Buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto...			75,000 00
41. For Colonization Roads.....			50,000 00
42. " Insurance on Public Buildings.....			495 00
43. " Housekeeper for East Wing, \$400; Fireman do., \$365; Watchman, \$365; Cleaning, \$180.....			1,310 00

*Agriculture.*

44.	For 73 Electoral Division Societies at \$700.....	51,100 00
45.	“ 1 do. do. ....	550 00
46.	“ 7 do. do. at \$350.....	2,450 00
47.	“ 1 Fruit Growers' Association.....	350 00
48.	“ Mechanics' Institutes.....	2,000 00
49.	“ Agricultural Association in lieu of the Grant of \$4,000, and of the 12½ per cent. deducted from the Electoral Division Societies' Grants.....	10,000 00

*Miscellaneous.*

50.	Grant to the Distressed Fishermen in Nova Scotia.....	5,000 00
51.	Inspection of Asylums and Prisons.....	3,000 00
52.	Cost of the Official Gazette.....	4,000 00

*Hospitals and Charities.*

53.	Aid to Toronto Hospital, Toronto.....	6,400 00
54.	do. do. for County Patients do.....	4,800 00
55.	do. House of Industry, Toronto.....	2,400 00
56.	do. Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto....	640 00
57.	do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto. ....	640 00
58.	do. Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	480 00
59.	do. Magdalen Asylum, Toronto.....	480 00
60.	do. House of Providence, Toronto.....	320 00
61.	do. Girls' Home and Public Nursery, Toronto.....	320 00
62.	do. General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,800 00
63.	do. House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston....	2,400 00
64.	do. Orphans' Home, Kingston.....	640 00
65.	do. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	800 00
66.	do. General Hospital, London.....	2,400 00
67.	do. City Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,800 00
68.	do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	640 00
69.	do. Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton.....	640 00
70.	do. Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00
71.	do. Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00
72.	In aid of the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,000 00
73.	Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Branch, Toronto.....	77,290 00
74.	Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	35,314 43
75.	Orillia do. do. ....	17,884 00

*Reformatory, Penetanguishene.*

76.	For Maintenance and Repairs.....	23,013 37
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*Literary and Scientific Institutions.*

77.	Aid to Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg.....	750 00
78.	do. School of Medicine, Kingston.....	750 00
79.	do. School of Medicine, Toronto.....	750 00
80.	do. Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	750 00
81.	do. do. do. Ottawa.....	300 00
82.	do. Athenæum, Ottawa.....	300 00

Resolutions reported.

Report to be received to-morrow, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, February 19th, 1868.

Four Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of George Sherwood, of Belleville, respecting the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Bill.

Of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, against the narrow gauge Railroad.

Of David Oliver and others, of Cobourg.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Fenelon.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Lausdowne.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Village of Clinton, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. *Boulter*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 70) relating to Dentistry, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Mr. *Lyon* introduced Bill (No. 110) intituled "An Act to make valid Commissions for taking Affidavits and Bail informally issued, and acts done in pursuance thereof." Second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Blake* an Address was voted to His Excellency for a Return, showing the amounts which have been received by the Crown in each year since the abolition of the Land Improvement Fund, for land sold during the existence of that Fund, and also the amounts which are still receivable by the Crown, in respect of such sales, and also the sums which would, but for the abolition of the said fund, be payable to each Municipality out of the said amounts for each year aforesaid, and for the future.

On motion of Mr. *Eyre*, an Address was voted to His Excellency for a Return showing the number of acres of land set apart in the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, for the purpose of building the Murray Canal; also, whether the said lands have been sold, and if so, how much has been realized, the dates of receipts, how much has been applied or appropriated for the purpose intended, and whether such moneys are available for the purpose intended.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the whole, amended, reported, report adopted and ordered for third reading to-morrow :

No. 44. Overholding Tenants.

No. 50. Traction Engines.

No. 49. Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

No. 37. Bayham Debentures

Bill (No. 61) Common Law Procedure, was also considered in Committee of the whole, amended, reported, report to be received to-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole to-morrow.

No. 42. Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway.

No. 52. Ottawa City Passenger Railway.

No. 58. The Hotel Dieu, Kingston.

No. 69. Bishop Strachan School.

No. 53. Archibald Bell.

No. 73. Oxford Fire Insurance Company.

No. 88. Hellmuth College.

No. 23. Estate of J. K. Roche.

- No. 76. By-laws of Simcoe.  
 No. 98. Clifton Bridge Company.  
 No. 80. St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.  
 The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, February 20th, 1868.

Two Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :—*

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the County of Wellington.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Waterloo.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Town of Berlin, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the County Council of Brant, in the matter of the power of Joint Stock Companies to abandon portions of Roads.

Of Robert G. Dalton, praying that no Act may be passed whereby the petitioner's right to question the validity of certain Tax sales may be interfered with.

Of the County Council of Perth, respecting the Land Improvement Fund.

Of the same, praying for certain amendments in the Jury and Criminal Law.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :

- No. 44. Overholding Tenants.  
 No. 50. Traction Engines, (with amendments).  
 No. 49. Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

On motion to receive Report of Committee of the whole on Bill (No. 61) Amendment of Common Law Procedure.

Mr. *McLeod* moved in amendment—That the Report be not now received, but that the Bill be re-committed with instructions to expunge the Section and Sub-section relating to Sheriffs' poundage.

The amendment was lost on a division.

The report was then adopted, and Bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 10) was considered in Committee of the Whole, and motion having been made "That the Committee do now rise," the same was carried on a division.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow :

- No. 55. Law of Auctions of Estates.  
 No. 16. Attorneys-at-Law.  
 No. 42. Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway.  
 No. 52. Ottawa City Passenger Railway.  
 No. 58. The Hotel Dieu, Kingston.  
 No. 69. Bishop Strachan School.  
 No. 73. Oxford Fire Insurance Company.  
 No. 88. Hellmuth College.  
 No. 23. Estate of J. K. Roche.  
 No. 76. By-laws of Simcoe.  
 No. 98. Clifton Bridge Company.  
 No. 80. St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

The following Bills were severally read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow:

No. 106. Municipa Institutions.

No. 107. To continue certain Acts.

Bill (No. 84) Partition of Estates, was also read a second time, and referred to the following Select Committee:—Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Blake, Pardee, Clarke, Shaw and Coyne.

Bill (No. 105), Purchasers of Reversions, was also read a second time and referred to Committee on Bill (No. 16).

The following Resolutions, passed in Committee of Supply on Tuesday, were reported and read:

1. For the Lieutenant Governor's Office.....	\$1,200 00
2. Executive Council Office.....	1,615 00
3. Attorney General's Office.....	8,550 00
5. Secretary and Registrar's Office.....	9,265 00
6. Department of Agriculture and Public Works	
Arrears of 1867.....	\$1,700 00
For 1868.....	8,165 00
	9,865 00
8. Contingencies of the Departments not otherwise provided for.....	25,000 00

*Legislation—(two Sessions.)*

9. Salary of the Speaker.....	1,000 00
11. Mileage of do. ....	4,400 00
12. Salary of the Clerk of the House.....	1400 00
13. do. Ass's Clerk and Accountant.....	1,200 00
14. do. Clerk of Committees.....	1,200 00
15. do. First Office Clerk in charge of Printing, &c.....	800 00
16. do. Clerk of Routine and Records.....	600 00
17. do. Law Clerk.....	400 00
18. do. Sergeant-at-Arms.....	400 00
19. do. Housekeeper and Chief Messenger.....	500 00
20. do. Sessional Messengers, writers and Pages.....	6,000 00
24. Expenses of Elections.....	2,500 00
25. Newspaper and other contingencies.....	1,250 00
26. Increase of the Library.....	1,000 00

*Administration of Justice.*

28. Court of Queen's Bench.....	Arrears of 1867, \$ 800 88	
	For 1868.....	7,360 00
		\$8,160 88
29. do. of Common Pleas.....	Arrears of 1867, \$ 512 27	
	For 1868.....	4,425 00
		4,937 27
30. Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....	11,700 00	
31. Crown Counsel, Criminal prosecution.....	14,950 00	
32. Seals and other contingencies.....	200 00	
34. Miscellaneous Justice.....	17,126 00	

*Public Works and Buildings.*

35. To complete the re-building, repairing, fitting and furnishing the Public Buildings.....	30,331 00
36. For Fuel, Gas, Water, Improvements, Furniture, Ladders, Hose, Shelving and other Contingencies connected with Public Buildings.....	15,000 00
37. " Rent and repairs of residence of the Lieut.-Governor.....	2,216 00
38. " Fuel and Gas for do. ....	620 00

39.	"	On account re-building and furnishing Government House.....	\$50,000 00	-
40.	"	Continuing erection of new Buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto...	75,000 00	-
42.	"	Insurance on Public Buildings.....	495 00	
43.	"	Housekeeper for East Wing, \$400; Fireman do., \$365; Watchman, \$365; Cleaning, \$180.....	1,310 00	

*Agriculture.*

44.	For 73 Electoral Division Societies at \$700.....	51,100 00
45.	" 1 do. do. ....	550 00
46.	" 7 do. do. at \$350.....	2,450 00
47.	" 1 Fruit Growers' Association.....	350 00
48.	" Mechanics' Institutes.....	2,000 00
49.	" Agricultural Association in lieu of the Grant of \$4,000, and of the 12½ per cent. deducted from the Electoral Division Societies' Grants.....	10,000 00

*Miscellaneous.*

50.	Grant to the Distressed Fishermen in Nova Scotia.....	5,000 00
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*Hospitals and Charities.*

53.	Aid to Toronto Hospital, Toronto.....	6,400 00
54.	do. do. for County Patients do.....	4,800 00
55.	do. House of Industry, Toronto.....	2,400 00
57.	do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto. ....	640 00
58.	do. Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	480 00
59.	do. Magdalen Asylum, Toronto.....	480 00
60.	do. House of Providence, Toronto.....	320 00
61.	do. Girls' Home and Public Nursery, Toronto.....	320 00
62.	do. General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,800 00
63.	do. House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston...	2,400 00
64.	do. Orphans' Home, Kingston.....	640 00
65.	do. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	800 00
66.	do. General Hospital, London.....	2,400 00
67.	do. City Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,800 00
68.	do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	640 00
69.	do. Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton.....	640 00
70.	do. Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00
71.	do. Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00
72.	In aid of the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,000 00
73.	Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Branch, Toronto.....	77,290 00
74.	Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	35,314 43
75.	Orillia do. do. ....	17,884 00

*Reformatory, Penitentiary.*

76.	For Maintenance and Repairs.....	23,013 37
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*Literary and Scientific Institutions.*

77.	Aid to Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg.....	750 00
78.	do. School of Medicine, Kingston.....	750 00
80.	do. Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	750 00
81.	do. do. do. Ottawa.....	300 00
82.	do. Athenæum, Ottawa.....	300 00

Bill (No. 65) Registrars, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, progress reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Friday, February 21st, 1868.

Five Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Otonabee, praying that the Licensed Victuallers' Association be not incorporated.

Of Richard Lazier, of Belleville, against a Bill for a reorganization of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Company.

Of Henry Manly and 68 others of the Township of Derby, praying for a charter to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

Of the Ottawa Natural History Society, praying for aid.

Mr. *Greeley*, from Committee on Printing, reported that they recommend all the essential portions of the Report from the Committee on the Toronto General Hospital to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Greeley*, the report was adopted.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported Bill (No. 66) Grand River Navigation Company (with amendments.)

Also, from Committee on Railways, reported the following Bills (with amendments):

No. 57, Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

No. 54, Port Perry and Whitby Railway.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:

No. 61, Amendments of Common Law Procedure.

No. 55, Law of Auctions of Estates.

No. 16, Attorneys-at-Law.

No. 42, Cobourg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway.

No. 52, Ottawa City Passenger Railway.

No. 58, The Hotel Dieu, Kingston.

No. 69, Bishop Strachan School.

No. 73, Oxford Fire Insurance Company.

No. 23, Estate of J. K. Roche.

No. 76, By-Laws of Simcoe.

No. 98, Clifton Bridge Company.

No. 80, St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* delivered a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows :

H. W. STISED—

The Lieutenant-Governor, whilst regarding the payment of any sums of money out of the Treasury to Collegiate Institutions in this Province as inexpedient, is yet impressed with the conviction that embarrassment would ensue were the Colleges named in the annexed schedule suddenly deprived of the annual grants heretofore voted by the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, and, on this ground alone, His Excellency submits to the Legislative Assembly the propriety of granting to the said Colleges the several amounts mentioned in the said schedules, declaring at the same time, that it shall not be lawful to continue such grants hereafter.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }  
TORONTO, February, 21st, 1868. {



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

## AID TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Regiopolis College, Kingston, (usual grant for 1½ years).....	4,500	00		
Queen's College, do, do do .....	7,500	00		
Bytown College, Ottawa, do do .....	2,100	00		
St. Michael's College, Toronto, do do .....	3,000	00		
Trinity College, Toronto, do do .....	6,000	00		
Victoria College, Cobourg, do do .....	7,500	00		
L'Assomption College, Sandwich, do do .....	1,500	00		
			32,100	00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Towards facilitating the transport of passengers and freight, by steamer, between Collingwood and Fort William, touching at Octonagon, on the south shore of Lake Superior.....	11,000	00
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## LEGISLATION.

Twelve months' Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	400	00
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## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Additional sum to that already recommended, towards defraying the cost of surveys.....	20,000	00
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## MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

A sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to cover any Salary to be paid to a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Muskoka Territory .....	1,000	00
	\$64,500	00

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*—*Ordered*, that the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Supplementary Estimates, be referred to Committee on Supply.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 111) intituled "An Act to provide for the organization of the Territorial District of Muskoka." Second reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented a second Supplementary Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly dated 10th January, "praying for a statement showing amount received by each Registrar of Ontario, for each year for which returns on oath shall have been made, up to the date of the statement, and the dates of such returns, and the names (and counties) of the Registrars, if any, who have not made returns under oath, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf; and also, of any reports presented by the Inspector of Registry Offices."

The following resolutions, passed in Committee of Supply on Tuesday, were reported and read:

4. Treasury Department.....	7,318	29
7. Crown Lands Department.....		
Arrears of 1867.....	1,100	00
	110,870	00
	111,970	00
10. Indemnity of members—82 at \$5 per diem.....	57,400	00
21. Postages and cost of House Post Office.....	4,000	00
22. Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding.....	10,000	00
23. Printing, Binding and circulating the Statutes.....	7,500	00

27. Court of Chancery.....	Arrears of 1867 \$1,682 11	
	For 1868.....	14,525 00
		16,107 11
33. Administration of Criminal Prosecutions.....		127,539 00
41. For Colonization Roads.....		50,000 00
51. Inspection of Asylums and Prisons.....		3,000 00
52. Cost of the Official Gazette.....		4,000 00
56. do. Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto....		640 00
79. do. School of Medicine, Toronto .....		750 00

The House went again into Committee of Supply.

The following Resolutions were adopted :

*Education.*

83. For Common and Separate Schools.....	170,000 00
84. " Poor Schools.....	2,000 00
85. " Normal and Model Schools.....	17,000 00
86. " Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes.....	32,000 00
87. " Superannuated Teachers.....	4,200 00
88. " Museum and Library.....	2,800 00
89. " Journal of Education.....	1,800 00
90. " Grammar School Inspection.....	2,000 00
91. " Grammar Schools.....	55,000 00
92. " Salaries and Contingencies of the Department .....	14,700 00
93. " To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses.....	20,000 00

Resolutions reported.

Report to be received, and leave given to sit again on Monday.

Bill (No. 65), Registrars, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, amended and leave given to sit again on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Monday, February 24th, 1868.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of William Eastland and others, of the County of Peterboro.

Also, of the Reeve and 95 others from Caledon, against the incorporation of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. *Clarke*, from South Riding of Huron Election Committee, reported the absence of Peter Gow, Esquire, a member of the said Committee, from their meeting to-day, and the consequent adjournment of meeting till to-morrow at half-past twelve. *Ordered*,—that Peter Gow, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *Blake*, from Committee on Bill (No. 105) Purchasers of Reversions, reported Bill (with amendments).

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported Bill (No. 99) John Whitley.

Also, the following Bills (with amendments) :

No. 74. Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

No. 79. Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

No. 90. Point au Pelee Island.

No. 92. Town of Brampton.

No. 89. Woodstock Presbyterian Burying Ground.

Mr. *Cumberland* introduced Bill (No. 112) intituled "An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the District of Algoma." Second reading on Thursday.

The order of the day for third reading of Bill (No. 37) Bayham Debentures, having been read, on motion of Mr. *Hays*,—*Ordered*, that the Bill be re-committed forthwith, with instructions to amend the same.

The Bill was accordingly further considered in Committee of the Whole, amended and reported; amendments adopted and read a second time, and Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 88), Hellmuth College, was also read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*,—*Ordered*, that the order of the day for the third reading of Bill (No. 53) Archibald Bell, be discharged.

The following Bills were severally read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow :

No. 54. Port Whitby Railway.

No. 57. Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

No. 66. Grand River Navigation Company.

No. 111. District of Muskoka.

On motion of Mr. *Cumberland*, a Select Committee was appointed to revise the Standing Orders of this House affecting Bills relating to Railways, Canals and Telegraphs, and to report thereon with all convenient speed—such Committee to be composed of Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Carling, Blake, Rykert, Scott (Ottawa), Greeley, and Cumberland.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *McMurrich*,—*Ordered*, That Bill [No. 82], Estate of George Taylor, having been reported unfavorably on by Committee on Private Bills, the fees paid thereon be returned to the promoters of the Bill, less the actual expenses.

Bill (No. 68), Road Companies, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, progress reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

Bill (No. 70), Dentistry, was also considered in Committee of the Whole, amended and progress reported. On motion of Mr. *Boulter*,—*Ordered*, That the Committee have not leave to sit again, but that the Bill be referred to the following Select Committee :—Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Messrs. Clarke, Blake, McGill, Baxter, Rykert and Boulter.

Bill (No. 108) Return of Sheriffs' Writs, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. *Pardee* referred to the following Select Committee : Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Blake, Lount and Pardee.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow :

No. 107. Continuation of Acts.

No. 65. Inspection of Prisons.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th February, praying for a return showing the annual receipts and expenditure of Toronto University and University College, since the year 1860; also showing the source of income, names and salaries of Professors, Officers and Employees of said Institution, and the amount expended annually in scholarships and prizes.

Bill (No. 107), Municipal Act, was considered in Committee of the Whole,

And a debate arising,

And the House having continued to sit until 12 of the clock, midnight.

TUESDAY, 25th February, 1868.

The debate continued, and Bill was amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Tuesday, February 25th, 1868—3 o'clock, p.m.

Three Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Eldon, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of the Township Council of Delaware, praying to be detached from the West Riding of Middlesex, and attached to the East Riding.

Of J. H. Evans and Robert Watson, of Montreal, respecting the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Bill.

Of the Township Council of Sydenham, respecting the Municipal and Assessment Laws.

Of certain inhabitants of Cobourg, respecting Grammar Schools.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Railways, reported the following Bills, (with amendments) :

No. 59. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

No. 95. Grey and Simcoe Railway.

Mr. *Pardee*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 108) Sheriffs' Writs, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Mr. *Rykert*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 102) Mutual Insurance Companies, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Mr. *Clarke*, from South Riding of Huron Election Committee, reported the absence of Peter Gow, Esquire, a member of said Committee, from their meeting to-day, and the consequent adjournment of meeting till to-morrow at half past twelve. *Ordered*,—that Peter Gow, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

The Order for the attendance of Mr. Gow in his place, to answer for his non-attendance on the sitting of the South Huron Election Committee, Mr. McKellar read the statement of Mr. Gow to the effect, that he had been unable to be present at the meeting of said Committee on the 24th instant, in consequence of the detention of a train; and Mr. Gow having verified the same by oath, he was excused by the House.

Hon. Atty. Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 113) intituled "An Act to quiet the Titles of Persons holding Lands previously sold for Taxes. Second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Beatty*, the Returns presented yesterday concerning Toronto University and University College, were referred to the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :

No. 107. Continuation of Acts.

No. 93. Inspection of Prisons.

The House went again into Committee of Supply,

And a debate arising,

And the House having continued to sit until 12 o'clock, midnight.

WEDNESDAY, 26th February, 1868.

The debate continued, and the following Resolutions were adopted :

AID TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

	\$	cts.
94. Regiopolis College, Kingston, (usual grant for 1½ years.....)	4,500	00
Queen's College, do do do .....	7,500	00
Carried forward .....	\$12,000	00

	Brought forward.....	\$12,000 00
Bytown College, Ottawa,	do do .....	2,100 00
St. Michael's College, Toronto,	do do .....	3,000 00
Trinity College, Toronto,	do do .....	6,000 00
Victoria College, Cobourg,	do do .....	7,500 00
L'Assomption College, Sandwich,	do do .....	1,500 00
	Total.....	\$32,100 00
95.	Towards facilitating the transport of passengers and freight, by steamer, between Collingwood and Fort William, touching at Otonagon on the south shore of Lake Superior.....	\$11,000 00
96.	Twelve months Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	\$400 00
97.	Additional sum to that already recommended, towards defraying the cost of surveys by Crown Lands Department.....	\$20,000 00
98.	A sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to cover any Salary to be paid to a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Muskoka Territory.....	\$1,000 00

Resolutions reported.

Report to be received, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 1:40 a. m.

TORONTO, Wednesday, February 26th, 1868.

Mr. *McKellar*, from Committee on Petition of Isabel McKenzie, reported that the facts were as stated in said Petition.

Hon. Atty. Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported the following Bills:—

No. 96.—Burnside Lying-in Hospital, (with amendments).

No. 97.—E. A. Meredith, (with amendments).

No. 101.—Shaver Settlement in Ancaster.

The order for the attendance of Mr. Gow in his place to answer for his non-attendance on the sitting of the North Huron Election Committee having been read, Mr. Blake read the statement of Mr. Gow to the effect that he had been unable to be present at the meeting of the said Committee, on the 25th instant, in consequence of accidental detention; and Mr. Gow having verified the same by Oath, he was excused by the House.

On motion that Bill, (No. 106), Municipal Institutions, be read a third time,

Mr. *Currie* moved in amendment that the said Bill be not now read a third time, but be re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by expunging the word "shall" in the third line of Section 415 of said Act, and inserting the word "may" in lieu thereof.

The amendment having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.—Boulter, Carnegie, Christie, Clarke, Coekburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crosby, Currie, Evans, Eyre, Ferguson, Ferrier, Graham (Hastings), Grahame (York), Greely, Hooper, Lauder, Lunt, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McCall (Norfolk), McColl (Elgin), McGill, McKim, McLeod, Paxton, Perry, Read, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Secord, Sexton, Shaw, Smith (Middlesex), Strange, Supple, Tett, Wigle, Williams (Durham)—45.

NAYS.—Barber, Baxter, Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Carling, Clemens, Cumberland, Finlayson, Fitzsimmons, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gow, McDougal, McKellar, McMurich, Oliver, Pardee, Richards, Rykert, Sinclair, Smith (Kent), Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Springer, Trow, Wallis, Wilson, Wood.—28.

The Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole and amended accordingly, reported and amendment read a second time.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert* the Bill was again re-committed, with instructions to amend the same, by adding to Section 6 certain words.

The Bill was then again considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported and amendment read a second time.

Mr. *Wallis* then moved that the Bill be re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by inserting the following section: "That, notwithstanding anything in the 257th section of the Municipal Act, it shall and may be lawful for persons, in Cities and Towns, legally licensed to sell spirituous or other liquors, to sell and dispose of the same at any time between the hours of six o'clock on Monday morning and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and to keep their places of business open during the period aforesaid."

The motion was lost on Division.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood* the Bill was again re-committed, with instructions to strike out sub-sections 7 and 8 of section 196 and insert certain other sections in lieu thereof.

The Bill was then again considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, and amendments read a second time.

Mr. *McKellar* then moved that the Bill be again re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by adding the following clause:

"Any natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, of the full age of twenty-one years, deriving an income or salary from any trade, profession or calling, to the amount of six hundred dollars and upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any election in any municipality in which he may have resided for one month previous to the election, provided he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Revision of the said Municipality that he is in the receipt of such income or salary, and shall have requested the said Court to insert his name on the Assessment Roll for such salary or income, in which case he shall not claim any exemption from payment of taxes on such income or salary, and provided he shall have paid all taxes."

The motion having been put was lost on the following division:

YEAS.—Barber, Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Clemens, Crosby, Evans, Ferrier, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gow, Graham (Hastings), McDougall, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, McMurrich, Paxton, Pardee, Smith (Kent, Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Smith (Middlesex), Springer, Trow, Williams (Hamilton)—27.

NAYS.—Beatty, Boulter, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Clarke, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Cumberland, Currie, Eyre, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Grahame (York), Greely, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McCall (Norfolk), McCall (Elgin), McGill, Oliver, Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott (Ottawa), Scott (Grey), Secord, Sexton, Shaw, Sinclair, Strange, Supple, Tett, Wallis, Wigle, Williams (Durham), Wilson, Wood—47.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, the Bill was again re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the words "Division Court Clerk," in the 5th Section.

The Bill was then again considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, and amendments read a second time.

Mr. *Christie* then moved that the Bill be again re-committed, to amend the same by striking out the 39th Section.

The motion having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Barber, Baxter, Blake, Christie, Clemens, Crosby, Cumberland, Currie, Evans, Ferrier, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gow, Macdonald, McGill, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, McMurrich, Oliver, Paxton, Perry, Richards, Scott (Ottawa), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith (Middlesex), Springer, Trow, Williams (Hamilton).—31.

NAYS.—Beatty, Boulter, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Clarke, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Eyre, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Graham (Hastings), Grahame (York), Greely, Hooper, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Matchett, Monteith, McCall (Norfolk), McColl (Elgin), McDougall, Read, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Secord, Shaw, Smith (Kent), Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Strange, Supple, Tett, Wallis, Wigle, Wilson.—39.

On motion of Mr. *Graham* (Hastings), the Bill was again re-committed with instructions to amend the same by reinserting Section 36 (with amendments), said Section having been previously struck out in Committee.

The Bill was then again considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, amendment read a second time, and Bill then read a third time and passed.

The following Resolutions, passed in Committee of Supply on the 25th, were reported and read:—

AID TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

	\$	cts.
94. Regiopolis College, Kingston, (usual grant for 1½ years).....	4,500	00
Queen's College, do do do .....	7,500	00
Bytown College, Ottawa do do .....	2,100	00
St. Michael's College, Toronto do do .....	3,000	00
Trinity College, Toronto do do .....	6,000	00
Victoria College, Cobourg do do .....	7,500	00
L'Assomption College, Sandwich do do .....	1,500	00
Total.. .....	\$32,100	00
95. Towards facilitating the transport of passengers and freight, by steamer, between Collingwood and Fort William, touching at Octonagon, on the south shore of Lake Superior .....	\$11,000	00
96. Twelve months' salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	\$400	00
97. Additional sum to that already recommended, towards defraying the cost of surveys by Crown Lands Department.....	\$20,000	00
98. A sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to cover any Salary to be paid to a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Mnskoka Territory.....	\$1,000	00

The House went again into Committee of Supply.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

99. To make good the expenditure defrayed by the Dominion of Canada, on account of the Province of Ontario, during the six months' ended December 31st, 1867.....	\$530,765	73
100. To make good the expenditure defrayed by the Treasurer of the Province, during the six months' ended December 31st, 1867.....	\$56,669	97

The following Bills were severally read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow:

- No. 90, Point au Pelee Island.
- No. 89, Woodstock Presbyterian Burying Ground.
- No. 92, Town of Brampton.
- No. 99, J. Whitley.
- No. 74, Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
- No. 59, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.
- No. 95, Grey and Simcoe Railway.
- No. 79, Royal Canadian Yacht Club.
- No. 110, Commissioners of Bail.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow :

- No. 54, Port Whitby Railway.
- No. 57, Toronto and Nipissing Railway.
- No. 66, Grand River Navigation Company.
- No. 68, Road Companies.
- No. 105, Purchasers of Reversions.
- No. 102, Mutual Insurance Companies.
- No. 108, Sheriffs' Writs.

On motion of Mr. *Sexton*, the order for the second reading of Bill (No. 109) Road Companies, was discharged.

On Motion of Mr. *Christie*, a Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the nature and extent of the exportation of Saw Logs, Shingle Bolts, and Stave Bolts cut in this Province, and exported from the Dominion, as follows: Hon. Mr. Richards Messrs. McDougall, Paxton, Cook, Hooper, Cockburn, and Christie.

On Motion of Mr. *Smith* (Middlesex): *Ordered*, That the Fees on Bill, (No. 53) Archibald Bell, less actual expenses, be refunded to the promoter.

On Motion of Hon. Mr. *Richards*, the House resolved to form itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow, to consider the following resolution:—

That, to aid in defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice in the District of Algoma, the increasing of the means of communication therein, and the developing of its resources, until otherwise provided by municipal organization, it is expedient that a tax of \_\_\_\_\_ cents per acre be imposed on all lands granted by the Crown, situated in the said District.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Wood*, the House resolved to form itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Thursday, February 27th, 1868.

*Petitions received and read:—*

Of certain inhabitants of the County of Kent, praying for a grant to dredge the River Thames.

Of certain inhabitants of the Township of Nichol, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of Charles Miller Parker, of the Township of Morris, praying for aid.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Railways, reported Bill (No. 103) Brockville and Ottawa Railway, (with amendments).

Also, from Committee on Private Bills, reported Bill (No. 94) Toronto Trust Company, (with amendments).

On motion of Mr. *Blake*—*Ordered*,—that the fees on Bill (No. 26) Young Mens' Christian Association, less actual expenses, be repaid to promoters of same.

On motion of Mr. *McLeod*—*Ordered*,—that the fees on Bill (No. 64) Town of Whitby, less actual expenses, be repaid to promoters of same.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :

- No. 68. Road Companies.
- No. 105. Purchasers of Reversions.



No. 108. Sheriffs' Writs.

No. 54. Port Whitby Railway.

No. 57. Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

No. 66. Grand River Navigation Company.

On the order for third reading of Bill (No. 102) Mutual Insurance Companies,

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, the said Bill was re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by the introduction of certain words.

The Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, amendments read a second time, and Bill then read a third time and passed.

The following resolutions, passed in Committee of Supply on the 26th instant, were reported and read :—

99. To make good the expenditure defrayed by the Dominion of Canada, on account of the Province of Ontario, during the six months' ended December 31st, 1867..... \$530,765 73
100. To make good the expenditure defrayed by the Treasurer of the Province, during the six months' ended December 31st, 1867 ..... \$56,669 97

Hon. Mr. *Wood* introduced Bill (No. 114), intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1868, for making good certain sums expended for the public service in 1867, and for other purposes." Second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Coyne*, the order for the second reading of Bill (No. 87) Division Courts, was discharged.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow :—

No. 110. Commissioners of Bail, (with amendments).

No. 40. Guelph Board of Trade, (with amendments).

No. 79. Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

No. 90. Point au Pelee Island.

No. 89. Woodstock Presbyterian Burying Ground.

No. 99. J. Whitley.

No. 74. Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The following Bills were severally read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow :

No. 96. Burnside Lying-in Hospital.

No. 97. E. A. Meridith.

No. 101. Shaver Settlement.

Bill (No. 59) Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

And debate arising,

And the House having continued to sit until 12 of the clock, midnight.

FRIDAY, 28th February, 1868.

The debate continued.

On motion of Mr. *Coyne*, that the Committee rise and report progress, the same was lost on a division.

And the debate continued.

On motion of Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, that in Section 5 the word "three" be substituted for "five," the amendment having been put, was carried, and Bill amended, progress reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 1:20 a.m.

TORONTO, Friday, February 28th, 1868—3 P.M.

Four petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported the following Bills, (with amendments):—

- No. 71. Taxes of County Hastings.
- No. 83. Rama Timber Transport Company.
- No. 91. Gananoque Water Power Company.
- No. 104. Estate of George Paxton.

Mr. *Greeley*, from Committee on Printing, reported that they recommend the Returns of Toronto University and University College to be printed.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, presented the Annual Report of Upper Canada College, for year ended 3rd June, 1867.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*—*Ordered*, That, when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A.M., and that Government measures and orders shall have precedence.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

- No. 40. Guelph Board of Trade.
- No. 79. Royal Canadian Yacht Club.
- No. 90. Point au Pelee Island.
- No. 89. Woodstock Presbyterian Burying Ground.
- No. 99. J. Whitley.
- No. 74. Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
- No. 110. Commissioners of Bail.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The following Resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*,—That, to make good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of one million, nine hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and thirteen dollars and twelve cents (\$1,940,113 12) be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

Resolution reported; report to be received to-morrow.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House at 6 o'clock, P.M., and, having taken his seat on the Throne, was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

An Act respecting the Statutes.

An Act respecting the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to establish a Consolidated Revenue Fund for the Province of Ontario.

An Act to repeal Chapter 20 of Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting the Provincial Duty on Tavernkeepers," and to make further provisions respecting the same.

An Act to repeal Chapter 13 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, so far as the same relates to Ontario, to authorize the publication of an *Ontario Gazette*, and to make provision for enquiries concerning public matters and official notices.

An Act to repeal Chapter 110 Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting Inspectors of Public Asylums, Hospitals, Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, and of all Common Gaols and other Prisons," as far as relates to the Public Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, Reformatories, and other Prisons, except the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province, and to the inspection of such Public Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, Reformatories and other Prisons.

An Act to Secure Free Grants to Homesteads.

and

An Act respecting Voluntary Conveyances.

An Act to amend the Act 29 Vic. chap. 24, entitled "An Act respecting Registration Registry Offices and the Registration of Instruments relating to Land in Upper Canada."

An Act to Remove Doubts as to the Authority of Certain Commissioners to take Affidavits on Bail.

An Act for the Better Protection of Game in the Province of Ontario.

An Act to Vest certain Real Estate in the Rectors and Churchwardens of the Church of St. John, Port Hope.

An Act to Incorporate Ontario College, Picton.

An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Erie and Niagara Railway Extension Company.

Bill (No. 65), Registrars, was further considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 114), Supply, was read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* introduced Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act respecting Proceedings in Judges' Chambers at Common Law." Rule requiring notice dispensed with. Second reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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TORONTO, Saturday, February 29th, 1868—11 a. m.

Two Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. *Cumberland*, from Select Committee on Rules and Regulations of the House as to Bills for Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines, presented their Report, with draft of amended Rules.

Mr. *Rykert*, from Select Committee on Bill (No. 70) Dentistry, reported Bill, (with amendments).

Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*, from Committee on Private Bills, reported Bill (No. 78) Belleville Taxes, (with amendments).

The following Bills were severally read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole on Monday:

No. 71. Taxes of County Hastings.

No. 83. Rama Timber Transport Company.

No. 91. Gananoque Water Power Company.

No. 104. Estate of G. Paxton.

No. 94. Toronto Trust Company.

No. 103. Broekville and Ottawa Railway.

The following Resolution, adopted in Committee of Ways and Means on the 28th instant, was reported and read:

*Resolved*,—That, to make good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of one million, nine hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and thirteen dollars and twelve cents (\$1,940, 113 12) be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron* presented *Return* to an address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th February, praying—1st, For a return in abstract, showing the income and expenditure of Upper Canada College for the years 1862 to 1866, inclusive, also the yearly attendance of pupils, 2nd, A detailed statement for the year ending December 31st,

1867, of the income and expenditure, the attendance of pupils, the number of Teachers employed, and their salaries, together with a statement of the amount, if any, advanced to the Upper Canada College out of the Toronto University Funds for the several years from 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

Also, *Supplementary Return* to a return made on the 24th instant respecting the University of Toronto, viz.: The Bursar's Return, showing the income and expenditure on account of University College Tutorial Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1867, required by Resolution of House of Assembly of 14th February, 1868.

On motion of Mr. *Christie*, the above returns were referred to Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. *Carnegie*—*Ordered*, That the fees on Bill (No. 72), Harvey and Burleigh, less actual expenses, be refunded.

Bill (No. 114) Supply, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, and ordered for third reading on Monday:

No. 59. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

No. 95. Grey and Simcoe Railway.

No. 96. Burnside Lying-in-Hospital.

No. 97. E. A. Meredith.

No. 101. Shaver Settlement.

No. 111. District of Muskoka.

Bill (No. 115) Proceedings in Judges' Chambers, was read a second, and third time and passed.

The House went into Committee to consider certain resolutions proposed on the 26th instant, relating to Algoma.

The following resolution was reported:—

*Resolved*,—That, to aid in defraying the expenses of the administration of justice in the District of Algoma, the increasing of the means of communication therein, and the developing of its resources, until otherwise provided by municipal organization, it is expedient that a tax of two cents per acre be imposed on all lands granted by the Crown, situated in the said District.

On motion that report be adopted,

Mr. *McKellar* moved, in amendment, "Provided, that during the next five years no lands which shall be occupied by persons who shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Crown, to be *bona fide* agricultural settlers on the same shall be liable to such tax."

The amendment was lost on the following division:—

*Yeas*—Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Cumberland, Fraser, Gibbons, Gow, McDougall, McKim, McKellar, McLeod, Pardee, Paxton, Perry, Sinclair, Smith (Kent), Smith (Middlesex), Trow, Williams (Hamilton)—20.

*Nays*—Barber, Boulter, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Clarke, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Corby, Coyne, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crosby, Currie, Evans, Eyre, Ferguson, Ferrier, Fitzsimmons, Galbraith, Graham (Hastings), Graham (York), Greeley, Hooper, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McCall (Norfolk), McCall (Elgin), McGill, Oliver, Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Secord, Sexton, Shaw, Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Strange, Supple, Swinarton, Tett, Williams (Durham), Wilson, Wood—51.

Resolution adopted accordingly.

Hon. Mr. *Richards* then introduced Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to Impose a Tax upon all Patented Lands situate in the Provisional District of Algoma." Second reading on Monday.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*,—*Ordered*,—That when the House adjourns it do stand adjourned till Monday, at eleven o'clock, a. m.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Monday, March 2nd, 1868—11 a. m.

One petition was brought up and laid upon the table.

*Petitions received and read :*

Of certain inhabitants of the Village of Aultsville.

Also, of certain inhabitants of the Township of Euphemia, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Of John Wardrop and others, bondholders and judgment creditors of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, respecting that road.

Of W. T. Hanes and others, of Macaulay and Monk, respecting the Colonization Road Fund.

Hon. Mr. *Richards* introduced Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act respecting Gold and Silver Mines." Second reading to-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :

No. 95. Grey and Simcoe Railway.

No. 96. Burnside Lying-in-Hospital.

No. 97. E. A. Meredith.

No. 101. Shaver Settlement.

No. 111. District of Muskoka.

The following Bills were severally read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow :

No. 78. Taxes of Belleville.

No. 116. Taxes in Algoma.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, read a third time and passed :

No. 103. Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

No. 71. Taxes in County of Hastings, (with amendments).

No. 83. Rama Timber Transport Company.

No. 104. Estate of G. Paxton.

Bill (No. 92), Town of Brampton, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Committee rose.

Bill (No. 94), Toronto Trust Company, was considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and on motion of Mr. *Cumberland*—*Ordered*, that leave be given to sit again to day, the Rule of this House notwithstanding.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the whole, amended, reported, report adopted and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

No. 91. Gananoque Water Power Company.

No. 70. Dentistry.

On motion of Mr. *Williams* (Durham)—*Ordered*, that the fees paid on Bill (No. 24) St. John's Church, Port Hope, less actual expenses, be repaid to the promoters.

On motion that Bill (No. 59), Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, be read a third time,

Mr. *Hayes* moved in amendment that the said Bill be not now read a third time, but be re-committed with instructions to amend the same by substituting in Section five, the word "five" for the word "three."

The amendment having been put was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Carling, Carnegie, Christie, Colquhoun, Coyne, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Cumberland, Currie, Fitzsimmons, Gow, Graham, (Hastings), Hays, Hooper, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McColl (Elgin), McKim, McLeod, Read, Scott (Ottawa), Strange, Supple, Williams (Durham), Williams (Hamilton), Wilson. Wood.—31.

NAYS.—Barber, Baxter, Blake, Boulter, Cameron, Cockburn, Cook, Corby, Crosby, Eyre, Ferguson, Ferrier, Galbraith, Grahame (York), Greely, Lauder, McGill, McKellar, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Paxton, Perry, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Secord, Shaw, Sinclair, Smith (Leeds and Greenville), Smith (Middlesex), Swinarton, Tett, Trow, Wallis.—34.

Bill then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*,—*Ordered*,—that there be two sittings of The House to-morrow; the first sitting to be at 11 o'clock, a. m., and the second at 7:30 P. M.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO. Tuesday, March 3rd, 1868—11 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. *Clarke*, from South Riding of Huron Election Committee, reported that they had appointed Secker Brough, Judge of the County Court of Huron, a Commissioner to examine witnesses in the matter.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*,—*Ordered*, that the South Riding of Huron Election Committee have leave to adjourn until Mr. Speaker, by his warrant, shall direct said Committee to reassemble.

Hon. Mr. *Cameron*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, presented Special Report of the Superintendent of Education on the Systems and State of popular Education in several countries in Europe, and the United States of America, with practical suggestions for the improvement of Public Instruction in Ontario.

On the order for third reading of Bill (No. 65) Registrars,

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald* said Bill was re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by the introduction of certain words.

The Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, report adopted and amendments read a second time.

On motion of Mr. *Blake* the Bill was again re-committed, with instructions to amend the same by substituting in the 10th section the word "or" for the word "for," and by adding after the word "expedient" the words "or both."

The Bill was again considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, report adopted, amendments read a second time, and Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 70), Dentistry, was read a third time and passed.

On the order for third reading of Bill (No. 91) Gananoque Water Power Company,

On motion of Mr. *Greeley*, said Bill was re-committed with instructions to amend the same by the introduction of certain words.

The Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, amended accordingly, reported, report adopted, amendments read a second time, and Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 116) Taxes in Algoma, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, amendments read a second time, and Bill then read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 117) Gold and Silver Mines, was read a second time, and referred forthwith to Committee of the Whole, amended, reported, report adopted, amendments read a second time, and Bill ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House to-day.

On motion of Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa),—*Ordered*,—That the fees, less the actual expenses, on Bills (No. 80) St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, (No. 89) Woodstock Burial Ground, and (No. 96) Burnside Lying-in Hospital, be re-paid to the several promoters.

At 6 p. m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House.

7:30 P. M.

*Petition received and read :*

Of the Township Council of Fenelon, praying for aid to build a Bridge.

On the order for third reading of Bill (No. 117) Gold and Silver Mines.

Mr. *Blake* moved in amendment, that said Bill be not now read a third time, but be re-committed with instructions to amend the same by adding the following words to Section 31:—"Provided that nothing shall be payable in respect of the yield or produce of quartz taken from land which has been granted by the Crown without reservation of mines of gold or silver."—Lost on a division.

Bill then read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported, report adopted, and read a third time and passed :—

No. 94. Toronto Trust Company.

No. 78. Taxes of Belleville (with amendments).

On motion of Mr. *McKellar* an Address was ordered to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying, that His Excellency will be pleased to recommend an appropriation of Four Thousand Dollars to Isabella McKenzie, widow of the late William Lyon McKenzie, Esquire, for her sole and separate use and benefit, in recognition of the claims of her husband referred to in the Report of a Select Committee of The House, and assuring His Excellency that The House will make good the same, on the following division :—

**YEAS**—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Beatty, Blake, Christie, Clemens, Cockburn, Crosby, Evans, Ferrier, Finlayson, Fraser, Galbraith, Gow, Lauder, Lount, McDougall, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Paxton, Perry, Richards, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Secord, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Smith (Middlesex), Williams (Hamilton)—35.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Boulter, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Colquhoun, Corby, Coyne, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Currie, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Graham (Hastings), Grahame (York), Hays, Hooper, Luton, Lyon, Matchett, Monteith, McCall (Norfolk), McColl (Elgin), Rykert, Shaw, Strange, Supple, Wallis, Wigle, Williams (Durham), Wilson, Wood.—31.

On motion of Mr. *Fraser*—*Ordered*,—That fees, less actual expenses, on Bills (No. 43) Cobourg Railway, and (No. 48), Survey of Caddy, be repaid to promoters of same.

On motion of Mr. *Scott* (Ottawa),—*Ordered*,—That the fees, less actual expenses, on Bill (No. 58), L'Hotel Dieu, be repaid to promoters of same.

On motion of Hon. Atty.-Gen. *Macdonald*—*Ordered*,—That when this House adjourns it do stand adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The House then adjourned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, March 4th, 1868—2 p. m.

Two petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. *Greeley*, from Committee on Printing, presented their final report, stating the arrangements made for printing during the session, and also during the recess. (See Appendix No. 10.)

On motion of Mr. *Greeley* the said report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert* the report of Select Committee on Rules and Regulations of the House, as to Bills for Railway, Canal, and Telegraph Companies, presented on the 29th February, was adopted.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor entered The House at 3 o'clock p.m., and, having taken his seat on the Throne, was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

An Act to amend the Act Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Attorneys-at-Law."

An Act to protect Butter and Cheese Manufacturers.

An Act to Incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

An Act to amend Chapter Sixty-one of the Twenty-fourth Victoria, intituled, "An Act to Consolidate the debt of the Town of Peterborough, and to authorize the issue of Debentures on the Security of Town Property, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Crescent Petroleum Association of New York and Canada to hold and dispose of certain Lands.

An Act to grant certain powers to the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to extend the powers of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to confirm the Conveyance by John Saxton Campbell, formerly of the City of Quebec, merchant, acting by his attorney, David Ramsay Stewart, to Thomas Eyre, late of the Town of Cobourg, Esquire, of lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Hamilton, and to declare that the said conveyance vested in the said Thomas Eyre, all the estate which the said John Saxton Campbell had at the time of his death in the said lands.

An Act for amending the Law of Auctions of Estates.

An Act respecting Overholding Tenants.

An Act to extend the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Royal Niagara Hotel Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bishop Strachan School.

An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.

An Act to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, in the Town of Chatham, to sell lands held by them for the use of the congregation, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Ottawa, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee.

An Act to grant certain powers to the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act.

An Act respecting the London Collegiate Institute, and to change its name to "Hellmuth College."

An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Canada, intituled, "An Act to vest certain Real Estate of the late John Knatchbull Roche in the hands of Trustees."

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned.

An Act for incorporating the Royal Canadian Insurance Company.



An Act to Incorporate the Sisters of L'Hotel Dieu for the Diocese of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario.

An Act to legalize a certain By-law and certain Debentures of the Corporation of the Township of Bayham.

An Act to legalize a certain By-Law and certain Debentures of the County of Simcoe.

An Act to amend the Act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company."

An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures.

An Act to authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit John Whitley as a member of the said Society, and as a Barrister-at-Law.

An Act to Amend Chapter Fifty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies."

An Act as to Executions against Goods and Lands.

An Act to amend the law relating to Purchasers of Reversions.

An Act respecting the Appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.

An Act to Incorporate the Island of Point au Pelee, in Lake Erie, as a separate Municipality of the County of Essex.

An Act respecting the Grand River Navigation Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of Guelph.

An Act respecting the Grant of certain Land in the Town of Woodstock to certain Trustees for the purpose of a Burial Ground for the members of the Presbyterian Church in the Town of Woodstock and its vicinity, to change the Trustees thereof, and to provide for the Appointment of their Successors.

An Act to give effect to an Indenture bearing date the 5th day of February, A.D. 1868, and made between Edmund Allen Meredith and Ann Frances Meredith, his wife, of the first part; Mary Louisa Nanton, of the second part; Lewis William Ord and Sarah Harriet Ord, his wife, of the third part; William Charles Gwynne and Frederick William Jarvis, of the fourth part; and James Henderson, the younger, of the fifth part.

An Act for the conversion of the ordinary Bonds and old Stock of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company into reduced new Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting proceedings in Judge's Chambers at Common Law.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada.

An Act to make valid Commissions for taking Affidavits and Bail informally issued, and acts done in pursuance thereof.

An Act to vest the estate of the late George Paxton in Trustees.

An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

An Act for the incorporation of the Burnside Lying-in-Hospital of Toronto.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

An Act to authorize and regulate the use of Traction Engines on highways.

An Act to grant certain powers to the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada, twenty-nine and thirty Victoria, chapters fifty-one and fifty-two.

An Act to place the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Parsonage property in the Township of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth, under the directions and provisions of the "Model Deed" of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada in connexion with the English Conference, for the better management thereof.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols and Reformatories in this Province.

An Act to Incorporate the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

An Act to provide for the Organization of the Territorial District of Muskoka.

An Act to Incorporate the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Gananoque Water Power Company.

An Act respecting Dentistry.

An Act respecting Gold and Silver Mines.

An Act respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands in Ontario.

An Act for the Collection of Taxes for the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

An Act to Incorporate the Toronto Trust Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Rama Timber Transport Company.

An Act to impose a Tax upon all Patented Lands situate in the Provisional District of Algoma, and to provide means for the collection thereof.

An Act respecting the collection of certain Taxes in the County of Hastings.

An Act to Incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker then said :—

*May it please your Excellency :*

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario in Session Assembled, approach your Excellency, at the close of our labors, with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for your Excellency's acceptance a Bill intituled : " An Act for granting Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1868, for making good certain sums expended for the public service of 1867, and for other purposes ;" thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government may be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words :

In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this Bill.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to address the House in the following speech :—

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :*

I thank you for your indefatigable devotion to the arduous duties which have engaged your attention during the Session which is marked by a commendable spirit of harmony, and the almost entire absence of party spirit and political rancour.

Your Legislative labours have been distinguished by a careful avoidance of all subjects withheld from our control by the Imperial Act, and it has afforded me sincere pleasure to be able to sanction, in Her Majesty's name, all the enactments which have been passed by you.

Prominent amongst those, must be regarded the Act which provides for the Free Grants of Land, and the Homestead Exemption to actual Settlers. The liberal inducements thus tendered to Immigrants and others, it is to be hoped, will greatly conduce to the prosperity and material advancement of the Province.

While I regret to notice the unavoidable postponement of several important measures which came under your deliberations, I am nevertheless convinced that the delay thus occasioned will tend to their being better appreciated by the country, prior to their receiving the sanction of the Legislature at our next meeting.

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have provided the requisite means for defraying the expense of the due administration of our affairs. You may rely upon my anxiety to co-operate with you, in every measure of economy consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

## ERRATA.

Page 21, line 18, omit "*read a second time.*"—

Page 47, line 15, (from bottom) for "23rd," read "22nd."

Page 49, line 9, for "Brantford," read "*Brampton.*"

Page 53, line 31, for "Standing Orders,"—read "*Private Bills.*"

Page 56, line 6, for "Bills were severally," read "*Bill was.*"

line 7, *cancel*, and read as follows: "Bill No. 39, Waterloo Fire Insurance Company was considered in Committee of the Whole, progress reported, and leave given to sit again on Monday."

Page 78, last line, for "to," read "*and.*"

## IN LIST OF APPENDIX.

Read No. 12, *Estimates.*

No. 13 Dr. Ryerson's Educational Report.

Page 11  
Page 12  
Page 13  
Page 14  
Page 15  
Page 16  
Page 17

Page 18

Page 19  
Page 20

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I have to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the Revenue, which after enabling us to provide for all the charges, for the maintenance of the Government, leaves a handsome balance in the Provincial chest.

In relieving you for the present from your labors, and allowing you to return to your homes, from which, by your attendance here you have been necessarily separated, and not I fear without some degree of inconvenience to yourselves, I would express the earnest desire, that you will exercise to the utmost of your power, your influence in promoting in your respective Constituencies, that unanimity and good feeling which it has been my ardent wish to see established amongst all classes of the community, and in diffusing those hopes of lasting peace and contentment, in which I trust you will unite with me in believing that we may now, under Providence, be permitted to indulge.

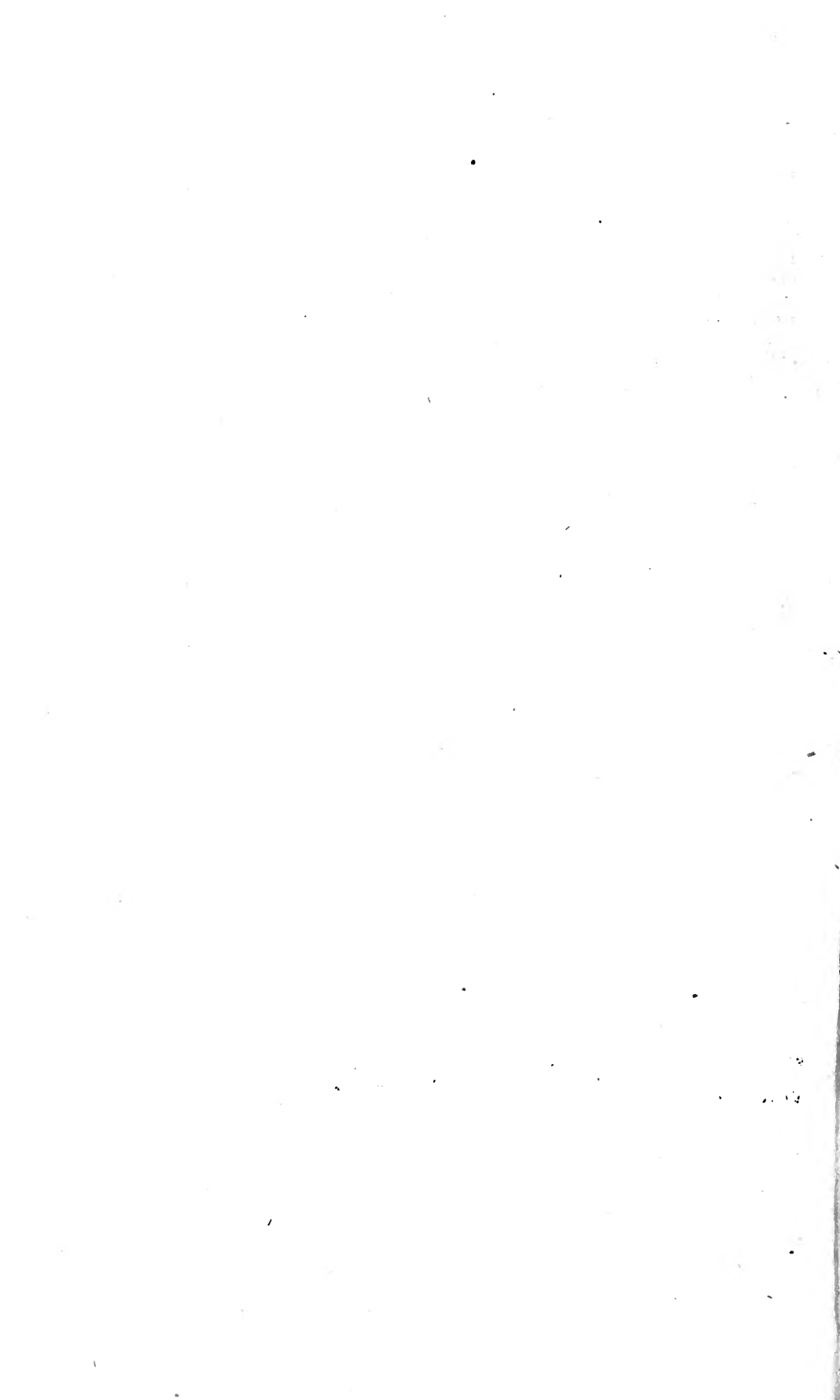
HONORABLE MR. CAMERON, the Secretary of the Province, then said, "It is HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S Will and Pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until Thirteenth day of April next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the Thirteenth day of April next.

JOHN STEVENSON,  
Speaker.

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**ERRATUM.**—The following Return was laid before the House by Mr. Speaker, on the 8th January:

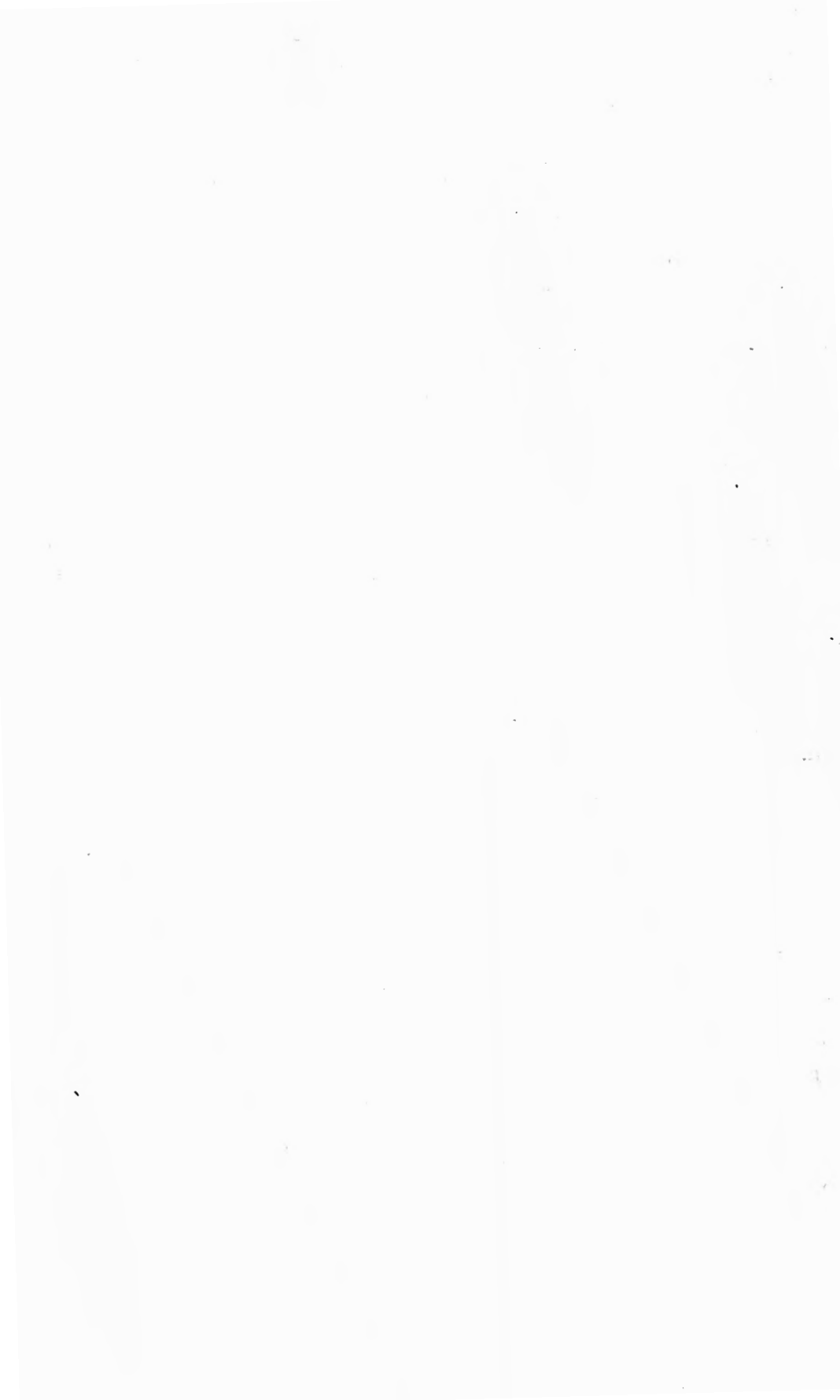
Report of the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company for the years 1866-7.



# LIST OF APPENDIX.

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- No. 1.—LONG POINT, LAKE ERIE :—Return of Lands sold. 91-92
- No. 2.—CROWN LAND AGENTS :—Return of Names, Fees, &c. 93
- No. 3.—TALBOT, COLONEL :—Return of Lands granted to. 94
- No. 4.—AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL LANDS :—Orders in Council as to. 105-99
- No. 5.—HAMMOND, Mr. :—Papers touching the dismissal of. 100-111
- No. 6.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE :—Returns of Receipts, &c., since 1860. 112-137
- No. 7.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE :—Returns for years 1862 to 1867. 139-155
- No. 8.—TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL :—Report of Select Committee. 157-178
- No. 9.—REGISTRARS :—Returns of. ✓ 195 179-201
- No. 10.—PRINTING :—Ninth Report of Committee on. 203-204
- No. 11.—LUNATIC ASYLUM :—Report. 205-214
- No. 12. ESTIMATES. 215-222
- No. 13<sup>4</sup> Dr. Ryerson's Educational Report. 247-417
- No 13 Receipts and Expenses 223-246





No. 1.]

# R E T U R N

*To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of 13th January, 1868, Praying for a return of Grants on Long Point, on Lake Erie.*

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON, Secretary.

BLOCK.	LOT.	No. OF ACRES.	NAME OF PURCHASER AND GRANTEE.	PRICE PER ACRE.	AMNT PAID.
1		348	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan McCallum and David Tisdale.....	\$0 50	In full.
2		242	{ John A. Aldwell.....	0 51	do
3		173	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan McCallum and David Tisdale.....	0 70	do
4 N pt		100	{ Henry H. Clark.....	0 50	do
4 pt		- 562	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan McCallum and David Tisdale, as the assignees of the original purchasers, Lawrence Heyden, Sen., and Nathaniel O. Walker.....	0 50	do
5	{ 3 2 1	269 334 183	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan McCallum and David Tisdale.....	0 55 0 52 0 67	do do do
6		585	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan McCallum and David Tisdale.....	0 51	do
7	1	196	Bernard Saunders.....	0 52	do

BLOCK.	LOT.	No. CF ACRES.	NAME OF PURCHASER AND PATENTEE.	PRICE PER ACRE.	AMT PAID.
7	2	199	John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan McCallum and David Tisdale.....	\$0 50	In full.
7	3	200		do	do
7	4	199		do	do
7	5	201		do	do
7	6	201		do	do
7	7	198		do	do
7	8	219		do	do
7	9	227		do	do
7	10	177		do	do
7	11	62		do	do
8		397		do	do
9		411	do	do	
10		244	do	do	
11		319	do	do	
12		742	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan	0 69	do
13 pt		981	{ McCallum and David Tisdale.....	0 51	do
13 SE pt		39	John George Spain.....	0 50	do
14		1387	{ John Brown, George H. Gillespie, D. Woodruff, William Little, Thomas C. Kerr, Lauchlan	1 00	do
15		2452	{ McCallum and David Tisdale.....	0 53	do
16		3237		0 50	do
Powtohawk Point.			Free grant to Joseph Ryerson.		
Letter A.		176	Not Granted. Reserved for light-house purposes.		

The whole of the Island is under Patent, with the exception of the Light-house Point Block, Letter A, containing 176 acres. A reservation of two chains in depth, along the shores of Lake Erie and Long Point Bay, for fishing purposes, with provision for free access across the same to the lands in rear, is contained in each Patent, with the exception of the one to John G. Spain, in which a chain only is reserved along the shore, and that for Powtohawk Point, which was granted in full in the year 1808.

No special reservation has been made for roads in the Island.

A. RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

# RETURN

*Of the Names and Residences of Crown Land Agents, the fees which they received, and the total sales made by them from 1st July, 1866, to 1st July, 1867, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, 13th January, 1868.*

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON, Secretary.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Sales During the Year.		Total Collections.	Commission.	Fees on Free Grants.
		Acres sold.	Payments thereon.			
G. M. Roche.....	Lindsay.....	1,242	\$763.78	\$15,798.81	\$694.96	\$22.00
John Sherman.....	Stratford.....	185½	143.70	30,519.00	1,062.98	
James Ross.....	Elora.....	822	529.00	46,283.25	1,437.07	
John Alexander.....	Barric.....	3,385	784.45	24,379.18	934.46	
Chas. Wilder.....	Goderich.....	1,713	984.00	47,423.79	1,485.58	
H. S. Huber.....	Berlin.....	450	680.40	14,763.13	669.07	
Wm. Jackson.....	Durham.....	5,786	5,283.00	67,357.95	1,983.92	
Alexander McNabb.....	Southampton.....	982	1,168.65	78,515.88	2,262.98	
A. A. Campbell.....	Belleville.....	38,843	64,537.00	83,211.70	832.11	
Joseph Graham.....	Bobcaygeon.....	6,231	1,703.43	4,057.61	232.88	66.00
Joseph Wilson.....	Sault St. Marie.....	1,848	430.20	1,567.85	129.23	
William Harris.....	Admason.....	2,720	1,707.91	7,102.28	405.16	
C. F. Holterman.....	Sebastopol.....	1,377	722.50	2,476.53	168.44	8.00
John Carroll.....	Peterboro.....	1,266	268.90	410.45	41.01	12.00
J. P. Moffat.....	Pembroke.....	976	266.06	3,147.34	207.35	
R. J. Oliver.....	Orillia.....	2,837	987.60	2,273.37	163.65	104.00
E. Perry.....	Tamsworth.....	1,925	982.00	5,504.53	325.21	122.00
James Macpherson.....	Kingston.....	2,632	1,303.00	2,678.65	328.88	
N. T. Wakefield.....	Perry Sound.....	857	378.24	883.84		2.00
		76,077½	\$83,733.89	\$417,354.54	\$13,615.98	\$336.00

A. RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 3.]

## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th January, 1868, praying for a Return of Lands Granted to Major-General Sir Richard Airey and George Macheth, Esquire, in the Townships of Alborough and Dunwich, as compensation for Lands surrendered to the Crown, formerly granted to the late Honorable Colonel Talbot.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON, Secretary.

TOWNSHIP.	LOT.	CONCESSION.	ACRES.	NAME OF PATENTEE.	DATE OF PATENT.
Aldborough .....	NW pt Z	B, E, D	103	Major-General Sir Richard Airey.....	12th January, 1859
	S pt do	Do "	200	do	9th February, "
	NW ½ do	A "	100	do	12th January, "
	SE ½ do	Do	100	do	9th February, "
	SE ½ Y and Z	1st	200	do	12th January, "
	N ½ Z	2nd	100	do	do
	SE ½ do	Do	100	do	9th February, "
	SE ½ Y	Do	200	do	12th January, "
	NW ½ Y and Z	3rd	200	do	do
	SE ½ Y	Do	100	do	do
	SE ½ Z	Do	100	do	9th February, "
	SE ½ do	4th	100	do	do
	NW ½ do	Do	100	do	12th January, "
	SE pt Y	Do	130	do	9th February, "
	1	2 W D	202	do	12th January, "
	B	4th "	202	do	9th February, "
	do	5th "	200	do	22nd February, "
do	6th "	198	do	9th do	
do			do	do	
Dunwich.....	N ½ A	3rd	104	George Macheth .....	1st May, 1860.
	E	5th Nth of Gore	200	do	do "
	11	Do	200	do	do "
	W pt 12	Do	174	do	do "
	13, 21	Do	400	do	do "

A. RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd January, praying for copies of all Orders in Council, Rules and Regulations, passed or made, since the 1st of January, 1858, touching the management and sale of the Agricultural and Mineral Lands of Ontario.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,  
*Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

*Thursday, 21st day of March, 1867.*

PRESENT—HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

**W**HEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, through the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has been discovered, and is found to exist in various parts of the townships hereinafter named, and whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in the said several townships should be brought under the operation, and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act."

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 2nd section of the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9, has been therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the tract of country comprised within and constituting the townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canoto, in the County of Frontenac, the townships in the County of Renfrew, situated north of the townships of Miller and Canoto, the townships in the County of Addington, situated north of the townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the townships in the County of Hastings, situated north of the townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the township of Belmont, and the townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the township of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "*The Quinte Gold Mining Division.*"

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Asst. C. E. C.

## MINERAL LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

*Ottawa, 13th July, 1866.*

**R**EGULATIONS for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

### INFERIOR METALS.

1. That each regular mining tract in unsurveyed territory shall consist of blocks of two hundred or four hundred acres.
2. That the dimension of each regular mining tract of four hundred acres be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and smaller tracts, except on lakes and rivers, in the same proportion. The bearings of the outlines to be north and south, and east and west, astronomically, in the unorganized territories in Upper Canada, and parallel to the outlines of the townships elsewhere.
3. That mining tracts bordering upon lakes and rivers shall have their frontage upon such waters, and shall be subject in all cases to the public rights in navigable or floatable waters; and that mining tracts, so situated, shall have a mean depth of one hundred chains back from such river or lake, (exclusive of road allowance of one chain in width, which shall be reserved along the margin of such river or lake) in conformity with the above-mentioned bearings.
4. That mining tracts in unsurveyed territory shall be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and connected with some known point in previous surveys (so that the tract may be laid down on the office maps of the territory), at the cost of the applicants, who shall be required to furnish with their application the surveyor's plan, field notes, and descriptions thereof in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and to the satisfaction of the department, and pay the price of one dollar per acre, into the Department of Crown Lands at the time of making application.
5. That in surveyed townships, lots presenting indications of minerals, be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township, when it is more than one dollar per acre.
6. That mining lands in surveyed townships be sold by the local agents for cash, but all lands in unsurveyed territory shall be sold by the department.
7. The above regulations do not apply to mines of gold and silver.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

8. That in selling the lands in the gold mining divisions, the department is to discriminate as far as practicable between purchasers for actual settlement, *bona fide*, and those for mining or speculative purposes: selling to the former for the present prices and terms (subject to an increase to \$2 an acre, under the order of 8th August, 1864, when actually worked for gold); and to the latter for one dollar an acre cash.

9. That in all Letters Patent for lands, the clause reserving all mines of gold and silver be omitted.

10. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.

## DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec, 12th April, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to order—

1. That in selling the lands in the Gold Mining Divisions the Department is to discriminate, as far as practicable, between purchasers for actual settlement, *bona fide*, and those for mining or speculative purposes; selling to the former for the present prices and terms (subject to an increase under the order of 8th August, 1864, when actually worked for gold), and to the latter for one dollar an acre cash.

2. That the clause requiring payment of one dollar per ton on all ores extracted from those sold as Mineral Lands be no longer inserted in the grants thereof.

3. And that in Letters Patent for lands on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, the clause reserving all mines of gold and silver will be omitted at the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## MINERAL LANDS.

## DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec, 3rd March, 1864.

REGULATIONS for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

1. That the tracts shall comprise not more than four hundred acres.

2. That the dimensions of the tracts in unsurveyed territory be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and bounded by lines running due North and South, and East and West, or as near to these dimensions as the configuration of the locality will admit.

3. The applicant for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan and description thereof by a Provincial Land Surveyor.

4. The price shall be one dollar an acre, payable on the sale.

5. That a tax or duty of one dollar per ton be charged on all ores extracted from the tract, payable on removal from the mine.

This condition applies to all Mining lands sold since the 1st day of April, 1862, and is in lieu of the Royalty of two and a half per cent. chargeable on the ores from these lands.

6. That in surveyed townships, lots presenting indications of minerals, be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the townships when it is more than one dollar per acre.

7. That not more than one tract of four hundred acres be sold to one person.

8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of Gold and Silver.

9. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

WM. McDOUGALL, Commissioner.

↳ All Locations of Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and on the adjacent islands, which, on the 15th 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, are forfeited.

The locatees, and their assignees, provided the assignments were made before the date hereof, are allowed to apply the payments they may have made on any location, over and above the deposit, or first instalment, 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 existing regulations, and must be filed in the Department of Crown Lands on or before the FIRST day of November, A. D., 1864.

WM. McDUGALL, Commissioner.

### MINING LOCATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec, 21st April, 1862.

THE following changes in the mode of disposing of Mining Locations have been authorized by His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

That in all future sales of Mineral Lands, a Royalty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all ores extracted be charged, payable in cash on the value of the ore prepared for market at the mine, and that Letters Patent be issued for such lands on the payment of the purchase money without any additional conditions; also, that Lots in surveyed townships, presenting indications of Minerals, be sold at the same price per acre as the lands adjacent, subject to the above mentioned Royalty.

GEORGE SHERWOOD, Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 2nd November, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons who may have purchased (Crown or School) lands in the County of Bruce; in the Townships of Ashfield, Grey, Howick, Morris, Turnberry, and Wawanosh, in the County of Huron; in the Townships of Elma and Wallace, in the County of Perth; in the Townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, Derby, Egremont, Glenelg, Holland, Melancthon (New Survey), Normanby, Osprey, Sullivan, and Sydenham, in the County of Grey; in the Township of Arthur, and Minto, in the County of Wellington, U. C.; and have not complied with the condition of the sales, as regards settlement on the land, are required to complete their purchases forthwith, at the rate of 10s. (\$2) an acre with interest thereon from the dates of the respective sales, and with the addition of 1s. 3d. (25-100) an acre, so that patents may be issued, when no adverse claims exist.

In default of payment before the FIRST of FEBRUARY next, the lands will be resumed and offered at Public Sale.

Persons having made the necessary improvements are required to furnish the Agents of the Department with evidence thereof.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 21st January, 1859.

THE Commissioner of Crown Lands (with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council), gives notice that no assignment by the Purchaser or Locatee from or of the Crown or by any person claiming under him, will be registered or recognized in any case where the purchase money due to the Crown is in arrear and unpaid or the terms or conditions of sale or location remain unfulfilled, and that no License of Occupation will be issued for Land in respect of which there is default in payment to the Crown, or in compliance with any of the conditions of sale.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner.

REGULATIONS for the sale and management of the Public Lands approved by His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

1. That the lands in Townships which have already been delineated or shall hereafter be delineated on Survey by the exterior lines only, may be offered for sale EN BLOC on the following terms, viz:

2. That the price shall be one half dollar per acre, payable at the time of sale.

3. That the purchaser shall cause the lands to be surveyed at his own expense into lots comprising either one hundred or two hundred acres of land in each lot; and on the north shore of

Lake Huron into quarter sections of 160 acres each, except in spots where the configuration of the Township may render such exact quantities impracticable, and then as near to those allotments as possible.

4. That such Survey shall be made by a duly licensed Provincial Land Surveyor approved of by the Commissioner of Crown lands and acting under his instructions, who shall make his return with Field notes, &c., &c., in the usual method observed by Surveyors, to be also approved of by the Department.

5. That one-third of the quantity of land in the Township shall be settled upon within two years from the time of sale; one-third more settled upon within the following five years, that is seven years from the time of sale; and the residue within the further period of three years, i. e., ten years from the date of sale; the settlement required being that there shall be at least one *BONA FIDE* settler in authorized occupation for every two hundred acres of land; all lands not so settled at the expiration of ten years from the time of sale to become forfeited and revert to the Crown absolutely, except such portions thereof as shall be found unfit for settlement, or such portions as are of very inferior quality and by reason thereof have remained unoccupied, in respect to which the Governor in Council may, upon application, dispense with the forfeiture and cause the same to be conveyed to the original purchaser or his assignee.

6. A contract of sale to be made with the purchaser from the Crown, subject to the foregoing and following conditions; but patents for the land to issue only to the occupants of the lots purchased deriving claim under the vendee of the Crown, or to the assignees claiming under such purchasers and occupants who shall have complied with the conditions of settlement hereinafter mentioned, upon a certificate or other evidence that they have paid such vendee or his assignee or complied with the contract with him, for or in regard to such particular lot; and upon evidence that the party applying, or some one under whom he claims, has been a resident on the said lot for at least two years continuously, and that upon the same (not exceeding two hundred acres) at least ten acres for each one hundred acres have been cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and have been actually under crop, and that a habitable house, in dimensions at least sixteen by twenty feet is erected thereon and upon payment of the sum of four dollars as patent fees to cover expenses, &c. The nature and description of proof above referred to, to be settled and prescribed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

7. All lands which shall under the foregoing conditions revert to the Crown, shall be exposed to sale at public auction at such times and places and on such upset price as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

8. That in townships which have been surveyed and laid out into lots, and where lands are now offered for sale at four shillings per acre, or where no lands have as yet been offered for sale, and in townships under survey or yet to be surveyed into lots, lands be sold under the following regulations, to wit:

9. That lands be sold for cash at seventy cents per acre and on time upon the following terms, viz: one dollar per acre; one-fifth to be paid at the time of the sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments with interest on the purchase money unpaid.

10. That when the lands in a township have remained open for sale for one year after public notice thereof, the lands unsold at the expiration of that period shall, at a time to be fixed, and after reasonable notice given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, be offered for sale by public auction at the upset price fixed for their sale as above, or at such other upset price as under special circumstances may be named by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and that such public sales of all lands which shall remain unsold in the mean time shall take place semi-annually at times to be named therefor by the Commissioner of Crown Lands until the whole of the lands in the township shall have been disposed of; the lands remaining unsold after any such public sale to continue open for private sale at the said upset price until the period of one week next before the time at which the next public sale shall take place.

11. That all lots of land which shall have been offered as "Free Grants" and shall not have been located and occupied at the expiration of one year from the time the same shall have been so offered, shall no longer remain as "Free Grants," but shall be open for private sale or shall be exposed to public sale by auction as part of the lands in the township in which the same are situate, and upon the same terms as other lands therein.

12. That all lands (except those now exempt) shall be subject to settlement duties, and no patent in any case (even though the land be paid for in full at the time of purchase) shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bona fide* occupant of, and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop and had under crop within four years at farthest from the time of sale of the land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres, and have erected thereon a house habitable and of the dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet.



13. That all other lands not embraced in the foregoing category be exposed to sale by public auction annually, or in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands half yearly, for cash, at such times and places and at such upset prices as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

14. That the lands known as "Clergy Reserves" be sold on the same terms and in the same manner as other public lands in the townships in which they respectively lie.

15. That prompt payment in all cases be made of the essence of the contract, and any default to be on pain of forfeiture of all previous payments and of all right in the lands.

16. That in the cases of sales already made, payment of arrears be required, and that public notice be given in the *Official Gazette*, and through the usual channels, that unless such arrears be paid within twelve months from the 1st of January, 1859, the land in respect of which default shall continue will be resumed by the Crown and resold, and that in regard to all purchase moneys and interest hereafter to fall due, prompt payment will be exacted.

#### SQUATTERS.

17. That the system of recognizing unauthorized occupation of land commonly known as "Squatting," be discontinued, subject to the following provisions, viz. :—

That public and general notice be given by the Crown Lands Department, that no claim to pre-emption by reason of such occupation will be entertained after the first day of September next, and that no claim to such pre-emption not now in a state to be admitted can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labor will be thrown away.

That the prices above fixed for lands shall apply to Upper Canada only.

The prices of lands in Lower Canada shall be regulated by Orders in Council from time to time.

P. M. VANCOUGHNET, Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department, Toronto, 13th January, 1859.

COPY of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th of March, 1866.

On a letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Prince desiring that the order in Council of the 13th April, 1865, reducing the price of lands in the District of Algoma, may be made applicable to the purchases made under the Regulations of the 13th of January, 1859, at either 70 cents cash, or one dollar an acre payable by instalments.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, concurring in the views expressed by Judge Prince, that parties who had previously purchased might with justice complain of being required to pay up the arrears at the higher prices, while those coming into the settlement and benefitting, to a certain extent, by the labour of the others, have been allowed to purchase at twenty cents an acre, recommends that in view of the remoteness of the Algoma Settlement, the Order in Council alluded to be made applicable to lands previously sold, and for which Patents have not been issued, consisting of 14,194 acres, reducing the price to twenty cents an acre; and further, that Patents be immediately issued to those who have paid to that extent, and complied with the condition of the sale—as regards settlement on the lands. That payment in full at twenty cents an acre be called for at once, in all cases where that amount has not been paid, and that where an excess over that sum has been paid by those who have complied with the terms of sale, as regards actual settlement, he be authorized to issue Land Scrip to such parties, under which they may purchase other lands in the Algoma District, at twenty cents an acre. He, the Commissioner, nevertheless, does not desire that this arrangement (which is altogether exceptional) should be drawn into a precedent as regards other Public Lands, situated more advantageously than those in Algoma.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Asst. C. E. C.

To the Honorable,

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c., &c., &c.

No. 5.]

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th January, 1868, praying for copies of all Papers and Documents touching the dismissal of Mr. Hammond from the Registrarship of Bruce, and of the evidence on which such dismissal was founded.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON, Secretary

*February, 6th, 1868.*

- Mem. 1. Memorial of Deputies with account of Lawrence (one of them) attached.  
 " 2. Letter from P. S. O. remitting copy of above, and asking explanations.  
 " 3. Letter from Mr. Hammond explaining charges against him, with certain accounts attached, and with circular to deputies.  
 " 4. Correspondence between P. S. O. and Mr. Fortier, Clerk of Crown in Chancery, as to charge for brokerage.  
 " 5. Correspondence between P. S. O. and the Deputy Returning Officers' and as to censure withdrawn, &c.  
 " 6. Report of Attorney General on case.  
 " 7. Letter from P. S. O. to Mr. Hammond, announcing dismissal.  
 " 8. Writ of supercedeas.

No. 1.—*Memorial of Deputies with account of Lawrence (one of them) attached.*

To the Honourable James, Receiver General, &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Deputy Returning Officers for the Township of Nottawasaga and the respective wards of the Town of Collingwood, at the late election for the electoral division of Saugeen, under N. Hammond, Esquire, of Southampton, as Returning Officer.

Humbly Sheweth :

That your Memorialists made their respective accounts for services rendered in accordance with custom as well as the statutes of the land, and that the Returning Officer has withheld from them a certain portion under plea, that it was "not allowed," and also had charged your Memorialists a certain amount for Brokerage, which he is not entitled to charge.

Your Memorialists take the liberty of appending the original account, as returned by Mr Hammond to Mr. Lawrence, remarking that the accounts returned to others were similar.

Your Memorialists would, therefore, respectively pray that you will be pleased to render your Memorialists a just remedy and cause the respective amounts, so withheld, to be paid to them

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ANGUS BELL, Deputy Returning Officer, Nottawasaga.

H. LAWRENCE, Deputy Returning Officer, Centre Ward Town of Collingwood.

HALL TELFER, Deputy Returning Officer, East Ward Town of Collingwood.

D. W. POST, Deputy Returning Officer, West Ward.

*Southampton, December 19, 1862.*

### MEMORANDUM.

[No deductions were made from the accounts of either of the deputies whose names are signed above, but an extra mileage to Collingwood, to deliver proclamation and poll books, was deducted from the Returning Officer himself, and distinctly so shewn in the letter to him.]

J. LANGTON, Auditor

J. H. LAWRENCE,

Deputy Returning Officer, Centre Ward Collingwood

To amount of account rendered.....		\$34 50
Less mileage not allowed.....	\$12 00	
Brokerage paid as Agent by A. Hammond, in Quebec, to collect his money, 1½ per cent on \$22.50.....	00 33	12 33
By Check herewith.....		\$22 17

A. HAMMOND.

*Southampton, August 2nd, 1862.*

*No. 2.—Letter from P. S. O., remitting copy of above and asking explanations.*

*Sec. Office, Feb. 23, 1863.*

N. HAMMOND, Esquire, Registrar, Southampton.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to send you herewith a copy of a memorial of certain Deputy Returning Officers, at the late election for the Electoral Division of Saugeen.

A copy of the account of Mr. Lawrence, referred to in the Memorial, is also sent.

You will have the goodness to send me, at your earliest convenience, any explanations you may have to make in reference to the Statements in the Memorial, with a view to their being submitted for the consideration of His Excellency.

E. A. M.

*No. 3—Letter of Mr. Hammond, explaining charges against him, with certain accounts attached, and with circular to Deputies.*

SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF BRUCE.

*3rd March, 1863.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 23rd February last, with the memorial therein enclosed, with regard to Mr. Bell and other Deputy Returning Officers' complaint, I have the honor to state that the circumstances are as follows:—

First—Mr. Bell charged, in his account, (ten dollars) for travelling one hundred miles to deliver his poll-books to the Sheriff of Simcoe, as directed by my circular, whereas he, only travelled eighteen miles at furthest to make the return of his poll-book, as the polling place was only nine miles from the Sheriff's house. This, of course, I am prepared to prove by any number of witnesses before any court of enquiry.

Second—Messrs. Lawrence, Hall, Telfer, and Post, deputy returning officers for the village of Collingwood, charged respectively twelve dollars for transmitting their poll-books one hundred and twenty miles, whereas they each delivered them into the hands of the Sheriff less than half a mile from where the election was held, by each of them, and from whom I personally received them.

Third—The statement made as to brokerage I have to report as follows:—My account was forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, as the law directs, and some one had to be appointed to receive for me money, and forward the same to my address. To do this I appointed, by power of attorney, L. R. Portier, Esq., mentioning, at the same time, that I should have to employ a professional broker to attend to this business for me, and as he was on the spot, and could spare the time, he might as well do it. To this he consented, and charged a reasonable charge of one and a half per cent. for collection and remitting of the money, and I charged each deputy returning officer their proportion, and have never had a complaint but from Mr. Bell, out of forty-five deputy returning officers. Mr. Bell is the only one that has been dissatisfied that I have heard of except the ones now named in the memorial and one whose name I now forget, but with whom I had a short correspondence on the subject, and so far as I know, was satisfactorily ended.

In conducting the election I done everything in the power of a man to give general satisfactory. The duty was perfectly new to me, and required a great deal of thought and study to make myself familiar with the requirements of the law, and carry them out strictly and promptly, and in order to do so I issued a circular to each deputy returning officer, how and where to make their returns for the county of Simcoe, at Barrie and Collingwood, to the Sheriff, and for the county of Grey to the Sheriff. This step I was obliged to take, as I felt positive that the deputy returning officers would not all collect in time for me to make this declaration unless the place of depositing their poll-books was nearer than my place of abode. The consequence of thus ordering my deputies to leave their returns in the hands of the principal officers of the two counties rendered a certainty of my getting them in time to make the declaration according to law which otherwise I was very doubtful of being able to accomplish. This arrangement made it necessary for me to be in waiting at Collingwood, at the close of the election, to take the books that would be deposited there with the Sheriff; also to go to Barrie to receive their deposits in the Sheriff's office. For my journey to Barrie, Collingwood and Owen Sound, to collect their poll books, I made a charge of thirty-one dollars, which was then my actual expense, but which the auditor deducted from my account, but in adding the accounts of Mr. Bell and others before mentioned, did not strike the same out of their accounts, which ought to have been done, as they never performed the service. And I had, therefore, when I came to examine and pay these accounts, saw the injustice of the matter, and deducted from the before-mentioned parties the sums they had charged for services, which they had not performed, but which I had been obliged to perform, and then unjustly, in my opinion, taken from my accounts by the auditor. It may be said that the auditor passed the ac-

counts of Mr. Bell and others, and whether right or wrong, I ought to have sent them the money. If so, I am prepared to do it at once, if instructed to do so by the Government; but my opinion was, and is now, that if the auditor, after knowing the state of the case, as herein set forth, says I am not entitled to this money I retained from them, the only conclusion to arrive at is that Mr. Bell and others cannot be, as they never performed the services which they make a charge for. As that, therefore, I ought to return the money to the Government, which I shall be prepared to do, if so instructed; at the same time cannot but feel that I am as justly entitled to that as any other portion of the account I rendered. However, I shall cheerfully submit to every course His Excellency the Governor-General in Council shall dictate.

The writ to conduct the election came to me most unexpectedly, and never anticipating such a thing, I was not well posted as to my duties; however, by study, strict attention and energy, I accomplished my duty to the general satisfaction of the public, and have received the highest credit from Sheriff Macdonald, of Huron and Bruce, Sheriff Snider, of the county of Grey, and Sheriff Smith, of the county of Simcoe, all of whom have a great deal of experience, and have stated that I had been most methodical, prompt and correct in carrying out my duties.

I deeply regret that Mr. Bell and his confreres should find it necessary to trouble His Excellency the Governor-General, on the subject.

I herewith forward a copy of each of the complainant's accounts, with remarks.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

N. HAMMOND, Registrar County of Bruce.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

[COPY.]

TOWNSHIP OF NOTAWASAGA,

SOUTHAMPTON P. O., May 3rd, 1862.

N. HAMMOND, ESQUIRE.

To ANGUS BELL,

Dr.

*Deputy Returning Officer, Township of Notawasaga.*

For two days holding the Poll.....	\$8 00
Commission, appointing Poll Clerk.....	0 50
Poll Clerk, two days.....	4 00
Four Constables, two days.....	8 00
Expense Telegraphing W. B. McNulty, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace, Owen Sound, for list of Voters' expenses for going to Barrie for List of Voters, and returning.....	5 50
Expense incurred in fitting up Polling place.....	20 50
Transmitting Poll Books and Returns to B. W. Smith, Esquire, Sheriff, County of Simcoe, one hundred miles, going and returning.....	10 00
H. M. Frame, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, travelling ten miles.....	1 00
James Russell, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, travelling twelve miles.....	1 20
	\$61 70
Deducted by N. Hammond, being for mileage of twenty of eighty miles ( <i>not performed</i> ) deducted by Mr. N. Hammond commission charged by his Agent in Quebec for collecting \$52 90 for Mr. Bell.....	8 80
Check forwarded to Mr. Hammond for the amount.—N. Hammond.....	\$52 90

Mr. Bell has made the following over charges on the within account, that can be proved before any Court:—

For travelling one hundred miles, when only eighteen miles were travelled.....	\$8 20
Overcharge for expense for Polling place.....	2 00
H. M. Frame, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, travelling ten miles.....	1 00
James Russell, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, travelling twelve miles.....	1 20
And the charge of \$3 50 \$5 50 he is not by law entitled to make, as the law compels him to have a certified copy of a Voters List in his office, under a penalty for not having one: so that if Mr. Bell's account had been thoroughly audited before it was paid, he would only have been entitled to recover \$61 70 fees.....	9 00
	\$21 40

N. HAMMOND,

*Registrar County Bruce.*

March 2nd, 1863.

[POSTSCRIPT.—Had all the Deputy Returning Officers set to work as methodically as Mr. Bell to cook up an account against the Government at that election, it would have cost the Government fifteen hundred dollars extra.]

[COPY.]

Hall Telfer's account.....	\$34 50	
One hundred and twenty mileage not performed by said Hall Telfer but was by N. Hammond .....		12 00
Commission paid for collecting money, 33 cents .....	12 33	
	Cheque remitted.....	12 33
	\$22 17	
D. W. Post's account.....	\$33 50	
Deducted by N. Hammond, one hundred and twenty mileage, not performed... Deducted by Mr. Hammond, commission by him to an Agent in Quebec, for collecting and forwarding money, 32 cents.....		12 00
	12 32	
	Cheque remitted.....	12 32
	\$21 18	
J. H. Lawrence's account.....	\$34 50	
Deducted by N. Hammond, one hundred and twenty miles charged, not performed Commission for Agent at Quebec, for collecting and remitting money, 33 cents		12 00
	12 33	
	Cheque remitted.....	12 33
	\$22 17	

N. HAMMOND,

*Registrar, County Bruce.**County of Bruce, Southampton, April 21st, 1862.*

SIR,—With this you will receive a Poll Book containing a Commission appointing you Deputy Returning Officer, and other necessary documents, to hold the Election according to my Proclamation of the third instant, in the Township of

The Election law accompanying this will more particularly point out your duties.

Post as early as possible three or more of the enclosed notices in some of the public places in your Township or Municipality. State in the Poll Book place where Election was held.

The Deputy Returning Officers of the South Riding of Simcoe will, immediately after closing of Poll, or as soon after as possible, place their Poll Books in hands of Sheriff Smith, either at Barrie or Collingwood. Those of the County of Grey, in the hands of Sheriff Snider, Owen Sound, and those of Bruce to myself, at Southampton.

The day appointed for closing the Election is the Seventeenth day of May next, at one o'clock, p. m., at Invermay, Township of Arran, County of Bruce.

I trust you will use every possible despatch in having the Poll Books and Voters List then used, placed in my possession as soon after closing Poll as possible.

*Memorandum of documents forwarded :—*

- One Voters List.
- One Election Law.
- One Poll Book, containing Commission, Warrants, &c.
- Six Notices of Election.
- One Letter of Instruction.

If possible forward with Poll Books a plain detailed account of your expenses. If not convenient to have it accompany the Poll Book, &c., forward as soon as possible, per mail, post paid.

N. HAMMOND,

*Returning Officer, Saugeen Division.*

To

*Deputy Returning Officer, Township of*

No. 4—*Correspondence between Mr. Fortier, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the P.S. as to charge for Brokerage.*

*S. O. 20th March, 1863.*

R. FORTIER, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, Chancery.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the attention of His Excellency, the Governor General, has been called to a statement in a communication recently received from the Returning Officers, at the last Election, for the Electoral Division of Saugeen, to the effect that a charge of one-and-a-half per cent was made by you for receiving and remitting the amount of the Bill of the Returning Officer, the brokerage so charged amounting to thirty-three dollars, and twenty-five cents.

His Excellency directs me to add that the parties entitled to receive the money complain of the deduction then made for brokerage, and I am to call upon you to communicate to me, for his Excellency's information, any observation you may have to offer in reference to the deduction then alleged to have been made by you for payment made by the Government. E. A. M.

Quebec, 23d March, 1863

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twentieth instant, informing me that His Excellency's attention had been called to a statement in a communication recently received from the Returning Officer at the late Election for the division of Saugeen, to the effect that a charge of one-and-a-half per cent was made by me for receiving and remitting the amount of the bill of the Returning Officer, the brokerage so charged to the sum of \$33 75 Thirty-three dollars, seventy-five cents.

I am free to confess that I acted as Attorney for Mr. Hammond, (Returning Officer for the Saugeen Division), and I enclose to you copies of Mr. Hammond's letters to me, requesting me to act as Attorney for him, and quoting the rate he expected me to charge for my trouble.

As you are aware, it is no part of my duties to collect moneys for Returning Officers, but at the special request of Mr. Hammond, I collected his account, accepted a draft for him, payable in Montreal, and paid as per copy, marked "I.O." Also paid an account for him, and sent him copies of his account (as Returning Officer) which he requested me to do, and drew from the Receiver General the amount allowed to him, say \$2429 47. Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine dollars, forty-seven cents, and gave my receipt, as Mr. Hammond's Attorney, for the amount.

I had a good deal of trouble in collecting the account, in consequence of his not having forwarded all the necessary returns, and as I knew that any other person, acting as Attorney for Mr. Hammond, would have charged him a commission of, I am informed, two-and-a-half per cent.—At his suggestion I charged him one-and-a-half per cent, not fancying that I had done anything wrong, or contrary to the duties of my office.

I am very much surprised that Mr. Hammond should complain, as His Excellency will see by his letters, A. B. C. D. E., copies of which I enclose, that he seemed quite satisfied, and from his letter of the sixteenth instant, seemed anxious to explain away any complaint he may have made to His Excellency in the matter.

I have only to add, that if I have committed an error in consenting to act as Attorney for Mr. Hammond, in charging for my trouble, a commission fixed by him. I promise that I will in future refuse to act in any case for Mr. Hammond, or any other Returning Officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

L. R. FORTIER.

J. O. BEAUREAU, Provincial Secretary.

A. —[COPY.]

Southampton, 31st May, 1863.

Send me blank Powers of Attorney so that I can appoint some one to draw my money. Perhaps you would do it for me. I will allow you the same that a Broker charges for getting the money and remitting it. Let me hear from you by return mail on the subject.

Yours, &c.

N. HAMMOND.

L. R. FORTIER, Esq., Quebec.

B. —[COPY.]

Southampton, 13th June, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed is the Power of Attorney authorising you to collect the moneys due me from the Government. I do not know, exactly, what a Broker would charge, but I suppose it would be one, or one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount, but I shall entirely rely upon your statement as to the current rates charged by Brokers, and will be satisfied to allow you whatever theirs may be. As regards the bill from the Queen's Printer, I wish that paid, but not the full amount, as they have charged me nearly double what I got the Poll Books for in Toronto. William C. Chewitt, and Company, charged me Thirty-six Dollars for one hundred Poll Books. However, you must settle the matter, as best you can. I think Twenty Dollars a large price for the Books.

Yours, &c.

N. HAMMOND.

L. R. FORTIER, Esq., Quebec.

C.—[COPY.]

*Southampton, 30th July, 1863.*

DEAR SIR,—Your letters, and money-parcel, enclosing Two Thousand and Sixty-eight Dollars, duly came to hand on the twenty-eight instant. Also yours of the twenty-fifth received per mail this evening. I have not had time to look over the papers, but I suppose all are correct.

I remain, yours truly,

N. HAMMOND.

L. R. FORTIER, Clerk Crown in Chancery, Quebec.

D.—[COPY.]

*Southampton, 3rd July, 1863.*

\$300.

Thirty days, after date, for value received, pay to the Order of Myself, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, in Montreal, Three Hundred Dollars.

N. HAMMOND.

[E.—COPY.]

*Southampton, 16th March, 1863.*

DEAR SIR,—By a letter from a friend of mine, from Quebec, received Saturday, I am informed that there may be some inconvenience given you relative to our business transactions last Spring.

I assure you, most candidly, that it never struck me that anything of such a nature could have arisen when I mentioned your name, in my report, to the Secretary the other day; and if I could afford it, would at once proceed to Quebec, and personally explain the whole matter to the members of the Government, and be backed by strong political friends of their own. I should take it as a favor if you will report to me, at once, what has been done. I can give you the strongest kind of letters to some members of the house in explanation of the whole matter; but, as I said before, were I there I could, I think, explain my own transaction, and yours, to the perfect satisfaction of the Government. At this season I could not leave my office, unless actually forced to do so.

Yours truly,

N. HAMMOND.

L. R. FORTIER, Esq., Quebec.

*No. 5.—Correspondence between the P.S.O. and the Deputy Returning Officers, and as to censure withdrawn, &c., &c.*

I. O., 2nd March, 1864.

To Angus Bell, Esq., J. H. Lawrence, Esq., Hale Telfer, Esq., and D. W. Post, Esq., Southampton.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration your memorial dated the 18th December, 1862, preferring a complaint against Mr. N. Hammond, in his capacity as Returning Officer at the late election for the electoral division of Saugeen, for having withheld from you certain moneys to which you claim to have been entitled as Deputy Returning Officers at the said election; His Excellency has also had before him Mr. Hammond's reply to the charge preferred by you against him.

In your memorial you state that the Returning Officer withheld part of the money deducted from your account on the plea that it was "not allowed," and part in payment of brokerage.

It appears from the documents in the hands of the government, that the Returning Officer was charged brokerage by the agent at Quebec—that he deducted from your accounts for brokerage your respective proportions of the amount charged him. Under these circumstances, His Excellency has decided that the Returning Officer was justified in making the deduction actually made for brokerage.

With reference to the deduction made from your account for charges "not allowed," His Excellency finds that the Returning Officer made the deduction as being a charge improperly made by you for mileage which you had not performed. It is clear, therefore, that you can have no claim to be paid the amount thus deducted—a charge which in the first instance was an excessive if not a fraudulent one.

The whole amount charged in your account for mileage was indeed allowed him in the auditing. It being taken for granted that in all certificates of a Returning Officer, the mileage stated has

been actually performed. I may add that his Excellency has caused the Returning Officer to be dismissed from his office of Registrar of the County of Bruce, for having improperly detained in his own hands and appropriated to his own use, the amount rightly deducted as overcharged from your account.

A. J. F. B.

Singhampton, March 19th, 1864.

HONORABLE A. T. FERGUSON BLAIR, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, announcing the decision of His Excellency the Governor General, in the petition of myself and others, preferring a complaint against N. Hammond, Esquire, in his capacity as Returning Officer at the late Election of the Electoral Division of Saugeen, and to remark that I deem myself agrieved by the censure passed upon me in one paragraph of your communication, in which it is stated that the charge for mileage was an excessive if not a fraudulent one, I beg leave to assure you that the adjectives excessive and fraudulent are not applicable in my case. My instructions from Mr. Hammond were to deliver the poll books to the Sheriff of the County of Simcoe, at Barrie or Collingwood, which said instructions were carried out by me to the letter, and in going to Barrie and returning I had travelled one hundred miles.

I am particularly anxious to clear myself of the imputation of fraud—the amount of the charge for mileage being of comparatively small importance compared with my character and standing before the government in particular and the public in general.

I beg to forward you, herewith, the receipt taken by me upon the delivery of the poll books at Barrie, on the occasion referred to, and this evidence in itself, I trust, will be sufficient to clear me of the imputation of fraud, the service having been performed in accordance with my instructions.

I also take the liberty to enclose a copy of a letter, and of the sheriff's receipt, which have been sent by me for publication to the *Leader* newspaper office in Toronto.

Legally, perhaps, I was wrong in complying with the instructions issued by the Returning Officer, and in not making my returns as directed by the statute; but the instructions being general, I did hesitate to comply; MORALLY, however, I cannot be found guilty of making a fraudulent charge.

It is inconvenient with my position as an officer of the crown to bear the imputation of fraud passed upon me by the very executive from whom I have had the honor of receiving my commission.

It is with feelings of great regret and reluctance that I renew the subject of my present communication, my only object being to ask to be relieved of a censure unjustly passed upon me (based upon incorrect information) and to be placed in a right position before the government and the public, whose servant I am.

Hoping you will condescend to reconsider the subject of my complaint, and to so modify the obnoxious expression as to remove from me the expression which it conveys,

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
ANGUS BELL.

Barrie, May 5th, 1864.

Received from Angus Bell, Esquire, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Notawasaga, the poll book and other papers for said township.

R. W. SMITH.

E. O. 2nd April, 1864.

ANGUS BELL, ESQUIRE, SCUTHAMPTON.

Sir,—I have the honour to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, your letter of the nineteenth instant, taking exception to certain expressions contained in the letter addressed to you from this department, under date the 1st instant, conveying the decision of his Excellency on your complaint against the Returning Officer at the last Election for the Electoral Division of Saugeen.

E. A. M.

G. O., 15th August, 1864.

ANGUS BELL, Esquire, Southampton, U. C.

SIR,—Adverting to the letter addressed to you from this office, under date the Second of April last, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency has before him your letter of the Nine-



teenth of March last, taking exception to certain expressions used in the official letter to you from this office of the first of March last. Having read the explanations contained in your letter, His Excellency desires me to inform you that he finds them satisfactory, you will therefore consider any censure passed upon your conduct in the last cited letter as being withdrawn.

E. A. M.

No. 6—Report of Attorney-General on Case.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the complaint of Angus Bell, J. H. Lawrence, Hall Telfer, and D. W. Post, certain Deputy-Returning Officers at the election of a Legislative Councillor for the Division of Saugeen, in April, 1862, against Nathaniel Hammond, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Bruce, and Returning Officer at the said election, has the honor to report to His Excellency as follows :

The complaint, in substance charges that the said Returning Officer withheld from each of the complainants certain portions of their separate accounts of services rendered by them in holding the said election, under the plea that they were not allowed, and for disbursements by him for brokerage

Attached to the complaint is an account made out in the handwriting of the Returning Officer, between him and the said J. H. Lawrence, dated 2nd August, 1862, in which the latter, after being credited with the amount of his account, as rendered, . . . . . \$34 50  
 Is charged with mileage, not allowed, . . . . . \$12 00  
 Brokerage paid agent by Mr. Hammond, in Quebec, to collect this money, 1½ per cent. on \$22 50 . . . . . 00 33—22 17  
 Cheque therewith . . . . . \$22 17

A copy of this complaint, and an account, was sent to the Returning Officer, and his answer thereto, dated the 2nd March, 1863, has been received, and it appears from it, as well as from the letter of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, dated the 23rd March, 1863, to the then Provincial Secretary, that the Returning Officer paid to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for brokerage as his agent in receiving and transmitting the amount of the account, 1½ per cent., which is the usual charge for such services, and that he charged each Deputy Returning Officer with his proportion of the same. The undersigned is of opinion that the Returning Officer was justified in making this charge, but he must say that it is highly improper in any officer of the Government to be concerned in receiving or transmitting money to the creditors of the Government, or in making charge therefor.

In answer to that part of the complaint which charges the Returning Officer with withholding a part of the complainants' accounts, as not allowed, the Returning Officer furnishes a copy, in detail, of the original account of Angus Bell, in which it appears that there is an item of ten dollars for transmitting poll books and returns to B. W. Smith, Esq., Sheriff County of Simcoe, one hundred miles going and returning, the whole account amounting to . . . . . \$61 70

At the foot are the following memoranda—

Deducted by N. Hammond . . . . . \$8 00  
 Being for over-charge of eighty miles, at ten cents per mile, not performed.  
 Deducted by Mr. Hammond, commission charged by his agent in Quebec, for collecting \$52 90 for Mr. Bell . . . . . 0 80— 8 80  
 Cheque forwarded to Mr. Bell for the amount. . . . . \$52 90  
 The Returning Officer also furnishes the account of Hall Telfer, amounting to. . . . . \$34 50  
 —no details—and at the foot are the following :—  
 Deducted by Mr. Hammond, 120 miles not performed by the said Telfer, but was by A. Hammond . . . . . \$12 00  
 Commission for collecting money . . . . . 00 33— 12 33  
 Cheque remitted . . . . . \$22 17  
 He also furnishes, of D. W. Post, . . . . . \$33 50  
 —no details—and at the foot are the following charges :—  
 Deducted by A. Hammond, 120 miles not performed . . . . . \$12 00  
 Deducted by Mr. Hammond, commission paid by him to an agent in Quebec for collecting and forwarding money . . . . . 00 32— 12 32  
 Cheque remitted . . . . . \$21 18  
 And he also furnishes the account of J. H. Lawrence, amounting to . . . . . \$34 50  
 —no details—and at the foot are the following deductions :—  
 Deducted by Mr. Hammond 120 miles, charges, not performed . . . . . \$12 00  
 Commission for agent in Quebec, in collecting and remitting money . . . . . 00 33— 12 33  
 Cheque remitted . . . . . \$22 17

On the back of the copy of Bell's account the Returning Officer makes a list of his (Bell's) overcharges, amounting to \$21 40, and begins the list with the one hundred miles travel, when he says only eighteen miles were travelled. He makes the following memorandum on the back of the copies of the accounts of Telfer, Post and Lawrence:—"With regard to the within accounts, I deducted the 120 miles charged, as they did not perform the service. Their returns were made to Mr. Sheriff Smith, who resides in Collingwood, and from whom I received them, according "to the instructions contained in the circulars herewith attached."

The circular referred to is printed, and contains the following, amongst other instructions:—"The Deputy-Returning Officers of the North Riding of Simcoe, will, immediately after closing the poll, or as soon after as possible, place their poll books in the hands of Sheriff Smith, either at Barrie or Collingwood; those of the County of Grey in the hands of Sheriff Snider, Owen Sound, and those of Bruce to myself, at Southampton."

The day appointed for closing the election is the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock P.M., at Invermay, Township of Arran, County of Bruce.

Upon referring to the original account of the Returning Officer, the undersigned find it to be made out in two parts, one being the accounts, not in detail, of the several Deputy-Returning Officers, and the other, both for his services, and in his handwriting, and signed by him, and the aggregate brought down in his own account. Accompanying his account are those of Deputies in detail, sent as vouchers, and in those of Bell, Lawrence, Telfer and Post are found the charges for mileage, as mentioned in the Returning Officer's answer to the complaint.

In the account of the Returning Officers are the following, among other items:—

To mileage of Returning Officer, going to and returning from Collingwood and Owen Sound, to deliver proclamations into the hands of messengers engaged to distribute them throughout the Counties of Grey and Bruce, 312 miles .....	\$31 20
To ditto, with poll books and other documents, 312 miles .....	31 20
	<hr/>
	\$61 40

The Auditor deducted from these items the sum of \$31 20.

No deduction was made for the charge of mileage in the accounts of Bell, Lawrence, Telfer, or Post, and the amount of the returning officer's account, including those of his deputies, after being reduced by the auditor to \$24 29-47 overpaid to the Returning Officer, through his agent at Quebec, and received by him from the latter, less his charges for brokerage, in the latter part of July, 1862, when this money reached the Returning Officer, instead of paying to the complainants the amounts of their respective accounts as audited and paid to him by the Government for that purpose, less the brokerage. He made the following deductions, as appears from his answer to the complaint, which, for convenience, are here put together :

From Bell's account, .....	\$ 8
From Telfer's account, .....	12
From Post's account, .....	12
From Lawrence's account .....	12
	<hr/>
	\$44

And retained the money in his own hands, and never informed the Government that he had it until he was called upon to answer the complaint by letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated the 23d July, 1863, and he never made the report of distribution of this money, pursuant to the last clause of section 89, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 22d Vic., cap. 6, from which it might have been discovered that he had this money in his hands. So far as concerns the complainant's who made out the false accounts of mileage, the undersigned recommends that the amounts of the excessive mileage be not paid to them.

As to the conduct of the Returning Officer, the first enquiry is as to his knowledge of the fraud. When he transmitted the accounts to the Government for payment, he notified the Deputy Returning Officers in the North Riding of Simcoe to deliver their poll-books to Sheriff Smith, and he says in his answer that he travelled to and personally received the poll-books of complainants at Collingwood, in that county, so that he knew that they could not have travelled to Invermay, in the county of Bruce, the place of declaration, as Post and Lawrence, in their accounts, say that they did, and he must have known that Telfer could not have travelled 120 miles to deliver his poll-books, these three deputies having held the poll in the different wards of Collingwood, delivered their books to the Sheriff there, and he must have known that Bell only travelled twenty miles, going and returning, to deliver his books to Sheriff Smith, his township being near Collingwood. He knew these facts upon receipt of the money, and could and did then measure correctly the mileage of these parties. The accounts of the deputies were in his possession.

From these he made up that portion of his own account, embracing theirs, giving the name or ward of the municipality, the name of the deputy, and the amount of his account, on the second day of August. Immediately after his receipt of the money he knew the amount of Lawrence's

account, and the amount of the overcharge for mileage therein, as appears from the account in his handwriting attached to the complaint. He also knew the amounts of overcharge for mileage in Bell's, Telfer's, and Post's accounts, as he has from the two latter deducted the exact amount charged them for mileage, which was the same as Lawrence's account, and deducted from Bell's account, the amount of 80 miles overcharged, allowing 20 miles, which he actually travelled, the whole amount in Bell's original account for mileage amounting to \$10 for 100 miles, and to each of the other three \$12 for 120 miles, and he has given with this account a copy in detail of Bell's account.

From whence did he obtain all this information so soon after the receipt of the money, unless from copies of the accounts taken by him, no doubt in order to enable him to distribute the money, as he had not the original accounts, they then being in Quebec. He does not deny in his answer that he was aware of the fraud when he forwarded the accounts, although, he says, when he came to examine the accounts to distribute the money, he saw the injustice of allowing the mileage to them. *He could not examine the accounts unless through copies, and he must have taken the copies himself before he forwarded the accounts in the first instance, and retained it to reimburse himself for his own charge for the same thing disallowed by the auditor.* The undersigned is of opinion that the Returning Officer was aware of the fraud when he transmitted the accounts to Quebec for payment.

The next question is as to the conduct of the Returning Officer after the receipt of the money. He kept from complainants \$44, awarded to them by the auditor, to his own knowledge. He admits this in his answer, and attempts to justify it upon the ground that he performed the mileage, and not they. If he kept it upon the ground of their fraud with intention of returning it to Government, it would have been praiseworthy in him; but he does not say so in his answer, and the facts would not uphold him if he had. In his statement to Lawrence, on the 2nd August, 1862, he deducts the \$12 for mileage, as not allowed. Here is a direct falsehood, and made with the knowledge of its being false, and the complaint states that the accounts he made out for the others were similar, which he does not deny. If his intentions had been so honest, he would have said to the effect that although allowed and received by him he had discovered the fraud and would not pay over to the party, but would return it to the Government; but from his statement it is evident that he intended to and did appropriate this money to his own purposes, and hence to stifle enquiry may have made the false statements to the deputies that the mileage was not allowed. In his answer he says that he performed the mileage in going for and returning with the poll-books. If so, he could only have travelled once 120 miles, for which he ought only to charge ten cents per mile, amounting to \$12, being the amount allowed by the statute for mileage, whereas he has retained \$44, more than three times the amount, and this after the auditor has stricken his charge from his account. He received this second \$44 upon trust, to pay it over to the complainants, and in violation of the trust he has applied it to his own purposes. Here was a direct misrepresentation in respect to the deputies, as well as a fraud upon the Government, and the Government might never have become aware of it had the complaint not been made, the Returning Officer not having reported the distribution of the money pursuant to the statute above quoted, his motive in not doing so may have been fear of exposure.

The undersigned, on a careful review of all the facts connected with this case, feels it a duty incumbent on him to advise that Mr. Hammond be removed from his office of Registrar for the County of Bruce, and that a supersedeas be issued cancelling the commission now held by him as such Registrar.

J. S. MACDONALD.

19th February, 1864.

No. 7.—*Letter from P. S. O. announcing dismissal of Mr. Hammond.*

Southampton, Upper Canada,

2nd March, 1864.

NATHANIEL HAMMOND, Esquire,

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that his Excellency the Governor General has had before him, the complaint of Angus Bell, J. H. Lawrence, Hall Telfer, and D. W. Post, certain Deputy Returning Officers, at the election of a Legislative Councillor for the division of Saugeen, in April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, against you as the Returning Officer at the said election.

The complaint charges in substance, that you withheld from each of them, certain portion of their respective accounts, for services rendered by them in holding the said election, under the plea that they were not allowed, and for disbursements by you for mileage.

His Excellency has also had before him, your letter of the second of March last, in answer to the charge preferred against you, by the complainant, with reference to the deduction from the account of the complainant, for Brokerage, His Excellency finds that under the circumstances you are justified in making that deduction.

With regard to that part of the complaint, which charges you with having improperly withheld a part of the complainants' accounts "as not allowed." His Excellency finds that after the accounts sent in, and certified by you, had been duly audited at Quebec, the amount allowed by the auditor was paid to your agent here, and received by you, less the agent's charge for brokerage, in the latter part of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, that when this amount reached you, instead of paying to the several complainants, the full amount of their respective accounts, as audited, you kept back from them, over and about the brokerage, the following accounts :

From Bell's account.....	\$ 8
From Telfer's account.....	12
From Post's account.....	12
From Lawrence's account..	12
	\$44

That you retained this last mentioned sum in your own hands, and never informed the Government of the fact, until you were called upon by letter, from this office, of the twenty-third of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, to answer the complaint against you, and further, that you never made the report of the distribution of the money received by you, as Returning Officer, as you were bound to do, under the last Clause of Section eighty nine of twenty second Victoria, Cap. sixth consolidated Statutes of Canada.

In your answer you justify yourself in having withheld the said sum of forty-four dollars from the complainants, on the ground that it was a charge improperly made by them in their accounts for mileage which they had not performed, but which had, in fact, been performed by you.

His Excellency finds, however, that, in fact, you could not possibly have travelled more than one hundred and twenty miles, for which, even if entitled to make the charge at all, you ought only to have charged ten cents per mile, that being the statutory allowance for mileage, which would have amounted altogether to twelve dollars. Whereas you retained forty-four dollars, more than three times that sum, and that, too, after the Auditor had struck off the charge for mileage from your own account, in effect, you received the sum of forty-four dollars above referred to, in trust, to pay it over to the complainants, and in violation of that trust you applied the money to your own use, informing the complainants that it had not been allowed by the Government.

Here, then, was on your part a direct misrepresentation to the deputy returning officers, as well as a fraud upon the Government—a fraud of which the Government might never have become aware had the complaint not been made by the Deputies.

Upon a careful consideration of all the facts of the case, His Excellency has felt it to be his painful duty to remove you from the office of Registrar of the County of Bruce, and direct that your commission in that capacity should be cancelled.

A copy of the writs of supersedeas is transmitted herewith.

A. J. F. B

No. 8.—*Writ of Supersedeas.*

MONCK.

[SEAL.]

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or to whom the same may concern—GREETING.

**W**HEREAS, in and by our certain letters patent, bearing date at our City of Toronto, the thirteenth day of June, in the twenty-second year of our reign, we did nominate, constitute, and appoint NATHANIEL HAMMOND, of the County of Bruce, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Bruce, during our Royal pleasure; and, whereas, for divers good causes us thereunto moving, we have been pleased to determine our Royal will and pleasure in relation to the said Letters Patent. Now, know ye that we do hereby cancel, revoke, and make void the said Letters Patent, and do hereby discharge the said NATHANIEL HAMMOND from the office of Registrar for the County of Bruce, aforesaid.

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In testimony, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto annexed.

*Witness*, our right, trusty, and well-beloved cousin, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monek, of Baltytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

By command, at Quebec, in our said Province, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the twenty-seventh year of our reign.

(Signed,)

A. J. FERGUSON BLAIR, Secretary.



110 6

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th February, praying for a Return showing the Annual Receipts and Expenditure of Toronto University and University College since the years 1860; also, showing the source of income, names and salaries of Professors, Officers and Employees of said Institution, and the amount expended annually in scholarships and prizes.

By command,

M. C. CAMERON,

*Secretary.*

February 24, 1868.

ALSO,

## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN,

Showing the Receipts on account of Income, and the sources thereof, on account of the University of Toronto and University College, in accordance with resolution of Legislative Assembly of the 14th February 1868.

By command,

M. C. CAMERON,

*Secretary.*

February 29, 1868.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—(Continued).

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		General.		University.		University College.	
	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward.....	48078	03	Brought forward.....	36392	86				
			W. P. Newton, Messenger to Senate, gratuity on dismissal and 16 days' salary.....	108	60				
			T. C. Joy, Bedel.....	80	00				
			A. Brown, Assistant in Library.....	160	00				
			<i>Salaries, &amp;c, University College.</i>			3098	60		
			Rev. Dr. McCaul, President.....	\$4000	00				
			“ Bearen, Professor of Metaphysics.....	2600	00				
			H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry.....	2600	00				
			J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy.....	2200	00				
			Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of History, &c.....	2200	00				
			Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History.....	2200	00				
			E. J. Chapman, Professor of Geology.....	2200	00				
			J. Forneri, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages.....	2200	00				
			George Buckland, Professor of Agriculture.....	1200	00				
			“ Dean of Residence.....	800	00				
			George T. Kingston, M.A., Professor of Meteorology.....	680	00				
			Rev. A. Wickson, Classical Tutor and Registrar.....	1000	00				
			J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Languages.....	1200	00				
			T. C. Joy, Bedel.....	320	00				
			James Cody, Servant, one month's salary and gratuity on dismissal.....	162	67				
			C. Drew, Servant, wages.....	425	00				
			D. King, do.....	425	00				
			Jos. Nelson, do.....	350	00				
			Peter Miller, do.....	350	00				
			R. Keown, do.....	350	00				
			E. Somers, Gatekeeper, wages.....	214	85				
			Mrs. Orris, Housekeeper, do.....	96	00				
			Mrs. Joy, Cook, do.....	107	00				
			S. Charlton, Engineer, one month's salary.....	40	50				
			W. Young, do., ten months' and sixty-seven days.....	463	44				
						27880	52	27880	52



D. Sturgeon, Assistant Engineer, 6 month's wages.....	193 91	697 85	174 46	523 39
(Total Salaries, \$31676 97.)				
Stationery and Printing.....		2311 09	1699 33	611 76
Gas and Water.....		442 61	50 00	392 61
Advertising.....		161 05	137 14	23 91
Taxes.....		1131 83		
Fuel.....		2538 37	577 82	1960 55
Examiners.....		1200 00	1200 00	
Prizes and Medals.....		683 13	320 53	362 60
Scholarships.....		5719 97	5719 97	
Outfit, Furnishings, &c.....		1164 10	349 75	814 35
Grounds.....		382 65	382 65	
Brokerage, (purchase of Debentures.).....		320 29		
Frame Building, Univ. Park, putting up fence, &c.....		180 10		
Insurances.....		675 00		
Incidental expenses.....		2356 87	1185 44	976 51
Balance, 31st. Dec., 1861.....	39258 86			
	\$87336 89			
Receipts.....				
Payments, Bursar's Office.....		\$48078 03		
(General.....		\$ 8191 07		
University.....		2502 14		
U. College.....		14895 69		
		59135 10		

Balance, 31st. Dec., 1861..... 39258 86

\$87336 89

Receipts.....

Payments, Bursar's Office..... \$48078 03

(General..... \$ 8191 07

University..... 2502 14

U. College..... 14895 69

..... 59135 10

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Note.—In this year the only portion of the Permanent Fund applied otherwise than as a re-investment was \$452 99 account Library, and \$1018 04 account Building appropriation.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 Toronto, 24th Feb., 1868.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of University of Toronto and University College, for the year 1862, as required by Resolution of Legislative Assembly of date 14th February, 1868.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		General.	University.	University College.
Shewing sources of Income.				\$	\$	\$
	\$ c.		\$ c.	c.	c.	c.
To Interest on Pur. Money—	15769 33	Balance 31st December, 1861.....		39258 86		
Endowment.....	2025 25					
Invested Property.	2826 81	<i>Bursar's Office.</i>				
" on Loans.....	21746 32	Salaries (same as 1861).....	\$ 7670 00			
" " Debentures.....	14 75	Fuel.....	150 25			
" " Notes.....	2 85	Rent.....	384 00			
" " Taxes repaid.....	429 44	Insurance.....	19 25			
" " Bank Balances.....	78 30	Stationery.....	224 17			
Dividend on Bank Stock.....	1910 03	Incidents.....	163 95			
Rent of Leased Lots.....	100 00					
" " University Garden.....	400 00	Less received from U. C. College, for share	8611 62			
" " Medical School.....	562 00	of expense of B. Off.....	\$1855 50			
" Matriculation and Gradua-	60 00	Incidents.....	66			
tion Fees.....						
Rent of Univ. Park Lots.....				6755 46		
board dues from				314 00		
students.....	\$1414 63	Brokerage (Purchase of Debentures).....		590 83		
Less paid on this		Taxes, less returns.....		714 96		
account.....	1327 73	Law costs, do.....		40 00		
		Inspecting lands.....		24 00		
		Stationery.....		675 00		
		Insurance.....				
		<i>Salaries, University.</i>				
		Same as in 1861, except that Newton was dismissed and A.				
		Brown received \$200.....	3030 00		3030 00	
		<i>Salaries, University College.</i>				
		Same as in 1861, except as to the servants—				
		R. Keown (deceased) 5 month's wages.....	\$145 82			

R. McKim (appointed) 3 "	24 00			
Mrs. Orris, Housekeeper, 9 "	72 00			
Mrs. Jey, Cook, 9 "	88-85			27495 52
<i>Salaries, University and University College.</i>				
W. Young, Engineer, 12 months.....	450-00			
Gas and Water.....		30975 52	112 48	337 52
Examiners.....		355 60	50 00	305 60
Scholarships.....		1370 00	1370 00	
Prizes and Medals.....		4653 36	4653 36	
Fuel.....		972 82	642 82	330 00
Outfit, &c.....		1789 61	351 89	1437 72
Grounds.....		145 30		145 30
Advertising.....		956 16	733 52	222 64
Stationery and Printing.....		109 45	102 86	5 34
Repairs, &c.....		1741 21	1261 36	479 85
Incidents.....		1801 26	223 63	1577 63
		1923 96	745 09	726 20
		\$95172 36	13277 01	33063 32

Balance 31st December, 1862.. \$49160 38  
 \$95172 36

*Note.* Receipts . . . . . \$46011 98  
 Payments, —  
 Bursar's Office \$6755 46  
 General . . . . . 2817 71  
 University . . . . . 13277 01  
 U. College . . . . . 33063 32  
 \$55913 50

In this year the only portion of the "Permanent Fund" applied otherwise than as a reinvestment was \$275 91 ac't Museum, \$367 52 ac't Library, and \$809 56 ac't Building.

Bursar's Office,  
 Toronto, 24th February, 1863.

DAVID BUCHAN,  
*Bursar.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN of Receipts and Expenditure of University of Toronto and University College for the year 1863, as required by resolution of Legislative Assembly of date 14th February, 1868.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		General.	University.	Univ. Coll.	
	\$	cts.		\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
To interest on Pur. Money—			Balance, 31st December, 1862.....	49160	38.		
Endowment.....	14314	53	<i>Bursar's Office.</i>				
Invested property.....	1323	15	Salaries—				
“ “ On Loans.....	3388	18	D. Buchan, Bursar, &c., 12 months' salary.....			\$	Cts.
“ “ “ Debentures....	23944	19	A. Cameron, Cashier, 7 months' and 11 days' salary.....			2240	00
“ “ “ Matriculation			M. Drummond, Book-keeper, 12 months' salary.....			1129	43
“ “ “ fees, &c....	438	00	James Nation, Asst. Clerk, 7 months' and 11 days' salary..			1440	00
“ “ “ Bank balances.	318	53	J. E. B. Smith, Asst. Book-keeper, 12 months' salary.....			583	33
“ “ “ Rent of leased lots.....	1258	60	W. Morrow, Messenger, 12 months' salary.....			750	00
“ “ “ Univ. Park lots....	179	37				400	00
“ “ “ Univ. Gardens.....	50	00	Gratuities—				
“ “ “ Dividend on Bank Stock....	91	80	A. Cameron, late Cashier, or Chief Clerk, one year's salary			\$6542	76
“ “ “ Interest on Law costs.....	1	00	allowed him by O. C., on his services being dispensed				
			with.....			\$1840	00
			J. Nation, five months' salary (less 11 days) al-				
			lowed him by O. C., on his services being				
			dispensed with (late Assistant Clerk).....			416	67
			Stationery, &c.....			2256	67
			Fuel.....			165	07
			Rent.....			116	25
			Insurance.....			384	00
			Incidents.....			19	25
						123	77
						\$9607	77
			Less rec'd from U. C. College for share of expense of Bur-				
			sar's office.....			\$2255	00
			Postage returned.....			46	
			Inspecting lands, &c.....			2255	46
			Law costs, less returns.....			7352	31
						107	50
						796	03

Prokerage (purchase of debentures)..... 215 00  
 Insurance..... 675 00  
 Taxes..... 180 94

*Salaries, University.*

Same as in 1862, except as to salary of A. Brown, Assist., in  
 Library, three months' salary at \$200 per ann.. \$50 00  
 Nine months' salary at \$300 per ann..... 225 00

3105 00

*Salaries, University College.*

Same as in 1862, except as to following:

J. B. Cherriman, M. A., Prof. of Nat. Philosophy—  
 Five months' salary at.....\$2,200 per ann. \$918 63  
 Seven months' salary at.....\$2,400 per ann. 1400 00

\$2318 63

D. Wilson, Prof. of History do. do.  
 Rev. W. Hincks, Prof. Nat. Hist'y do. do.  
 E. J. Chapman, Prof. Geology do. do.  
 J. Forneri, Prof. Mod. Languages do. do.

The salaries of these Professors were increased this year by  
 an addition of \$200 by O. C., which directs that a cor-  
 responding addition shall be made thereto every five years  
 until they reach the sum of \$2,600..... 27819 15

*Salaries, &c. Univ. and Univ. College.*  
 (Same as in 1862.)

450 00

Scholarships, less returns.....

Examiners.....

Gas and water.....

Prizes and Medals, &c.....

Stationery, &c.....

Advertising.....

Repairs, &c.....

Outfit, &c.....

Fuel.....

Carried forward.....

31374 15  
 3240 01  
 1495 00  
 232 15  
 903 28  
 1438 96  
 47 39  
 1188 72  
 243 60  
 1571 67

27819 15

112 48  
 3240 01  
 1495 00  
 50 00  
 490 38  
 1095 29  
 47 39  
 500 92  
 392 92

\$31205 74

Carried forward..... \$45307 35

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.		General.	University.	Univ. Coll.			
	\$	Cts.				\$	Cts.	\$
Brought forward .....	45307	35	100222	09	10529	59	31205	74
Balance, 31 Dec., 1863.....	56293	77	117	26			117	26
			96	00				
			1165	77	748	46	392	05
			\$101601	12	\$11277	85	\$31715	05

Note—

Receipts.....	\$45307 35
Payments Bursar's office.....	\$7352 31
General .....	2095 53
University.....	11277 85
University College.....	31715 05
	\$52440 74

In this year the only portion of the "Permanent Fund" applied otherwise than as a reinvestment, was \$1934 13 ac. Library, and \$56 91 ac. Building.

DAVID BUCHAN, *Bursar.*

BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 Toronto, 24th February, 1868. }

1868  
 212 00  
 212 00

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of University of Toronto and University College for the year 1864, as required by resolution of Legislative Assembly of date 14th Feb., 1868.

RECEIPTS,		EXPENDITURE.		General.		University.		University.	
Shewing sources of Income.				University.		College.			
	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Interest on purchase money ..	10670	89	Balance 31st. December, 1863.			56293	77		
“ Endowment .....	1834	95	<i>Bursar's Office.</i>						
“ Invested property .....	24415	28	D. Buchan, Bursar, &c. ....	\$2240	00				
“ On Debentures. ....	608	52	A. Cameron, Cashier, reinstated by O. C. 4 months, } 713 88						
“ Bank balances. ....	3268	80	20 days, salary. ....	1440	00				
“ Loans. ....	66	60	M. Drummond, Bookkeeper ..	750	00				
To dividend on Bank Stock. ....	1602	65	J. E. B. Smith, Assistant Bookkeeper ..	320	00				
“ Rent of leased lots. ....	110	00	W. Morrow, Messenger, reduced by O. C. ....	5463	88				
“ Univ. Park lots .....	400	00	Stationary .....	160	79				
“ Medical School .....	20	20	Fuel .....	185	45				
“ Interest on Law Costs. ....	456	00	Rent .....	384	00				
“ Matriculation Fees, &c. ....			Insurance .....	19	25				
			Incidents .....	179	97				
			Less received from U. C. College, share of ex-	\$6393	34				
			pense of Bursar's Office. ....	\$1473	00				
			Postage repaid. ....	39					
				\$1473	39	4919	95		
			Law costs, less refunds .....			335	48		
			Insurance .....			675	00		
			Brokerage (as before) .....			481	00		
			Surveying, &c. ....			112	65		
			Taxes, less refunds .....			867	04		
			Incidents, (general) .....			69	02		
			<i>Salaries—University.</i>						
			Hon. J. Patton, Vice-chancellor, 11 months and						
			22 days salary. ....	\$ 780	44				
			Carried forward. ....	\$ 780	44				
						\$ 63753	91		





## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

30th June, 1865.

NOTE.—By order in Council, dated 19th July, 1865, the Fiscal year of the University, &c., was assimilated to that of the Province of Canada, *i. e.* made to commence with 1st July and end with 30th June. The necessary change was therefore made in the Bursar's accounts, and the next portion of this return is for only the first six months of 1865, while the two following sections correspond with the financial years instead of (as the Assembly's resolution demands) the solar years 1866 & '67. But this departure from a strict compliance with the demands of the resolution gives more correct information as to the annual expenditure; inasmuch as the University and University College work for the year commences after July and ends in June. When the accounts closed with 31st December, that being in mid-session, it was frequently difficult to ascertain what the exact expenditure for the University year was.

DAVID BUCHAN,

*Bursar.*

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 24th February, 1868.



Stationery, &c.....	226 63	157 85	68 78
Advertising.....	54 18	41 23	12 95
Prizes and Medals.....	175 25	175 25	
Repairs, &c.....	221 93	93 47	128 46
Scholarships.....	2346 70	2346 70	
Incidents.....	811 79	538 61	273 18
Balance, 30th June, 1865.....	67719 12		
	<u>\$88341 68</u>	4929 13	14317 63

The only portion of the Permanent Fund applied otherwise than as a re-investment during this half-year was \$374 31 acct. the Library, and \$65 75 acct. Museum.

Receipts (half-year).....	\$20622 56	Payments—Bursar's Office.....	\$3726 28
		General.....	415 04
		University.....	4929 13
		University College.....	14377 63
			<u>\$23448 08</u>

BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 Toronto, 24th February, 1868. }

DAVID BUCHAN, *Bursar.*

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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NOTE.—By order in Council, dated 21st December, 1865, slightly amended by a subsequent order dated 23rd April, 1866, some very important alterations were made, and new regulations established for insuring that the expenditure of the University and University College, as also of Upper Canada College, should be kept within the respective incomes. The following is the substance, in so far as relates to the University and University College :

The annual expenditure of the Bursar's Office, for salaries and contingencies, is confined to an appropriation of \$4,000 per annum. The Bursar is to have the appointment and control of his subordinates. Of the appropriation, in so far as expended, three-fourths are to be charged to the University Income Fund, and one-fourth to Upper Canada College.

The whole salary of the Professor of Meteorology is to be charged to the Observatory Grant.

The salary of the Professor of Agriculture was reduced to \$400 per annum.

The Professorship of Modern Languages was abolished.

The appointment of two Lecturers in French and German is authorized.

The next item reads thus—"That the annual sum of \$45,000 be assigned out of the " University Income Fund as the estimated average income from the endowment, which, " together with the fees in the University and College, and all miscellaneous receipts " not coming under the head of rents, interest on instalments and interest on investments, " and cash balances, shall be held to be the available income of the University Income " Fund, until June 30th, 1871."

The balance of available income, unexpended, of one year is to be carried to the credit of the next year.

Directions are given for the guidance of the Bursar in case of a deficiency of available income to meet the expenditure of any year, and he is to report to His Excellency, on or before January, 1871, with the view of ascertaining whether any further regulations may then be necessary.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—(Continued)

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		General.	University.	University College.
				\$	\$	\$
				c.	c.	c.
Brought forward.....	54182 49	Brought forward.....		73042 23		
		<i>Salaries—University.</i>				
		A. Crooks, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, six months..	\$200 00			
		Thomas Moss, M.A., Registrar, ..	375 00			
		Rev. A. Lorimer, Librarian, ..	600 00			
		A. Brown, Assistant in Library, ..	150 00			
			<u>1325 00</u>		1325 00	
		<i>Salaries—University College.</i>				
		Rev. Dr. McCaul, President, &c., six months.....	\$2000 00			
		" " Beaven, Prof. Metaphysics, ..	1300 00			
		H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Prof. Chemistry, ..	1300 00			
		J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Prof. Natural Philosophy, ..	1200 00			
		six months .....	1200 00			
		D. Wilson, LL.D., Prof. of History, six months..	1200 00			
		C. J. Chapman, Ph. D., Prof. of Geology, ..	1200 00			
		Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S., Prof. Nat. His., ..	1200 00			
		J. Formeri, LL.D., Prof. M'drn. Languages, ..	1200 00			
		Geo. Buckland, Prof. of Agriculture, ..	800 00			
		Geo. T. Kingston, M.A., Prof. M'te rology, ..	340 00			
		J. M. Hirshfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Lan- guages, six months.....	600 00			
		J. Loudon, Dean of Residence, six months.....	100 00			
			<u>\$12440 00</u>			
		C. Drew, Servant, six months' wages ..	212 50			
		D. King, ..	212 50			
		P. Miller, ..	175 00			
		T. Nelson, ..	175 00			
		F. Somers, three months wages.....	45 00			
		R. McKim, ..	24 00			
			<u>844 00</u>			
						12440 00
						844 00



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—(Continued).

NOTE.—The only portion of the Permanent Fund applied otherwise than as a re-investment was \$30 expended account Museum.

Receipts.....	\$54182 49	Payments—Bursar's Office.....	\$3561 52
		General.....	1761 64
		University.....	7005 16
		University College.....	21851 04
		*Appropriation for six months.....	22500 00
			\$36679 36

\* For expenditure of this appropriation see next account.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 TORONTO, 24th February, 1868. }  
 DAVID BUCHAN, }  
 Bursar. }

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN of Receipts and Expenditure on acct of the University of Toronto and University College on acct of the "Income Appropriation" for the six months' ending 30th June, 1866. } Acc't. b.

RECEIPTS.  
 (Showing Sources of Income.)

To amount of appropriation for six months from income fund. acct No. A, as per O. C. of 21st December, 1865.....	22500 00
To interest on taxes repaid.....	14 90
To fees for decesses, &c.....	527 00
“ Deeds, &c...\$134 15	
To Law Costs repaid... 69 05	
	\$203 20
Less law costs repaid...\$133 02—	70 18

EXPENDITURE.

Bursar's Office.—Salaries.

David Buchan, Bursar, &c., six months.....	\$1120 00
J. E. B. Smith, Clerk and Book-keeper, six months' salary, \$400; acct deficiency in stated salary, \$0.....	450 00
W. Morrow, Messenger.....	150 00
Rent, six months.....	1720 00
Stationery, six months.....	150 00
Incidents.....	16 34
	45 47
	\$1931 81

General.	\$	c.	University.	\$	c.	University College.	\$	c.
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Less received from U. C. College, one-fourth.....	482 95		
Taxes, less refunds.....		1448 86	
Incidents, general.....		15 06	
Gas and water.....		2 00	25 00
		116 80	
<i>Salaries.—University.</i>			
A. Crooks, L. L. D., Vice Chancellor..... 6 months	\$200 00		
Thos. Moss, M. A., Registrar.....	375 00		
Rev. A. Lorimer, Librarian.....	600 00		
A. Brown, Asst. in Library.....	150 00		
		1325 00	
<i>Salaries.—University College.</i>			
Rev. Dr. McCaul, President, &c..... 6 months	2000 00		
“ “ Deaven, Professor.....	1300 00		
H. H. Croft, D. C. L., Professor.....	1300 00		
J. B. Cherriman, M. A., Professor.....	1200 00		
Dr. Wilson, “.....	1200 00		
Rev. W. Hincks, F. L. S., “.....	1200 00		
E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., “.....	1200 00		
George Buckland, “.....	200 00		
J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer.....	600 00		
J. Loudon, Dean of Residence.....	200 00		
W. H. Vandersmissen, Lecturer.....	200 00		
Jas. Forneri, L. L. D., “.....	100 00		
Emile Perret, “.....	200 00		
		10900 00	
C. Drew, Servant.....	212 50		
D. King, “.....	212 50		
G. Miller, “.....	175 00		
T. Nelson, “.....	175 00		
		775 00	
<i>Salaries.—University and University College.</i>			
George Harding, Engineer, 6 months.....	\$175 00		
D. Sturgeon, Assist. “ 5 “.....	145 00		
		320 00	
Carried forward.....	\$23112 08	13320 00	79 99
		\$14902 72	\$1429 99
			\$12006 81

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—(Continued).

RECEIPTS And sources of Income.		EXPENDITURE.			
	\$	c.			
Brought forward.....	23112	08			
			Brought forward.....		
			Examiners.....	80	00
			Stationery.....	4	63
			Fuel.....	67	30
			Repairs, &c.....	138	96
			Grounds.....	198	12
			Scholarships.....	2320	03
			Incidents.....	870	93
			Balance, 30th June, 1866.....	4529	39
				\$23112	08
				\$4677	89
				\$12438	48

Receipts account.—Appropriation of Income account for six months ending 30th June, 1866..... \$23112 08

Payments—Bursar's office..... \$1448 86  
 General..... 17 36  
 University..... 4677 99  
 University College..... 12438 48—18582 69

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
 Toronto, 24th February, 1868.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

L. C. T. A.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN, showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Income Fund" for the year ending 30th June, 1867.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
(Sources of Income.)			
	\$		\$
To interest on purchase money—		By balance 30th June, 1866	70215 99
Endowment	12867 38	" amount appropriated for expenditure for the year ending 30th	
Invested Property	1255 18	June, 1867, (as per O. C., 21st December, 1865,) carried to	45000 00
Loans	2270 08	Account B.	200 00
Debitures	31364 72	" six months pension (\$400 per annum) to Dr. Fornert per O. C.	
Bank balances	305 33		
Rent of leased (farm) lots	819 79		
University Park lots	332 50		
Medical School	400 00		
Dividend on Bank stock	75 60		
Balance 30th June, 1867	65785 41		
	\$115415 99		\$115415 99

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 24th February, 1868.

DAVID BUCHAN,  
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the University and University College, on account of the "Income Appropriation" for the year ending 30th June, 1867.

RECEIPTS And sources of Income.	EXPENDITURE.	General.	University.	University College.
\$ C. 4529 39	<i>Bursar's Office—Salaries.</i>			
To Balance, 30th June, 1866...	D. Buchan, Bursar, &c., 12 months' salary .....			
44, amount of Annual appropriation brought from account A, as per O. C. 21st Dec. 1865 .....	J. E. B. Smith, Clerk and Bookkeeper, 12 months' salary, \$300; for extra work and on account of deficiency of stated salary, \$100 .....			
45000 00	W. Morrow, Messenger, 12 months .....			
15 90				
710 00				
Interest on Law Costs repaid	Rent, 12 months.....			
Fees for Degrees, &c.....	Fuel.....			
	Stationery.....			
	Incidents .....			
	Less received from U. C. College, ¼th.....	2984 10		
	Incidents, General—			
	Paving creek in University Park, &c., &c.....	755 40		
	Insurance, less refunds .....	718 89		
	Law costs .....	23 95		
	Taxes .....	411 52		
	<i>Salaries, University.</i>			
	A. Crooks, L. L. D., V. Chancellor, 12 months..			
	Thomas Moss, M. A., Registrar do ..			
	Rev. A. Lorimer, Librarian do ..			
	A. Brown, Assistant in Library do ..			
				\$2650 00

## Salaries, University College.

Rev. J. McCaul, L. L. D., President and Professor of Classical Literature, 12 months' salary . . .	\$ 000 00				
Rev. James Beaven, D. D., Professor of Metaphysics, 12 months' salary . . .	2600 00				
H. H. Croft, D. C. L., Professor of Chemistry, do.	2600 00				
J. B. Cherriman, M. A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, 12 months' salary . . .	2400 00				
D. Wilson, L. L. D., Professor of History, do.	2460 00				
Rev. W. Hincks, F. L. S., Professor of Natural History, 12 months' salary . . .	2400 00				
E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, do.	2400 00				
Geo. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, do . . .	400 00				
J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Languages, 12 months' salary . . .	1200 00				
J. Loudon, M. A., Dean of Residence, do . . .	400 00				
W. H. Vandermissen, Lecturer on German, do . . .	500 00				
Emile Pernet, Lecturer on French, do . . .	600 00				
J. Forneri, L. L. D., Lecturer on Italian, do . . .	399 99				22299 99
C. Drew, servant, 12 months' wages. . . . .	425 00				
D. King, do . . . . .	425 00				
P. Miller do . . . . .	350 00				
R. McKim do . . . . .	350 00				1550 00
<i>Salaries—University and University College.</i>					
B. Harding, Engineer, 12 months wages . . . . .	350 00				
D. Sturgeon, assistant Engineer, 10 months wages . . . . .	290 00				
A. Brown, superintendent of grounds, 12 do. . . . .	100 00				740 00
Fuel . . . . .		27239 99	209 88	530 02	
Gas and Water . . . . .		1908 31	452 13	1456 18	
Stationery, &c . . . . .		258 10	62 50	195 60	
Grounds . . . . .		2333 56	1996 48	337 08	
Advertising . . . . .		824 56	576 54	248 02	
Prizes and Medals . . . . .		129 74	128 21	1 53	
Repairs, &c . . . . .		737 95	382 95	355 00	
		771 33	341 86	429 47	
Carried forward . . . . .	\$	\$39097 40	\$6800 65	\$27402 89	

Carried forward . . . . . \$50255 29

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—(Continued).

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			
	\$ c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward . . . . .	50255 29			39097 40	6800 65
		Brought forward . . . . .			
		Examiners (2 years) . . . . .		2760 00	2760 00
		Scholarships . . . . .		3760 00	3760 00
		Incidents . . . . .		1620 72	1110 61
		Balance, 30th June, 1867 . . . . .		3017 17	
	\$50255 29			\$50255 29	14431 26
					27913 00

No expenditure on account of "Permanent Fund."

Receipts account "Appropriation" acct . . . . .	\$45725 90	Payments—Bursar's Office . . . . .	\$2384 10
		General . . . . .	1909 76
		University . . . . .	14431 26
		University College . . . . .	27913 00
			47238 12

BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 TORONTO, 24th February, 1868. }

DAVID BUCHAN, *Bursar.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The BURSAR'S RETURN shewing the *Income and Expenditure on Account of the "University College Tutorial Fund" for the year ending 30th June, 1867.*

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			
	\$	c.	\$	c.	
To fees paid in .....	1403	52	By paid Stuart Foster, M.A., salary as Classical Tutor, &c., to date	397	50
			By paid J. Loudon, M.A., salary to date, as Mathematical Tutor.	300	00
			By paid to Professor Croft his share of fees paid into this fund..	335	97
			By balance 30th June, 1867.....	370	05
				<u>\$1403</u>	<u>52</u>

Supplementary Return to Resolution of House of Assembly of 14th instant.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 28th February, 1868. }

DAVID BUCHAN, *Bursar.*





## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th February, praying for a Return in abstract, showing the Income and Expenditure of Upper Canada College, for the years 1862 to 1866, inclusive, also the yearly attendance of pupils. Second, a detailed statement for the year ending December 31st, 1867, of the Income and Expenditure, the attendance of Pupils, the number of Teachers employed and their salaries, together with a statement of the amount, if any, advanced to the Upper Canada College out of the Toronto University Funds, for the several years from 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

(By command),

M. C. CAMERON,

*Secretary.*

February 28th, 1868.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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The Bursar's Returns of Income and Expenditure of Upper Canada College, commencing 1st January, 1861, and ending 30th June, 1867, as required by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, of date 14th February, 1868.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN, shewing the Income and Expenditure of U. C. College, for the year 1861, as required by Resolution of Legislative Assembly of 14th February, 1868.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
To interest on purchase money.....	5621 13	Balance 31st December, 1860.....	7357 67
" " debentures.....	2056 37	Salaries to Principal and Masters, &c.....	12344 37
" " loans.....	948 00	Pensions.....	1900 00
" rent of leased lots.....	987 25	Examiners.....	80 00
" interest on bank balances.....	469 04	Exhibitions.....	270 00
" postage repaid.....	27	Taxes, less refunds.....	485 11
" tuition fees.....	4365 65	Stationery, &c.....	493 42
" fees for deeds.....	\$119 63	Fuel.....	288 00
Less law costs paid.....	109 00	Advertising.....	162 55
	10 63	Repairs, &c.....	265 56
		Water.....	10 00
		Prizes.....	314 15
		Repairs to Principal's House.....	742 94
		Insurance.....	212 50
		Brokerage (on debentures purchased).....	138 59
		Bursar's office (share of expense) for 1861.....	1602 00
		Less overcharge for years 1857 to 1860.....	1239 00
		Resident school house.....	5986 52
		Less board dues received.....	\$5055 25
		" Dr. Barrett, Superintendent, share of expense for maintenance of himself and family.....	400 00
Balance 31st December, 1861.....	11967 26	Incidents.....	5455 25
	\$26425 60		
			\$26425 60

Note.—By Order-in-Council \$2400 was appropriated from the Permanent Fund for the purpose of fitting up lavatory and cloak room and for making additions to stock of philosophical apparatus, furniture, maps, &c., which has been all expended except \$92.25.

Receipts.....\$14458 34 | Payments.....\$19067 93

Bursar's Office, Toronto, 27th February, 1868.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN shewing the Income and Expenditure Account Upper Canada College for the year 1863, as required by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, of 14th February, 1868.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	\$	C.
To interest on purchase money.....	8092 03	Balance 31st December, 1862.....	15594 48
" " Debentures.....	3307 82	Salaries, &c.....	11220 99
" " Loans.....	1469 95	Pensions.....	1900 00
" " Bank balances.....	294 19	Exhibitions.....	210 00
To rent of leased lots.....	566 00	Law costs less refunds.....	434 48
" Postage repaid.....	21	Stationery, &c.....	122 35
" Timber dues.....	19 65	Fuel.....	267 16
" Tuition fees.....	5441 00	Examiners.....	60 00
		Prizes.....	226 82
		Taxes, less refunds.....	146 67
		Advertising.....	71 59
		Grounds.....	112 73
		Brokerage.....	94 00
		Insurance.....	202 50
		Inspecting lands.....	3 00
		Bursar's Office.....	2255 00
		Incidents.....	431 17
		Repairs.....	122 95
		Resident School House.....	5876 46
		Less Board Dues received.....	\$5176 00
		Received from Dr. Barrett.....	400 00
Balance 31st December, 1863.....	14535 50		5576 00
			300 46
			\$33776 35

NOTE.—No expenditure this year from the Permanent Fund, except for repairs, &c., from "appropriation" mentioned in previous accounts.

Receipts ..... \$19190 85 | Payments..... \$18181 87.  
 BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 TORONTO, 27th February, 1868.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.



## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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NOTE—By Order in Council, dated 19th July, 1865, the financial year of the College was assimilated to that of the Province, viz. : commencing July 1st and ending June 30th. This change also brought the Bursar's accounts to correspond better with the year's work in Upper Canada College, and to make the correspondence complete, the College year, which formerly commenced on 10th September and ended 10th July, has now been made to commence with the beginning of July and end with June.

**THE BURSAR'S RETURN of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of income, for the half-year ending with 30th June, 1865, as required by resolution of Legislative Assembly of 14th February, 1868.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	\$	c.
To Interest on purchase money .....	2974 91	Balance, 31st December, 1864.....	19839 76
“ “ Loans .....	612 00	Insurance .....	140 00
“ “ Debentures.....	2541 78	Inspecting Lands.....	109 41
“ “ Law Costs repaid.....	3 65	Brokerage .....	54 33
“ “ Bank balances.....	78 71	Pensions, 6 months.....	950 00
“ Rent of Leased Lots.....	330 00	Salaries, &c., 6 months .....	5922 20
“ Postage repaid .....	07	Exhibitions .....	120 00
“ Tuition fees .....	3126 00	Stationery, &c.....	121 30
“ Board dues.....	\$3721 00	Repairs .....	14 22
Received from S. Martin, Steward, for stores on hand, on his entry as Steward .....	39 50	Fuel.....	66 33
		Advertising .....	60 86
		Grounds .....	25 00
		Incidents.....	130 30
Less paid acct. Res. School House.	\$3760 50		
	3491 62		
To fees for Deeds .....	32 00		
“ Law Costs repaid.....	57 62		
	\$89 62		
Less paid account Law costs....	32 66		
“ Balance, 30th June, 1865.....	17560 75		
	\$27553 71		\$27553 71

**NOTE.**—No expenditure this half-year account Permanent Fund, except on account of Appropriation, when the balance was reduced to \$92 25, which amount still stands at its credit.

Receipts..... \$9992 96 | Payments..... \$7713 95

BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
Toronto, 27th February, 1868. }  
DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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NOTE.—By Order in Council dated 21st December, 1865, amended by a subsequent Order dated 23rd April, 1866, new regulations were established for insuring that the expenditure of Upper Canada College, as well as of the University and University College, should be kept within the Income.

The following is the substance of those relating to U. C. College. The expenditure of the office of the Bursar of the University and Colleges is confined to an appropriation of \$4000, of which one-fourth is chargeable to Upper Canada College.

The sum of \$12500 is assigned as the estimated average income from the endowment of U. C. College; which, together with the fees and miscellaneous receipts not coming under the head of rents, interest on instalments, and interest on investments and cash balances, is held to be the available income of Upper Canada College until 30th June, 1871.

Directions are given for the guidance of the Bursar, in case of the available income not being entirely expended in any one year, and also how to make "pro rata" deductions from salaries, in case of its being apparent that the expenditure would otherwise exceed the income. The Bursar is also directed to report to His Excellency, on or before January, 1871, with the view of ascertaining whether any further regulations may then become necessary.

By the last named Order in Council the Bursar is further instructed to keep an entirely distinct account for the receipts and expenditure on account of the Boarding House or Residence.



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN of *Income and Expenditure on account of U. C. College, for the year ending with 30th June, 1866, as required by resolution of Legislative Assembly of 14th February, 1868.*

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	\$	
To Interest on purchase money.....	7435 00	Balance, 30th June, 1865.....	17560 75
“ “ Loans.....	1224 00	Bursar's Office, for the year 1865.....	2200 00
“ “ Debentures.....	5480 95	Law Costs, less refunds.....	43 77
“ Rent of Leased Lots.....	921 00	Taxes, less refunds.....	426 95
“ Interest on Bank Balances.....	187 70	Brokerage.....	174 33
“ “ Taxes repaid.....	4 55	Resident School House, 6 months.....	3862 55
“ “ Law Costs repaid.....	6 15	Less Board dues, for 6 months.....	\$3700 00
“ Postage repaid.....	12	Less amount transferred to R. S. H. acct. by direction of	
“ Tuition fees.....	2970 86	Auditor General (this account is now kept separately)	
		being half board dues received during Winter Term,	
		1865-6. (See sheet A for account for 6 months).....	1152 50
		Appropriation for expenditure for 6 months ending 30th June, 1866,	2547 50
		as per U. C. of 21st December, 1865, &c., &c., to \$12500	
		per annum. (See account B).....	
		Salaries, &c., for 6 months, to 31st December, 1865.....	6250 00
		Pensions, do do.....	5879 21
		Exhibitions do do.....	950 00
		Examiners do do.....	120 00
		Prizes do do.....	60 00
		Stationery, &c. do do.....	216 42
		Grounds do do.....	236 90
		Repairs do do.....	74 03
		Advertising do do.....	99 00
		Building drain.....	151 49
		Fuel, for 6 months, to 31st December, 1865.....	736 50
		Incidents, do do.....	235 00
Balance, 30th June, 1866.....	19217 93		718 81
	\$37448 26		\$37448 26

RECEIPTS..... \$18230 33 | Payments..... \$19887 51  
 BURSAR'S OFFICE, }  
 Toronto, 27th February, 1868.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

{ Sub. Ac't b.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN, showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Income Appropriation," for the half-year ending 30th June, 1866.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$		\$
To amount of "appropriation" from "Income Fund," for 6 months, as per O. C.	6250 00	Bursar's Office, 6 months	482 95
" Tuition fees	2843 20	do	119 98
" Law Costs repaid.	\$63 59	Insurance, do	168 00
" Fees for Deeds, &c	43 20	Salaries, &c, do	5919 32
		Pensions, do	950 00
		Exhibitions, do	180 00
		Examiners, do	60 00
Less Law Costs paid	106 79	Stationery, do	119 95
	77 59	Advertising, do	40 31
		Fuel, do	84 13
		Grounds, do	95 75
		Incidents, do	286 78
		Balance, 30th June, 1866	\$8507 17
			615 23
			\$9122 40

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, February 27th, 1868.



## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MEMORANDUM regarding Salaries of Resident Masters to meet requirements of recent Statute of Senate.—(See Note.)

OFFICERS.	Salaries prior to Reduction, per annum.		Rate of Reduction.	Existing Salaries, per annum.		Amount of Annual Reduction	
	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
The Principal .....	2400	00	1-6th	2000	00	400	00
“ 1st Classical Master .....	1336	00	1-6th	1133	33	222	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ 2nd do .....	1336	00	1-6th	1133	33	222	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ Mathematical Master .....	1336	00	1-6th	1133	34	222	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
“ English Classical Master .....	1200	00	1-6th	1000	00	200	00
“ French Master .....	600	00	1-8th	525	00	75	00
“ German do .....			1-8th	87	50	12	50
“ First English Master .....	800	00	1-8th	700	00	100	00
“ Second do .....	800	00	1-8th	700	00	100	00
	\$9908	00		\$8352	50	\$1555	50

Existing Salaries of the Resident Masters.....	\$8352 50
Reduction.....	1555 50
	\$9908 00

DAVID BUCHAN,

*Bursar.*

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, February 27th, 1868. }

*Note.*—Statute of Senate *inter alia* provides, in substance, “That the salaries of the Resident Masters shall be paid at the reduced rate during the year, and that at the close of the year, if the balance at the credit of the ‘appropriation’ account be sufficient, supplemented, if necessary, by a draught from the balance, if any, at the credit of the residence account, to make up the required sum, (provided it do not exceed \$20 per annum for each resident pupil,) an amount shall be then paid to each Resident Master sufficient to make his salary what it was prior to reduction. No Master, however, to have any claims for arrears of salary if the funds be insufficient to pay them in full.”

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Sub. acc't. a.  
 }  
 Sub. acc't. b.  
 }  
 Sub. acc't. c.  
 }

THE BURSAR'S RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACC'T. OF INCOME APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1867.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	\$	
To balance, 30th June, 1866.....	615 23	Bursar's Office.....	994 70
" amount appropriated for year's expenditure, brought from Income Fund acc't..	12500 00	Taxes, less refunds.....	153 37
" Tuition Fees.....	5312 40	Insurance.....	168 00
" Interest on Taxes, repaid.....	3 36		
" Half the price of Plans for Bridge over Crow River.....	48 60	Salaries, &c.	
" amount brought from the Residence acc't. (Sub. acc't. b.) as per recent Statute of Senate, to enable the Salaries of the Principal and Masters to be paid in full.	219 16	George R. R. Cockburn, M. A., Principal, 12 months' salary, at rate paid previous to 1860, per recent Statute of Senate.....	2400 00
" Law Costs repaid.....	\$48 50	Proportion of Tuition fees, being \$2 50 for each pupil, divided among the Resident Masters, \$195 87, (less \$12 overpaid).....	183 87
" Transfer Fees.....	86 45		
		W. Wedd, M. A., First Classical Master, 12 months salary, at rate paid previous to 1860, as per recent Statute of Senate.....	2583 87
Less Law Costs paid.....	\$134 95	Proportion of fees, as above.....	\$1336 00
	102 00		195 87
		J. Martland, B. A., 2nd Classical Master, 12 months salary, and proportion of fees as above, (less \$12 overpaid).....	1531 87
		J. Brown, M. A., Mathematical Master, 12 months' salary, &c., as above.....	1519 87
		C. W. Connor, L. L. D., English Classical Master, 12 months' salary as above.....	1531 86
		Proportion of fees as above.....	1200 00
			195 87
		Rev. E. Schluter, French Master, 12 months salary.....	1395 87
		do. German do.....	706 25
		To make up annual Salaries to rate paid previous to 1860, as per recent Statute of Senate.....	87 54
		Proportion of fees as above.....	87 50
		Amount erroneously deducted annually from his salary, for 6½ years, at \$25 per annum, (being a proportion of amount allowed to him in lieu of house rent repaid to him by resolution of Senate).....	195 87
			156 25
			1233 41

Dr. Barrett, 1st English Master, 12 months' salary, at rate paid previous to 1860.....	800 00	
Proportion of fees as above.....	195 87	995 87
<hr/>		
C. J. Thompson, 2nd English Master, 12 months salary.....	800 00	
Proportion of fees as above.....	195 87	995 87
<hr/>		
Dr. Barrett, Lecturer on Chemistry, 12 months' salary.....		300 00
Rev. R. Sanders, M. A., Assistant Classical and Mathematical Master, salary to 18th September, 1866.....		130 00
J. A. Paterson, M. A., do., do., salary from 18th September, 1866, to 30th June, 1867.....		469 68
Major Goodwin, Gymnastic Master, 12 months' salary.....		200 00
David Alderdice, late Porter, 6 months' wages.....		180 00
J. Marshall, Porter, wages to 30th June, 1867.....		173 00
		13241 17
<hr/>		
<i>Pensions.</i>		
F. W. Barron, M. A., late Principal, 12 months' pension.....		1000 00
J. P. DelaHaye, late French Master, do.....		600 00
Rev. Geo. Maynard, M. A., late Mathematical Master, do.....		300 00
<hr/>		
Prizes.....		1900 00
Exhibitions.....		278 98
		240 00
<hr/>		
<i>Examiners.</i>		
Professor Ambery, M. A.....	\$20 00	
W. Mulloch, M. A.....	20 00	
J. Loudon, M. A.....	20 00	
<hr/>		
Grounds.....		60 00
Fuel.....		252 00
Stationery.....		297 42
Advertising.....		224 02
Repairs.....		154 87
Incidents.....		216 03
		551 14
		60 00
		252 00
		297 42
		224 02
		154 87
		216 03
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		1900 00
		278 98
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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

{ Sub. Ac't b.

THE BURSAR'S RETURN, showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Residence," for the year ending 30th June, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

To balance, 30th June, 1866.....	\$	C.
To Board Dues.....	412	96
	8004	00

EXPENDITURE.

By amount paid the Steward for supplies.....	\$	C.	\$6016	30
do for repairs.....			485	41
“ For pew rent.....	6501	71		
“ Dr. Barrett, medical attendance.....	175	00		
“ W. G. Crawford, Study Master, six months' salary.....	100	00		
“ J. A. Paterson, Study Master, six months' salary.....	80	00		
“ Insurance on building.....	100	00		
“ Insurance on furniture.....	62	50		
“ Sodding quadrangle.....	8	00		
“ Repairs, &c., fence.....	65	00		
“ Sundries.....	145	75		
“ J. Martland, B.A., Resident Master, 3-40ths of board dues received during the year, as per statute of Senate.....	12	00		
“ Transferred to Income "Appropriation" account, to enable the salaries of Principal and Masters to be paid in full, at rate prior to reduction in 1860, as per stat. of Senate.....	611	50		
“ Paid to the Principal in full of amount payable to him under recent stat. of Senate as his proportion of Board dues being 3-40ths of receipts on this account, if, after all payments are made, there be sufficient funds to pay him.....	219	16		
			8416	96

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 27th February, 1868.

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.



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## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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It was omitted to be stated in the Returns by the Bursar, to the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, of date 14th February, 1868, that no amount has been advanced to the Upper Canada College out of the funds of the University of Toronto for the several years from 1861 to 1867, both inclusive.

DAVID BUCHAN,  
*Bursar.*

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 28th February, 1868. }

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### SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31.

	Total.
1862.....	227
1683.....	280
1864.....	294
1865.....	280
1866.....	284
1867.....	244

During the last six years—since my accession to the Principalship—the average attendance has thus been 268 boys. Of these there are eight exhibitioners on the foundation who pay no fees for tuition. Also, there are three free pupils, sons of the masters of the College. All other pupils pay full fees.

GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, M. A.,  
*Principal U. C. Coll.*

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## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed January 15th, 1868, to inquire into the state of the Toronto General Hospital, presented to the House February 18th, 1868.

A. W. LAUDER,

*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed January 15th, 1868, to inquire into the state of the Toronto General Hospital, presented to the House February 18th, 1868.

A. W. LAUDER,

*Chairman.*

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### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

No. 1.—*Q.* Give an estimate of the Annual Income of the Hospital from all sources (other than Government support) which are of a permanent character.

*A.*—There is a little surplus from rents over the payment of Trustees on the debt.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

*A.*—Rent and interest at present \$5,169.98. Pay Patient and Student Fees irregular, 1867, was \$2,516. \$116.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

No. 2.—*Q.* Give amount of ascertained liabilities, chargeable upon such income, and state their nature.

*A.*—Outstanding accounts..... \$3,500 00  
Interest on Debentures..... 1,960 00

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

No. 3.—*Q.* If from replies to enquiries 1 and 2 there appear to be an available net income. Can you suggest any measures calculated to increase such income from the property of the Institution?

*A.*—The only means seems to be the leasing of the vacant lot.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

*A.*—The Trust Board for several years have been endeavouring to lease the vacant lots held by the Trust, they have succeeded in a few cases; but the property, vacant lands, being east and west at the outskirts of the City are difficult to lease even at low rates, most people preferring freeholds; not much can be expected from the improvement of the property.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

*A.*—The statement of the endowment funds will make it evident that the Hospital cannot be maintained or re-opened without legislative aid. There is no immediate prospect of increasing the revenues of the Hospital from the real estate; it is situated in a part of the city where it is very difficult to lease at any reasonable rent. The Act of Parliament prevents the Trustees disposing of it until our debenture debt is paid. Although there is a difficulty in leasing, yet I am of opinion it could be sold, which is the wisest course as far as the non-productive property is concerned. Were this policy to receive the approval of the Government it would save a large sum paid annually for taxes; the debenture debt would be paid and surplus could be disposed of in such way as the Legislature in its wisdom might devise.

W. HENDERSON.

No. 4.—*Q.* Can you suggest any causes which have led to the failure of the original endowment to meet ordinary expenditure?

N. B.—The original endowment consisted of 275 acres of land in the Eastern part of the City, and also 6 acres near the centre of the City.

*A.*—Proceeds of sale of property formerly constituting endowment even appropriated towards paying the current expenses of the Institution.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

*A.*—The mistake made by a former Board in selling the lands, and carrying on the Hospital with the funds thus raised, instead of funding the proceeds, by that mode of management the splendid endowments of the Hospital was frittered away and almost utterly destroyed.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

*A.*—The original endowment never met the ordinary expenditure, but the Hospital was subsidised by Parliament from its earliest establishment.

MR. HENDERSON.

*A.*—Original endowment was not sufficiently valuable.

MR. SHEA, *Trustee.*

No. 5.—*Q.* Give a schedule of the whole property of the Institution, with its appropriate valuation and the incumbrances thereon, together with any other present ascertained liabilities of the Trust.

*A.*—The site of the Hospital, and about 20 acres of what was termed Park Lot; the block upon which the old Hospital was built, 4 brick houses built thereon; lot west of Brock and south of Queen Streets, formerly known as Fitzgibbon block; one acre corner of King and York Streets, and one house on Bay Street:

The estimate value.....	\$238,722 00
The liabilities of the Trust and outstanding debentures.....	58,000 00
Accrued interest on do .....	1,960 00
Accounts unpaid.....	3,500 00

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

No. 6.—*Q.* Give a statement of the total cost of the present Hospital building, and state your opinion, as to its present state of repair and equipments, and its suitability, whether from location or otherwise, for the treatment of all classes of patients?

*A.*—The Hospital requires a large outlay at present, the entire basement requires flooring, the drainage requires alteration, the whole building requires painting, the fences require repairs. There are sheds required, also a laundry and . . . The building I think healthy and (apart from the distance from the city which is not without its advantages) well suited for an hospital.

JNO. MACDONALD, *Trustee.*

*A.*—The cost of the present Hospital Building to the present time has been \$95,535 54. The flooring in the lower part is much in need of repair, owing I believe to dry rot. I think the location inconvenient, but not otherwise unfit for the reception of patients.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

*A.*—The building of the present Hospital, with alterations and repairs has cost about one hundred thousand dollars, it is now in excellent condition, well ventilated and remarkably clean; the floor in the basement requires some repairs, and the building would be better with a coat or two of paint.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

A.—The Building is in excellent repair, sufficiently well furnished and suitably located,

MR. SHEA, *Trustee*.

A.—The thickly settled part of Toronto is over three miles from East to West, and between a half and three quarters of a mile from North to South. The Hospital is located at the extreme North East angle of the above space, and it is therefore most inconveniently situated for Patients, Medical Students and Staff. If the Hospital is for the sick poor, then it ought to be within their reach, and if the Government could make use of the present building, and give us a central one, it would be a great blessing for all concerned.

W. T. AIKEN, M. D.

A.—The present Hospital building and grounds cost about \$95,000, is in fair state of repair, except the basement, but its distance from the city, and proximity to the River Don, is somewhat objectionable.

JAS. ROWELL, M. D.

A.—The building itself since the late repairs and alterations, is vastly improved in ventilation; and the present mode of heating must be more economical than that of hot air; we must also consider the improved condition of the atmosphere. The building is too far from the centre of the city, too far for the sick poor to seek out door relief, and decidedly too far for the removal of cases of surgical injuries. The basement is in a semi decayed condition from former defective drainage. That there is malaria in the immediate vicinity, arising from the Don marsh, cannot be denied, and this to a certain extent must modify the character of disease after admission. But I am not prepared to assert that consequently the building, from its locality, is unfitted for the treatment of disease. The equipments so far as bedding and other necessary plant goes, is much improved by the proceeds of the late collection, but many appliances, Medical and Surgical, have to be ignored entirely in treatment, on account of the paucity of funds that have been in the hands of the Trustees.

DR. BERRYMAN.

No. 7.—Q. Has the City of Toronto hitherto contributed from funds derived from general rates, any sums of money towards the support of the Hospital? Has any other Municipality or Corporation done so?

A.—Not from general rates, although a large amount say \$7,000 was subscribed by the citizens in one year. A few of the Municipalities have sent in some, but none I think over \$200.

JNO. MACDONALD.

A.—The city have paid for patients recommended by it, but has kept back the tax on the property belonging to the Trust. The County of York gave \$200, Simcoe gave \$200.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—Not one dollar, but on the contrary, they have charged the Trust for taxes on the vacant lots, amounting to many hundreds of dollars. I know of only one who gave two hundred dollars.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—The Corporation pay \$30 per day as may be agreed on.

DR. BERRYMAN.

A.—Only in guaranteeing payment for the admission of patients, [as is the case with other municipalities.

JAMES ROWELL, M. D.

A.—Except for the maintenance of city and county patients,

MR. SHEA, *Trustee*.

No. 8.—Q. Can you give any special reasons which led to the closing of the Hospital, or any suggestions with reference to its future management? If so please to state them fully?

A.—The withholding of the Public Grant. I should like the Hospital to be maintained by a tax upon all the rateable property in the city and counties surrounding. Free admission for all sick who are too poor to pay. Medical officers remunerated say with \$400 a year. A larger Board of Management. Life Governors to become such on the payment of say \$100 to the funds of the Hospital, said money to be invested and make a fund for the reduction of taxation. Governors to have equal powers with Trustees.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A.—The withdrawal of the usual Parliamentary grant led to the closing of the Hospital. A very large subscription was raised for clothing, bedding, and other improvements, but general subscriptions fall unequally upon a Committee, and cannot be depended upon permanently to sustain such an institution as the Toronto General Hospital. The more equitable mode would be to levy a rate on the Province at large, or on such sections of it as are more particularly benefitted by it.

W. HENDERSON.

A.—The reduction and final withdrawal of the Government Grants and the maturing of the debentures issued to supply funds for the erection of the building, I would suggest for the purpose of raising funds sufficient to meet the expenditure, and of relieving it from its present difficulty, the levying of a small tax both in the city and county, the renewal of the Government Grant, and the redemption by the Government of all outstanding debentures.

MR. SHEA, *Trustee*.

A.—The immediate cause of the closing of the Hospital has been principally the withholding of the casual Government Grant from the Trust for the past year.

JAS. ROWELL, M. D.

A.—As to the closing of the Hospital, the special and immediate cause was the want of funds, the want of ordinary Government grants. As to the future management of the Hospital, it appears to me that in order that such may be satisfactory and efficient, an enlargement of the Board is absolutely necessary, so as to bring the Institution more thoroughly into the confidence of the community and of the country generally. An institution of this kind ought to enjoy the confidence of the public, else it fails very much in its object. And this can only be done by the appointment of such a body of managers as will remove all suspicion of abuse, or unworthy dealings, or neglect of the interests of the Hospital, and of the great end for which it exists. If the institution is to be supported mainly by a rate levied on the counties or townships, and on the city, let each have a representative or representatives on the Board. Let the Government, as having given the endowment originally, or if proposing an annual grant a provincial character, appoint a few more, living in the city. To draw forth and encourage the sympathy of benevolent gentlemen with the Hospital, persons giving a certain sum at once might be made life managers, others subscribing so much annually might be members of the Board. The Board might meet monthly or quarterly, appointing visitors for each week, to carry out the wishes of the Board, and to see that the affairs of the Hospital are properly managed. Thus there would be a body of managers, which would command confidence, and be instrumental in greatly extending the benefits of the institution. Let an annual public meeting be held, at which the state of the Hospital, &c., might be reported and made known to all.

REV. ALEXANDER TOPP.

A.—The reduction of the Government Grant above six years ago, by two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and the failure of the Government in not making any appropriation for 1867, the whole amounting to about twenty-seven thousand dollars in six



years. It was these deductions from the income of the Hospital, and these alone, which placed the Trust in great financial difficulties, and compelled the Trustees reluctantly to close the doors of the Hospital. The Board struggled on for a considerable time in hope that they would get the relief from the Corporation asked for by the citizens' Committee. The Trustees kept the Institution open until they had incurred debts for supplies to the amount of about five thousand dollars to the grocer, butcher, milkman, baker and servants' wages.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

A.—The main cause of embarrassment was, I think in the first place, the reduction in the Parliamentary Grant, and the immediate cause of the Hospital being closed; the total cessation of Parliamentary aid. I am of opinion that after providing a temporary aid the levying of a town and county rate for the support of the Institution would be proper.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

A.—The Hospital was closed for lack of funds without which it is obvious it could be kept open. The most equitable way I think of making provision for the Hospital would be by a tax, having effect not only in the City but in the adjoining Municipalities. In which latter case I think a representation from each Municipality ought to have a voice in the management; there ought to be a larger income, also, from private subscriptions; certain privileges ought to be granted to those granting moneys (as private individuals to the charity), such as the power to send patients, (a limited number of course,) and if well managed the attention would be so directed as that occasional and possibly handsome bequests might be made. The late Geo Michie, Esq., bequeathed \$2,000, and the late John Walker, Esq., \$400 to the Institution. Admission should be confined to such cases as would yield to treatment, and not used as a home for incurables, unless a portion of the building were specially set apart for that purpose.

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq., *Trustee.*

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

No. 1.—Q. State the number of Trustees and how appointed, together with the names of the present Trustees, the dates of their respective appointments, and by what authority appointed?

A.—The number of Trustees, five: three appointed by Government in 1863, viz., Messrs. Henderson, Sterling and Shea; one by City Council, J. Boxall, yearly; one by Board of Trade, J. Macdonald, yearly.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

No. 2.—Q. When were the Rules and Regulations published in 1859 adopted by the Trustees.

A.—Adopted when approved of by Government.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

A.—Rules and Regulations of 1858 were at once adopted when published by Trust.

JAS. ROWELL, M. D.

No. 3.—Q. Have the Trustees held their regular weekly meetings since the adoption of such regulations, and have they regularly discharged their official duties regarding visitation and the insertion of instructions to the Steward in the order book of the Hospital?

A.—When appointed to the trust in 1867 (during which year I acted as chairman of the Board) I found that the regular weekly meetings of the Trustees had been discontinued

for some time, (years I think) and that the trust met monthly. The weekly meetings were again commenced (and as the books will show) continued until the Hospital was closed. The visitation of the Trustees has not been as regular as it ought to have been, arising in some cases, I have no doubt, from the distance, the engagements of some of the Board, and the want of vehicles, to the well working of the Institution, daily visitation being absolutely necessary.

JNO. MACDONALD, Esq., *Trustee.*

A.—The meetings were, until lately, held monthly, being found unnecessary, unless for special reasons, to call the Board together more frequently; their visits to the Hospital are recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

No. 4.—Q. State the system adopted by the Trustees in hiring servants, purchasing stores, and the paying and auditing accounts.

A.—All the employees, except the Steward and Matron, are engaged by the Resident Surgeon; the latter are chosen by the Board, upon written application to the office. The supplies are purchased by contract, accounts certified by the Steward, paid monthly; accounts audited by Secretary before payment, ordered by the Trustees.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

No. 5.—Q. Do you know of any circumstances connected with the management of the matters referred to in the last enquiry which would tend to increase the expenditure of the institution or otherwise lessen its efficiency?

A.—No improvement can be made in the purchase of supplies; as they have invariably been called for by public tender, and the lowest taken.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

A.—It is a false economy to purchase meat of inferior quality; patients cannot consume it, and the consequence is, recovery is materially retarded.

DR. BERRYMAN.

No. 6.—Q. Has the Secretary made his regular monthly reports to the Trustees, of the state of the Hospital, according to the prescribed regulations, and were such report written or verbal?

A.—The monthly report of the Institution has always been furnished by the *resident Surgeon.*

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

A.—Yes. Written.

MR. JOHN SHEA.

No. 7.—Q. Who have hitherto been responsible for the internal management of the Institution?

A.—It appears from the rules and regulations that the Secretary is responsible for all the furniture, bedding, linen, utensils, and personal property of the Hospital, a most unusual arrangement. In the Hospitals of Great Britain the House Surgeon has supervision of the whole establishment. The Steward of the various stores, fuel, provisions, &c., and the Matron of the linen and bedding while in use, and general care of the Wards.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M. D.

A.—The resident Medical Officer, Dr. Hampton, together with Mr. Boswell, Steward, and Mrs. Rodan, Matron, who are under the supervision and direction of the Trustees.

JAS. ROWELL.

No. 8.—Q. What system have the Trustees adopted in appointing a visiting Physician?

A.—The Trustees have endeavored to appoint as Medical officers gentlemen who were reputed for their high standing in their profession.

W. HENDERSON, Esq.

A.—The system of appointments should be made subservient to medical education, and to what extent such has been the case, may be best gathered from the relations which the Physicians may bear to the Medical Schools.

DR. NEWCOMBE.

A.—Very generally the coalition system often without reference to fitness, and sometimes under pressure from the Government.

W. T. AIKENS, Esq.

No. 9.—Q. Are there any emoluments connected with the Medical staff? if so what is their nature?

A.—None except from paid patients, who sometimes make private arrangements with the physician.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—There are none unless it be considered an emolument that occasionally, though rarely, a medical officer sends to the Hospital a patient (generally from the country) who can afford to pay for medical advice, such patient paying to the Hospital for his board and lodging, &c., and paying such fee to the medical officer as he may name. The fees from students instead of being paid over to the Medical Staff as in Hospitals in England, go to the funds of the Hospital.

DR. BEAUMONT.

No. 10.—Q. Give a list of the Medical Staff first appointed under the present Act of Incorporation, together with the changes which have been made in such Staff.

A.—The Act of Incorporation dates 1847, I was not appointed until 1848. The Staff consisted of the following:—Rev. H. J. Grasset, Dr. Widmer, Dr. King, Dr. O'Brien, G. N. Ridout, Esq., Clarke Gamble, Esq. The change has been as follows:—

	By Government.	Corporation.	Board of Trade.
1853.	Dr. Widmer, J. Beaty, Esq., J. Doel Esq.	J. G. Bowes.	J. Clarkson.
1855.	do do	G. W. Allan.	do
1856.	do do	J. R. Robinson.	W. Henderson.
1857.	do do	J. Hutchinson.	do.
1858.	Dr Herrick, Dr. Scott, J. Beaty.	W. H. Boulton.	do
1859.	do do do	J. O'Donohue.	J. Clarkson.
1860.	do do S. Platt.	J. J. Vance.	W. Gooderham.
1861.	do do do	J. Medcalf.	do
1862.	do do do	The Mayor.	do
1863.	W. Henderson, J. Sterling, J. Shea.	do	do
1865.	do do do	do	do

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

No. 11.—Q. Give a list of the present medical officers.

A.—The present medical officers are four from the Toronto School of Medicine viz:—Drs. Hodder, Aikens, Wright and Rowell. Three from the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, viz:—Drs. Berryman, King and Newcombe, and Dr. Beaumont at present unconnected with any school.

DR. NEWCOMBE, M. D.

No. 12.—Q. Have the medical officers made their visits daily to the Hospital according to the prescribed regulations?

A.—If each medical officer is required to visit daily, they have not of late years been fulfilling the regulations.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A.—The visits have long been irregular.

J. WORKMAN, M. D.

A.—The record book of the Hospital will show the irregularity as to the number of visits, but not as to the time of day in which the visit was made; for here there has been marked irregularity also.

W. T. AIKINS, M. D.

A.—I have attended as regularly as cases required.

JAS. ROWELL, M. D.

A.—No, not one, neither is it requisite to do so, owing to the City of Toronto not having a House of Refuge or Poor House, many convalescent patients have been kept for days or weeks after they have recovered sufficiently to be discharged, yet not able to work in the Hospital. These cases were not taking medicines, and required only the ordinary nursing. The distance at which the Hospital is situated renders the duties very onerous during seasons of sickness.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M. D.

A. Whenever cases of an acute and important character fell to my charge, I do not think I failed to pay every needful attention. Nor when summoned by the house surgeon, (who takes charge of the cases during the absence of the Physicians, and who is, I think, competent to do the duty) to afford prompt attendance, according to the By-law. Attendance would appear to be required daily from one to two o'clock, but I presume that this is not literally exacted, nor has the By-law been thus rigidly observed by any one. I have therefore attended as often during the week as the character of the cases rendered necessary, always deputing some colleague to see my patient during my absence.

JAMES NEWCOMBE, M. D.

A.—I have attended, as well as circumstances would permit, absent from the city, sickness to myself and in my family have, on many occasions, kept me from my duties in the Institution. There were many occasions on which I had but two or three cases of a chronic and incurable nature, that did not require to be visited oftener than once in 3 or 4 days. I do not think that the welfare of the patients have suffered by my occasional absence, as in all such cases one of my colleagues courteously fulfilled my functions.

DR. BERRYMAN.

A.—I do not know what "the prescribed regulations" as to the daily visits of the medical officers are, but that their visits have long been very irregular, is, I believe, a fact of public notoriety, and one of which I have heard medical students, who have paid for Hospital tickets, complain for at least twenty years past.

DR. WORKMAN.

No. 13.—Q. State any irregularities within your knowledge connected with such visits?

A.—The only irregularities that I am aware of is visiting at different periods of the day, but this does not affect the patient.

W. R. BEAUMONT, M. D.

A.—Medical men have visited at irregular hours, so that patients could not tell when to expect them; some days not at all. The distance of the Institution from the city or from the field of their practice, with the want of vehicles, may, in some measure, account for these irregularities.

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq., *Trustee.*

A.—There has been complaints from time to time of neglect of the visiting surgeons.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—Any irregularities may have arisen from the distance of the Hospital from the centre of the city, its inconvenient locality.

REV. A. TOPP.

A. Many a patient has told me that he has not seen his doctor for many days.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A. I have been informed by medical students attending the Hospital (among the number of whom has been my own son, besides several who have passed under my instructions as chemical assistants in this Asylum, to whom I regarded as most valuable the knowledge of disease to be obtained in a properly conducted Hospital,) that sometimes for a whole week, and very frequently for days in succession, they have, at great inconvenience, attended at the Hospital, hoping, though hardly expecting, to meet the visiting physicians, and, on many occasions, have remained two, three or four hours, without having this gratification. So great did I consider this evil, and so unjust towards the young men suffering under it, that I ventured about two years ago to address, over my own name, a memorial on the subject to the Board of Trustees, which their Secretary duly acknowledged; but this was all I learned on the subject.

DR. WORKMAN.

No. 14.—Q. How would the irregularity on the part of the visiting staff militate against the efficiency of the Institute?

A. If a medical officer becomes irregular in attendance, even when none of his patients are very ill, he may neglect at some future day some who require constant attention. The medical students suffer from want of instruction. The effect of the last medicine given would be learned at once by constant attendance, and speedily changed, instead of allowing the patient to take it for a week, less food would be wasted by the officer being able to see whether the patient could eat all the food ordered.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A. In failing to secure for the patient the mental curative influence of frequent encouragement, &c., by his Physician.

DR. AIKENS.

A.—Nothing is more important in the successful treatment of disease than that the patient should not only have confidence in the skill of the physician, but feel that he is deeply interested in his recovery. He cannot feel this if he does not receive regular and continuous visits.

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq., *Trustee*.

A.—I can conceive of nothing in the general administration of the Hospital so certainly calculated to destroy the efficiency as irregularity on the part of the visiting staff, and unless this evil shall be removed I shall regard the continued closing of the Hospital as a comparatively light grievance. I believe that it will be found that every Hospital in which the medical staff perform their duties with regularity, has been prosperous, and has received the confidence and respect, as well as the liberal support of the community. I have never been able to understand why the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital have not introduced and enforced the same rational and successful system of medical visitation as has been so long pursued in the Montreal General Hospital, and in others of high character in America.

J. WORKMAN, Esq., M. D.

A.—The Medical Officer for the week is supposed to prescribe for the out-door or extra patients. His absence might (frequently did) keep such patients waiting a needlessly long

time, subjecting them when the distance of the Hospital from the city is taken into account to much hardship. The interior patients are supposed to be prescribed for by their own medical officer, and the students are supposed to meet the medical officers at the Hospital at the appointed hour. The lectures at the Medical School are so arranged as to admit of the students attending the Hospital at the hour fixed by Trustees for seeing patients, and return in time to the School to hear afternoon lectures. "Irregularity" on the part of the Medical staff would deprive the students of the opportunity of seeing the extra patients examined and prescribed for by the proper Medical officer, and effectually prevent them seeing the treatment of the interior patients, inasmuch as they could only visit the wards when a medical officer was present. Irregularity, on the part of the medical staff is calculated to interfere with the ordinary internal working of the Hospital, calling employees and servants away from their duties it is designed they should discharge at fixed hours to attend upon the medical man. Servants would, as in an ordinary household, grow careless, always having a ready excuse for neglecting work. Regularity will always ensure efficiency and order on the part of all in a public hospital.

H. H. WRIGHT, M. D.

A.—Irregular attendance on the part of the medical staff would be fraught with serious consequences. The patients would be neglected, their disease protracted, and their recovery rendered more difficult, if not impossible. The expenses of the Hospital would be increased by retaining patients who might with prompt attention be cured and dismissed, while food furnished day after day by an absent doctor would be wasted.

DR. GREEN.

A.—Irregularities during the acute stage of a disease, or after severe injuries, might militate against the Institution, if not actively treated when admitted, by rendering convalescence protracted.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M. D.

No. 15.—Q. What are the powers and duties of the resident Medical officer?

A.—His powers are regulated by By-laws and occasional resolutions of the Trustees. His duties are to receive all patients that may be admitted during the absence of the visiting medical officers, to prescribe temporarily, if necessary, to see that all the instructions of the medical officers are duly carried out, to visit every patient in the Hospital at least once in each day, to prescribe and act to the best of his ability for any case that may require it before the attending physician shall return, a position of vast responsibility as in case of secondary hæmorrhage after surgical operations, or in the administration of medicines that may be immediately and imperatively demanded to save life.

DR. BERRYMAN.

A.—Provision should be made by which patients should be regularly visited by a medical gentleman authorized and required to prescribe for their relief. In case of necessary absence by members of the staff, the resident physician or some other party might administer. But when a visiting physician is absent a certain number of times at the hour when it is his duty, he should forfeit his right to attend in future unless his absence arises from causes beyond his control.

DR. GREEN.

A.—General supervision of the internal management of the Institution, attendance upon all accidents and cases of immensity in absence of the attending medical officer, also prescribes for extra patients if so required.

JAS. ROWELL, M. D.

A.—I am not exactly informed as to the nature or the extent of "the powers and duties of the resident Medical Officers." It is, however, my belief that the former have not been well defined, and that the latter have been very often most perplexing.

I think that it is most desirable that among the powers delegated to the resident medical officer, should be that of hiring and discharging all employees of the Hospital, for whose

good conduct and faithful service he is held responsible; and that the Board of Trustees should never interfere with his decisions or action in this duty. Unless the resident medical officer shall be invested with this power he will never be able to enforce good discipline, or to secure the humane and faithful discharge of those various duties which he is expected to see carried out. I am convinced that the responsibility for the efficient performance of these duties should be devolved on some one person, and on *one only*; for all *divided* responsibility is *worse* than equivalent to none at all. This responsible person should be a resident officer, and no resident officer can possibly so well understand the requirements of Hospital service, nor so earnestly desire to have them faithfully and humanely attended to as the resident medical officer.

DR. WORKMAN.

No. 16—Q. Is the present system of attendance upon patients by the resident medical officer, and the visiting staff deficient or otherwise? Can you make any suggestions which in your opinion would tend to improve the system.

A.—I think the present system is quite sufficient.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—Deficient only in this, the daily visitation is not secured. If each officer saw his own patient daily, or, if that on some occasions was impossible, deputed on those days his work to another of the staff who was willing to oblige we should not require anything better.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A.—There is room for great improvement on the part of the medical men in making their attendance more punctual and regular. I have seen frequently as many as ten or twelve out-door patients kept waiting several hours for the arrival of the Surgeon for that day.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—It has been suggested that there should be a resident medical officer and an assistant, who should act as dispenser of medicines, instead of a surgery man, necessary under the late system; said assistant being a medical student, who must give his services for the practice, and at the end of two years become the resident Physician, with an assistant who in two years should take his place.

JOHN MACDONALD, ESQ., *Trustee*.

A.—Quite sufficient if properly enforced and acted up to.

H. H. WRIGHT, M. D.

A.—The system adopted in the Montreal Hospital is preferable to that in use in Toronto. It would ensure the more regular attendance of the medical staff, and not leave patients weeks without medical advice, except such as the House Surgeon can give in their absence. The advantage to the medical students would be greater, as under the present rules in walking the wards, they can only see the patients of the medical officers who may be present at the hour appointed. Whereas, by the mode adopted in Montreal, medical students have the advantage of examining all the cases in the Hospital. The obstacle to its adoption in the Toronto Hospital is the absence of cordial concert among the medical staff. The Trustees, although empowered to make the change, hesitated in consequence of the opposition of some and the threatened resignation of the most eminent of the medical staff were it put in force.

MR. W. HENDERSON.

A.—No. It is the system universally adopted in England, and found to be the best. The suggestion of any officer doing duty for three months then handing his cases over to his successor, would never answer, and would be extremely prejudicial to the well-being and safety of his patients.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M. D.

A.—It is in conformity with the system adopted in nearly all English Hospitals, except that Physicians take charge of medical cases only, and Surgeons of surgical cases only. As in the Toronto Hospital patients remain under the care of the same medicinal officer throughout their treatment, they are not transferred from one medical officer to another except for special reason. The system of transferring patients every month or two from one medical officer to another is very objectionable. It increases immensely the amount of work, takes all interest in the treatment of cases, and renders no one medical officer responsible for the results of the treatment, besides other unpleasant circumstances that might arise between members of the medical staff.

DR. BEAUMONT.

No. 17—Q. Does the present mode of regulating the admission and discharge of patients tend to economy in the management of the institution or otherwise?

A.—The present mode of procedure must be sufficiently effective, if any other public institution existed to which incurable and convalescent cases could be immediately sent.

DR. BERRYMAN.

A.—The discharge of convalescent patients is often greatly delayed by their being too weak to work, and having no time to receive them.

DR. BEAUMONT.

A.—The whole of this depends upon the exercise of sound discretion on the part of the Trustees, under any action or investigation they might be pleased to institute.

DR. NEWCOMBE.

A.—The Instances are numerous when patients are discharged by medical men as having received all the benefits they could from the Toronto Hospital, and being no longer fit subjects for retention in the Institution, who, upon application to other medical men, have been re-admitted by them and kept in the Hospital, while their diseases were not such as would yield to active treatment.

JNO. MACDONALD, *Trustee.*

A.—Nothing connected with the Hospital has given the Trustees so much trouble as getting patients discharged, when they were no longer fit subjects for medical treatment. It has been a practice of some of the medical staff to take on patients who had been discharged by another; and the Hospital, by many, was made a House of Refuge instead of an Hospital. Repeated efforts were made by the Board, and Mr. Gooderham, the Chairman, and by Mr. Macdonald, his successor, but with only partial success.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

A.—I have known patients to be admitted for whom very little, if anything, could be done, and to remain for a very long time in Hospital without anything being done for them.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A.—The mode of admission of patients is of course affected by the discretion of the admitting Physician. The discharge of patients has been materially affected by the want of a place for the reception of incurables.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

A.—If my information is correct, as to the regulations respecting admissions, I think improvement is desirable. I have been told that patients suffering under forms of disease not requiring their actual detention in Hospital, have occasionally been long kept in occupancy of beds which might have been more profitably disposed of. I speak on this matter, however, with diffidence as I have not had personal knowledge of the facts. I apprehend that the system of admitting patients on orders given by Trustees, who cannot generally know whether the merits of cases entitle them to in-door treatment and continuous lodgment, requires modifications. The decision, I think, both as to admissions



and discharges, should be vested in the visiting medical officer. I would here beg to remark that comparisons of the efficiency or inefficiency of Hospitals, based on mere *figures*, without a due consideration of the *facts* represented by such figures, may be, and I am sure very often are, most unreliable and unfair. An Hospital admitting only acute cases of disease—or only a small proportion of chronic cases—must, in *figures*, as to duration of Hospital lodgments and some other results, compare very favorably with one pursuing the opposite course. It is my belief that the Toronto Hospital has, to some extent, suffered under this disadvantage. Yet I would not say that it would be wise or humane to seek to relieve it entirely from this disadvantage. So far as medical merit is concerned, there may be incomparably more credit in the slow cure of one chronic, obstinate case of disease, than in that of a hundred acute ones.

DR. WORKMAN.

No. 18—Q. Is the Trust Board, in your opinion, composed of too limited a number of persons? If you recommend the number of Trustees to be increased, should any and what proportion of the Trustees be composed of gentlemen belonging to the medical profession? Why do you think so?

A.—I think the present number quite large enough, but am of opinion, that one of the medical officers of the oldest standing should be a Trustee, and for the reason, that he would be a fitter judge of matters affecting the internal administration of the Hospital.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—I should be glad to see at least twelve leading citizens of substance on the Board of Management. At the House of Industry the Board is much larger, about thirty in all, and no charity could be better worked or with more harmony than it is. For no one on that Board has any object to serve other than the good of the Institution. I have always thought that one or two medical men should be on the Trust. The failing of medical gentlemen is that non-professional men cannot be supposed to know the wants of an Hospital, half as well as a physician, and that left to themselves they often pass rules and regulations which are anything but suitable. I believe that if one or two of the fraternity were on the Board there would be more harmony between the Board and the Staff.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

A.—There ought to be ten or twelve Trustees composing the Board. There are two Medical Schools in this city, and there is a strong rivalry between them, but should there be any addition to the Trust Board from gentlemen of the medical profession, there ought not to be more than one from each School. The institution would be worked more economically and satisfactorily without them.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—As to medical men being on the Board, I cannot think the step advisable. There are in Toronto two medical schools, with either one or the other, our medical men have their sympathies, neither of these schools are friendly to the other, and a Board should be so constituted that even handed justice should be impartially shown to each. The Board should be composed of at least nine, three from the Government, as now, one from Board of Trade, and one from the Corporation, as at present, and with a view of popularizing the charity, two from list of annual subscribers, say over \$20.00 and two from life Governors, (which ought to be created) by payments of \$200 or over. This would give the public a greater interest than they ever had before, and that number would be apart entirely from the representation from any municipalities, who might be connected with the Institution, should any legislation on that subject take place.

JNO. MACDONALD, Esq., *Trustee*.

A.—A small Trust Board will secure more efficiency than a large one, there is less room for shifting responsibility from person to person. I see no necessity for having medical men in the Trust. I think that the diets and matters of that kind should be arranged by the medical staff before being adopted by the Trust, and on all occasions when professional

matters requires adjustment, the opinion of the staff ought to be had, other than this the medical staff would have quite enough to do if they gave proper attention to the medical service of the Hospital, without attending to such matters as the Trustees are supposed to discharge.

H. H. WRIGHT, Esq. M. D.

A.—One or two intelligent medical men ought to be on the Trust, but it does not follow that they should be on the staff. The Trust, as a whole, ought to be composed not so much of denominational and party men as of intelligent men who can and will afford the leisure to interest themselves in the matter.

W. T. AIKINS, Esq. M. D.

A.—The Trustee Board should be increased to twelve, three of whom should go out annually, but be eligible for reappointment. One might be appointed by Government, one by the City Council, and one by the Board of the House of Industry. Physicians should be by no means placed upon the Trustee Board, the profession is too much divided in the city to secure harmony and cordial co-operation. The visiting staff should be subject to the Board.

DR. GREEN.

A.—The division of responsibility is not desirable, and if an individual commanding from his wealth, position and active benevolence the confidence of the public could be found, I think it would remove all difficulties which have led to the disasters of the Institution. With respect to the appointment of medical men, it has not hitherto deserved the interests of the Hospital, and is against the policy of kindred institutions in Europe or America.

DR. NEWCOMBE.

A.—I do not think that the management would be improved by increasing the numbers of non-professional Trustees, but I do think that all the members of the medical staff should be ex-officio members of the Trust, but only in so far as it relates to the internal management of medical matters.

DR. BERRYMAN.

A.—The Trust Board should consist of seven, and three, or at least two, should be taken from the Medical Staff from the Institution, not from the Medical profession generally. The Medical Officers of an Institution know better the wants or defects of that Institution than any outsider, and the general management of an Hospital, they should always be consulted, as consulting the whole staff in a body might be inconvenient and often unsatisfactory; it is much better that the two or three senior Medical Officers should be appointed to the Board of Trust.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M. D.

A.—The number of heads on the Trust Board is a question of infinitely less importance than that as to the ability of such heads, and the quality of brains in each head. I am not aware that, hitherto, either of these qualifications has been the determining considerations in appointments to the Trust. It is very certain that had these qualifications been present, in any fair measure, at the time of the location of the Hospital in its present eccentric position, we should hardly now have to deplore its outlandishness, which is equally inconvenient to the medical staff and the unfortunate people who have to seek the benefits of its charity. I do not think that multiplication of empty heads increases the value of the lot. It was found to be very disastrous to the British army, at one period, that Surgeons had to begin the study of anatomy on the field of battle, and just so do I believe it is very disastrous to any valuable public Institution, that it should be governed by men who have to learn all their duties after their appointment. No man who has received His Excellency's commission to any office whatever can be expected to consider himself unqualified for the discharge of the duties devolved upon him, and it would be most cruel towards him to expect that he should learn them from those he has been deputed to command. As to the introduction of "gentlemen belonging to the medical profession" into

the Hospital Trust, I know not what reply to make. One experienced, discrete, clear-headed, practical medical man, might be of great value on the Board, and two such men would be a treasure. But one dogmatical man always speaking *ex cathedra*, and assuming to be the oracle of medical opinion, would be a bore; two such would always be in conflict with each other, and would surely be laughed at by their associate Trustees.

DR. WORKMAN.

No. 19.—*Q.* Has there hitherto been any want of harmony between the Trustees and the Medical Staff, with regard to the discharge of their respective duties. If there has been explain in what it consisted, and its effect on the working of the institution?

*A.*—The Trustees have made rules and regulations for the Medical Officers which have been found impracticable. In this respect there has been a want of harmony.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M. D.

*A.*—The Medical Staff feel that they ought to be consulted before rules or orders were made, affecting the medical affairs of the Hospital.

W. R. BEAUMONT, M. D.

*A.*—On one occasion I had some slight difference of opinion, on account of a resolution which was passed by the Trustees, granting permission to members of the staff to deliver lectures in the Hospital, on cases taken from the wards, and charging students the sum of \$5.00 for attendance on such lectures, in addition to the \$8.00 already paid for all the classical advantages which the wards of the Hospital might afford.

DR. BERRYMAN, M. D.

*A.*—Some two or three years ago, the Medical men were degraded, in this way, that out door patients for whom they prescribed, would not be allowed to receive their medicines, till after going down into the city to hunt up some one of the Trustees, and obtain his authority for it, then on returning to the Hospital the medicine was obtainable. The Trustees had two reasons for this step. 1st, it was understood that one of the Medical staff would sometimes visit private patients and charge them for his visit, and give them an order on the Hospital for medicine. 2nd, that patients well able to pay for advice and medicine, were often prescribed for at the Hospital, and got their medicine free. The present Trustees have honestly endeavoured to do their duties to the institution, staggering from their very appointment under the weight of debt bequeathed to them by their guilty predecessors.

W. T. AIKENS.

*A.*—From the time I became a member of the trust in 1856, there never arose a question which could, in the remotest degree, create an antagonism between the Medical Staff and the Trustees.

MR. HENDERSON.

*A.*—There have been occasional misunderstandings, which I think might be prevented by the placing of one on the Trust.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

No. 20.—*Q.* State the effect which the permanent closing of the Hospital would have upon medical education in Toronto, and the number of medical students annually seeking advantages from attendance in its wards with the visiting physicians?

*A.*—The effect would be most disastrous. The students could but very poorly and imperfectly acquire a profession which can only be obtained by the positive observation of disease in its various stages, and see the method adopted for its treatment. The closing of the Hospital to these schools, that unless re-opened, students will be compelled to seek elsewhere for Hospital practice.

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq., *Trustee*.

A.—The permanent closing of the Hospital would send from Toronto to other cities at least 200 medical students. The students spend in the city between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year.

DR. HODDER.

A.—The permanent closing of the Toronto Hospital will not close our two medical schools, but it must result in the turning loose upon Her Majesty's sick subjects, annually, a large number of unfledged practitioners of medicine, who will enter on their terrible mission, very much as did those army surgeons in the Peninsular war, who first discovered the situation of a large artery by running the knife through it, and seeing the patient expire before they could arrest the hemorrhage. The number of medical students hitherto attending the Toronto Hospital, has been respectable, and I am convinced it would hereafter be very large, did the students but feel a rational assurance that both the money paid for their tickets, and the time bestowed by them in trying to obtain a fair return for their money, were not thrown away. As many students as can afford the augmented expenditure, and as place a proper value on Hospital clinical instruction, will, as a matter of course, in the event of the closure, or the non-reform of our Hospital, resort to other seats of medical education; but the number of these will be but too small. The majority will have to content themselves with what they can obtain nearest home; and, possessed of license to cure, they will have to acquire the knowledge of doing so by killing off a certain or uncertain proportion of their first patients—and how long they may continue in this track, it might be very difficult to forecast, for when experience is but the synonyma of petrified ignorance, it becomes a fearful weapon of destruction.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.

No. 21.—Q. What fees are charged to students by the Hospital authorities, who collect them, and how is the correctness of such collections returns ascertained?

A.—The fees paid are \$8 for six months; \$10 for \$12 months, and \$20 for a perpetual ticket. The fees are collected by the house surgeon. The correctness is ascertained by the names of the students being given in. The fees paid, and the ticket out.

DR. HODDER.

A.—The fees paid are \$8 for six months; \$10 for a year, and \$20 for a perpetual ticket, collected by the resident medical officer, account of them kept in a book, which is checked by the Secretary when the money is accounted for.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

#### PATIENTS.

No 1.—Q. State the average number of patients admitted to the Hospital during the 5 years prior to its being closed?

A.—About fifty-four (54.)

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—From 550 to 575.

JAS. ROWELL, M.D.

No. 2.—Q. What number of patients have received out-door relief during same period?

A.—From 3,000 to 3,500.

JAS. ROWELL, M.D.

A.—About 15,018, all residents of the City.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

No. 3.—Q. What proportion of the above have been Toronto patients, and what proportion County patients?

A.—The proportion has been Toronto, January, 1867, 53; County, January, 1867, 45.  
MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—Nearly equal numbers.  
MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—The exterior patients belong principally to the City; say one-half City and County.  
JAS. ROWELL, M.D.

No. 4.—Q. How are City and County patients respectively admitted into the Hospital, and how are they discharged?

A.—They are admitted precisely on the same footing and discharged alike, and go on the free list in numerical relation alike.

DR. BERRYMAN.

A.—Patients are admitted in Hospital by order of any Medical Officer, on the Rules being complied with, and discharged by the Medical Officer under whose care he has remained in the Institution, or by the House Surgeon, in case of any infraction of Rules.  
JAS. ROWELL, M.D.

A.—By the Medical Officer of the day, and discharged by the Medical Officer under whose care they were put.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—By order of the Visiting Physician of the week.

MR. SHEA, *Trustee*.

A.—When payment is required the Mayor of the City sends an order for admittance, and the Reeve for the County patients; they are admitted by the Visiting Medical Officer, and discharged by the Physician who takes charge of the patient. In all cases, whether admission be charged or not, the same rules guide the admission and discharge.  
MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—They are admitted and discharged under the same rules.

DR. NEWCOMBE.

A.—Latterly all have been admitted on payment in advance, or guarantee of payment, at the rate of 10s. 6d. a week, until it should be their turn to be on the free list, excepting cases of Accident and Small Pox, the latter of which should never be admitted at all, as it is sure to spread through the Hospital. Occasionally a patient is admitted to a private room, for which he pays \$5 00 a week to the Hospital.

DR. BEAUMONT.

No. 5.—Q. What is the average length of residence of Patients in the Hospital? Is there any difference in this respect between city and county patients?

A. The average of four years has been about 54 days. I think that as a general rule, owing to the Chronic character of the disease, county patients have remained longer in the Hospital than city patients.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A. County patients are longer resident in the Hospital. They generally are admitted for some disease, surgical or medical, of long standing, and, when restored to health, often leave the Hospital maimed or crippled, and so become permanent charges on the city. City patients supply the acute diseases, fevers, inflammations, &c., &c., and consequently do not require so long to be Hospital inmates.

DR. WRIGHT.

No. 6.—Q. What provision is made for incurable paupers and aged patients?

*A.*—There is no provision. A few stray cases from the city can be sometimes sent to the House of Industry.

DR. BERRYMAN.

*A.*—None in the Hospital inadmissible by rules. The House of Industry of small capacity and slender resources, is the only refuge for such people.

REV. E. BALDWIN.

*A.*—None, although a number of the patients came under that class, and these occupied beds which should have been occupied by persons suffering acute disease. The Trustees feel a great delicacy in insisting upon the discharge of such cases, while the medical men kept their names upon the books.

MR. MACDONALD, *Trustee.*

No. 7.—*Q.* What has been the average cost of each patient per day for the last five years, respectively, and how does this compare with similar Institutions?

*A.*—The average cost of each patient for the last five years, including food, medicines and Medical comforts, and salaries and wages, I estimate at about 32 cents per diem. I believe this is but little different from other Hospitals in the Province, but is materially less than the costs in the cities of the United States.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

*A.*—Average cost for food and liquors, has been in Toronto, twenty-two cents; in Montreal nineteen cents; this does not include, in either places, interest or debt, gas, fuel, coal and wood, servants' wages and incidental expenses.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee.*

No. 8.—*Q.* If the cost per patient has been in excess of other Institutions, state the causes and suggest how it may be diminished?

*A.*—I believe the cost is about 3½ or 4 cents per diem more than in Montreal; this can be accounted for by our Hospital being crowded during the six winter months, when diseases is more prevalent, frost bites and railroad accidents more numerous, and when the poor seek an asylum to avoid the hardships of the season. In Montreal the summer season sends a larger proportion of sick and accidents, mainly supplied by the shipping. It is well known that extra food and allowances are required for the sick, during the winter, which greatly increases the expense of the Hospital.

DR. HODDER.

*A.*—The cause of this excess is the immediate locality in which the building stands, it being malarial, entailing necessarily larger quantities of beef and beef tea and quinine, hereafter, I believe that this will lessen by means of the improved ventilation of the building. In comparing the average cost with that of Montreal, it should be borne in mind, that in Toronto that the greatest average is during the winter when everything is excessive in price, whereas in Montreal the greatest average is in the summer time. Moreover, we must also consider the extra cost of maintaining such a large Institution with such a small average of patients.

DR. BERRYMAN.

*A.*—The average cost per patient in the Toronto Hospital, is larger than it might be on account of the long periods that many of the patients remain in the Hospital. We are informed that patients with diseases of the eyes, occupy a large number of the beds, and that many of these patients remain in the Institution for periods varying from six to fifteen months. These cases should not be admitted to the General Hospital. They receive very little benefit from the confinement in the Hospital, and occupy beds for cases of accidents and acute diseases.

DR. GREEN.

A.—The Medical officers are not likely to know the cause they can order nothing expensive in the way of diet, such as poultry, fish, eggs, or the best of butcher's meat or brandy, all of which patients often need more than medicines.

DR. BEAUMONT.

No. 9.—Q. Are patients charged fees for admission under any circumstances? If so, state who has been hitherto responsible for the collection of such fees, and what checks and audit the accounts of such collector have been subjected to.

A.—No fee taken by the Hospital from patients. There are private wards set apart for the reception of private patients, who are charged for the use of the room only, but make choice of their physician from the staff, and arrange with him for attendance or operation as the case may be. The Hospital charge is collected by the House Surgeon, and accounted for in the usual manner.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary*.

A.—Persons that are able to pay take private rooms. The amount collected by the Steward and paid to the Treasurer, Mr. Brent, and comes into the general audit. No fees charged for sixty patients who are on the free list, all that are admitted over that pay thirty cents per day until they drop down to the free list.

MR. STERLING, *Trustee*.

A.—There are two classes of pay patients, those who go into private wards and pay the Hospital \$5 a week, and those of the poorer class who are admitted into the general wards upon payment of thirty cents per day, collected by the Steward.

DR. HODDER.

No. 10.—Q. Is it desirable in future to receive pay patients, assuming that provision be otherwise made for the free relief of the sick poor?

A.—Private wards should be provided, when persons without a home could be taken in and treated, paying the Hospital and medical man for his services.

DR. WRIGHT.

A.—Many are able to pay thirty cents a day and willing to do so for the care and nursing and attendance they get, while some rich people from the country prefer the Hospital and would readily pay their medical attendant in addition.

DR. HODDER.

A.—The Institution in its Board management and Medical staff should so command the confidence of the country that patients would come to it with confidence and in numbers, expecting to receive the very best advice and treatment which in the management of difficult cases would be absolutely necessary.

MR. MACDONALD, *Trustee*.

A.—It is very desirable, as patients in good circumstances at times comes from the country to undergo important operations, and they are usually much better off in the Hospital than in the boarding houses or hotels.

DR. BEAUMONT.

No. 11.—Q. What number of Patients can the Hospital accommodate, having due regard for proper classification?

A.—I should think about 200, if no smallpox cases are admitted, so as to leave the upper floor for ordinary cases.

DR. BEAUMONT.

A.—From 150 to 200, but the corporation should be compelled to provide a separate building for small pox cases, and highly contagious and malignant fevers. The corpora-

tion pay two health officers for doing very little, and it should be part of the duty of these medical officers to attend to such cases. No small pox cases should ever be admitted into a general Hospital.

DR. HODDER.

No. 12.—*Q.* State your opinion as to the number of free indoor patients to be provided for, to meet the wants of the city and country?

*A.*—I think it would be wise to provide for at least 100.

MR. BRENT, *Secretary.*

*A.*—One hundred and fifty, including chronic cases only fit for an Hospital for incurables.

DR. NEWCOMBE.

*A.*—I have the authority of the medical officer of the Corporation who attended the sick poor since the Hospital was closed, that forty beds would meet all the wants of the city, unless in case of an epidemic.

MR. W. HENDERSON, *Trustee.*

*A.*—If the Hospital had 150 beds, I am persuaded that they could always be filled with such cases as are suited to an Hospital, and during seasons of sickness probably 200 would be required. The proportion would probably be three city to two country.

DR. HODDER



## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th January, 1868, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will cause to be laid before the House a statement shewing amounts received by each Registrar in Ontario for each year for which returns on oath shall have been made, up to the date of the statement, and the dates of such Returns, and the names and Counties of the Registrars, if any, who have not made returns, under oath in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf; and also, of any reports presented by the Inspector of Registry offices.

By command.

M. C. CAMERON,

*Secretary.*

30th January, 1868.



TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE  
OF ONTARIO, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In presenting to your Excellency this the first report upon the Registry offices of this Province, I deem it my duty to refer to the matters calling for observation in the order in which they are mentioned in that portion of the Registry Act which defines the duty of the Inspector, and after they are disposed of to offer such observations as experience may justify, with such suggestions as I deem necessary.

The 82nd Section of the Registry Act defines the duties of the Inspector in the following terms, viz: "To make a personal inspection of the building in which each office is kept, and of the books, deeds, memorials, and other instruments in each Registry office, to see that the proper books have been and are provided, that they are in good order and condition, that the proper entries and registrations have been made therein in a proper manner, and in due and proper form and order; that the indices are properly kept, and that all the memorials and other instruments are duly endorsed, and certified and preserved; to ascertain that the office is kept duly open at and for the proper times, and that it is at all times duly attended to by the Registrar or his Deputy; to settle on some uniform device for the official seals, and to see that the Registrars supply themselves therewith; to inspect the abstract and alphabetical indices when any such have been kept before this Act shall come into force, and to determine whether the same have or have not been substantially and sufficiently kept, in accordance with the requirements of Section twenty-eight of this Act, and, if so, to settle the amount of fees chargeable therefor, and to certify the same. Also, to inspect all new abstract and alphabetical indices, and to certify the same chargeable therefor under this Act. And it shall also be his duty to ascertain whether the proper plans required by this Act have been filed in the several Registry offices, and when necessary to enforce the provisions of the Law in that respect; and also to report upon any vacancies by death or otherwise in the offices of Registrar and Deputy Registrar; and he shall inform the Registrar how and in what manner he shall do any particular act, or amend or correct whatever he may find amiss; and he shall also ascertain the sufficiency or insufficiency of the sureties for the Registrar and whether they are living or dead, and he shall report upon all such matters as expeditiously as may be to the Governor for his information and decision." Other portions of the Act impose further duties upon the Inspector which will be referred to hereafter.

REGISTRY OFFICES.

In reference to the first part of the duties therein imposed upon me, viz.: to make a personal inspection of the buildings in which the Registry Offices are kept, I may be permitted to quote from the Act the provision in section 6 having a direct reference to this important subject:—"For the safe keeping of all books, memorials, duplicates and other instruments of whatever description and plans belonging to the Office of the Registrar, the council of each and every county where, when this Act takes effect or at any time thereafter, there are no safe and proper fire-proof offices and vaults provided by such council, or where thereafter any Registry Office may be established, shall provide, furnish and maintain a fire-proof Registry Office, fire-proof vaulted upon a plan and on a site to be approved by the Governor in Council; and shall thereafter keep the same furnished and in good repair."

I have made a personal inspection of every such building in the Province, the results of such inspection were communicated from time to time to the Provincial Secretary in separate reports upon each of the following offices, viz. :—

1. West Northumberland; 2. East Durham; 3. City of Toronto; 4. County of Grey; 5. County of Huron; 6. County of Essex; 7. County of Prince Edward; 8. County of Hastings; 9. Counties of Lennox and Addington; 10. County of Frontenac; 11. County of South Lanark; 12. North Lanark; 13. County of Renfrew; 14. County Carleton; 15. City of Ottawa; 16. County of Russell; 17. County of Prescott; 18. County of

Glengarry; 19. County of Stormont; 20. County of Dundas; 21. County of Grenville; 22. City of London; 23. County of Middlesex; 24. County of Elgin; 25. County of Norfolk; 26. County of Haldimand; 27. County of Lincoln; 28. County of Wentworth; 29. County of Halton; 30. West Durham; 31. County of Peterborough; 32. County of Victoria; 33. County of Leeds; 34. County of Oxford; 35. City of Kingston; 36. East Riding of Northumberland.

I may be permitted to refer to those communications as forming part of this Report, and as explaining more fully the objections and deficiencies which I found to exist. I may remark that in no instance have I found any desire to provide for the preservation of the contents of Registry Offices, from any other damage, than that arising from fire. The idea does not seem to have ever been entertained, that the recent change in the Registry Laws had made these Offices, in fact Depositories, of the Title Deeds of the whole population as well as Registry Offices, as formerly, they were, and that it is now necessary to provide against destruction of the contents of the Registry Offices, by moisture, dampness, fraud and other causes as by fire. The public mind has not been awakened to the alarming fact, that the destruction of a single Registry Office, may not only work incalculable injury to the inhabitants of the locality in which it may be situate, but, that parties residing at a distance, possibly, entirely dependent upon the investment made upon securities, therein deposited, may be seriously injured, if not entirely ruined thereby; nor has the public been led to consider that to facilitate and increase the influx of capital, from a distance for investment upon the security of real estate, it is necessary that so far as can possibly be effected, transactions affecting real estate shall be secure against danger and accident of every kind. These considerations, with others, have greatly weighed with me, and doubtless in some cases considerable dissatisfaction will for a time prevail, that in the discharge of my duty I have felt it necessary to be so particular and exacting on these points. I would almost venture to assert, that there are not two Registry Offices in the Province which are secure against Burglars, and some as will be seen, are neither secure against fire or water, very few secure against damp and moisture, as an evidence of the necessity for the office being made secure. I mention the fact of the Registry Office for Essex having been entered and many documents removed from it, and attempted to be destroyed, other offices have also been entered by parties with criminal intentions. The Offices for the South Riding of the County of York, at the City of Toronto, at Sarnia, Stratford, Newmarket, Brantford, Fonthill, Berlin, Guelph, Brampton, Chatham and Barrie, are in a comparatively satisfactory state, but in a short time, most, if not all of these will require improvements. One and all they require to be made more secure than they are at present against force and fraud.

The offices at Walkerton and Whitby, not specially reported on, are kept in the same building as the Court House, &c., and are in that and other respects not satisfactorily situated. I did not inspect the Office at Sault St. Marie as it has only recently been established, and no good purpose would be served by so doing.

I received instructions soon after my appointment, to inspect the office prepared for the Registry office, at St. Catharines, but I was unable to report favorable upon it. In consequence of that Report, the Registry is still kept at Niagara, no satisfactory office having as yet been provided at St. Catharines. This is much to be regretted as the public are thereby exposed to great inconvenience for which there is no remedy till the new office is provided.

I was also instructed to inspect the Registry office at Sandwich, in view of a petition forwarded by the leading inhabitants of Windsor and vicinity, for the removal of the Registry office to that place. In fulfilling my instructions, I felt it my duty to call attention to the new principal sought to be introduced in the removal of the Registry office from the County Town, and I have since learned that the removal was not sanctioned, although all parties interested admitted the change would be for the public convenience.

#### BOOKS, &c.

I find that in all the offices, proper and very excellent books have been provided. Very many have been obtained from the same party, and, of course, where conformity is so desirable, this has been thus secured. In some Counties proper covers for the protection of the books while in use have been provided, in others the authorities have refused to

furnish them, and, as a consequence, the books in the offices were such a protection is provided are in a much better state than in those where they have been refused. The Statute confers no power upon me to compel the Municipal authorities to furnish these covers.

In those cases, also, where I have in my separate reports stated that the offices are moist and damp, of course the books and other instruments are not now in a satisfactory state, and will daily become worse until proper offices are provided.

### ENTRIES AND REGISTRATION.

In the County of Hastings, during the incumbency of a former Registrar, a large number of memorials, about 3,000, were not entered in the Registry Books. Subsequently an Act was passed authorising parties interested to have their titles entered upon production of the deed, and many persons have availed themselves of its provisions. A large number, however, still remain unregistered, and I have no authority to cause them to be entered on the books. As a consequence of their want of registration, these documents are constantly handled and are becoming worn. Unless some provision be made by Act of Parliament to admit of their entry in the books, it will not be long before these documents will be entirely destroyed.

In some of the offices, on my first visit, I found inattention as to the care of the books and instruments, &c., but on my more recent visit I find that a change has been effected, and every attention is now paid by all the Registrars to the proper arranging, keeping in order, and taking good care of all the contents of their offices.

I have carefully examined the entries and registrations in the Registry Books, and where I have found omissions or errors have made the proper corrections. In one Registry office, as I was informed, a former Deputy Registrar had the entire management for a time, of the Registry office, and during that time, in addition to his employment as Deputy Registrar, carried on the business of a broker—buying and selling Mortgages—accompanying the instruments with abstract of titles certified by himself, and the certificates of Registration on the Mortgages also endorsed and signed by himself. After a time he absconded, and the holders of the Mortgages then found that not only were the abstract of titles and the certificates of registration false, but the Mortgages on which they had invested their capital through his agency, were forgeries. *A strict and careful inspection* will doubtless be useful in preventing similar practices in future.

### INDICES.

The indices in many of the offices have been completed, in most of them in a creditable manner, but I regret to be obliged to state that in some of the offices the work has not been done in a manner to meet my wishes, or as it should have been in the case of such important public documents. In several of the offices the work has been and is kept back through the neglect of parties to register proper plans of sub-divisions of their properties.

### PLANS.

The law is very defective in regard to the deposit of plans. Authority is given to the Inspector to enforce the provisions of the law, but in a country changing and improving as this Province has been, and doubtless will be, no single person can discharge this duty effectually. The Inspector can only depend upon the Registrar for information as to what properties have been subdivided, and upon such information he must act. In very many cases the Registrar only becomes aware of the fact of such subdivision when a conveyance is produced to him for registration. His duty being to refuse the Instrument. He does so. The offending party who has sold the land and got the money, suffers no injury by this refusal, but the unfortunate purchaser or mortgagee may suffer through the neglect of the party in not lodging the plan, by the loss of his purchase or investment.

The Township of Longueil in the County of Prescott, never was surveyed, nor is there any plan or record in the Crown Land Department. Great difficulty is experienced by

the Registrar in dealing with conveyances of lands in this Township, and I can see no remedy for the evil except through Legislative enactment.

I have ascertained by enquiry from the Registrars, as before stated, whether proper plans required by the Act have been filed. In hardly a single instance has this been done, I did not consider that I would be discharging my duty considerably if I immediately instituted legal proceedings against parties in default. When plans have not been filed I have requested the Registrars to apply to the parties for them, and in case of neglect or refusal to notify me to this fact in order that I may institute proceedings to enforce the provisions of the law. In several cases I have been compelled to forward notices for service upon defaulters, and will necessarily institute prosecutions if they continue in default.

I only received my appointment late in the autumn of last year, and consequently have had to examine the Memorials and other instruments for a considerable period before my appointment. The 78th Section of the Registry Act declares: "That no registration of any deed or other instrument heretofore made shall be deemed or adjudged void by reason of the name or names, residence or residences, addition or additions, of the witnesses to such deed or instrument being improperly given or described in the registered memorial thereof, or being in part or altogether omitted from such memorial or by reason of any clerical error or omission of a formal or technical character therein," and consequently I did not deem it necessary to inspect with particularity as to matters of form, the instruments registered previous to the passing of that Act. I have, however, examined carefully and corrected the certificates and entries of Registry of deeds and instruments registered since that Act came into force, and not effected by that provision, and where I have discovered errors or omissions, I have made the necessary corrections. In the best managed offices—those in fact which are considered as models in everything connected with Registry matters; by a patient and careful inspection and examination I have discovered errors and omissions which the Registrars themselves were unable at all to account for, and which, if not discovered through an inspection, and corrected, might, and naturally would, have led to trouble, litigation and loss to the Registrars and the parties interested. In no single instance have I found an office entirely free from errors; but in only one or two instances have they arisen from culpable neglect. The importance to the public of having matters of registration correctly carried out, is best explained in the words of Section 62 of the Registry Act: "After any grant from the Crown of lands in Upper Canada, and Letters Patent issued therefor, every instrument affecting the lands or any part thereof comprised in such grant, shall be *adjudged fraudulent and void* against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such instrument is registered *in the manner herein directed*, before the registering of the instrument under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee may claim."

The importance to the Registrars of a strict compliance with the law is best shewn by citing 16th section of the Act: "If the Registrar in any manner misconducts himself in his office or neglects to perform his duty in every respect, as requested of him by this Act; or commits, or suffers to be committed, any undue or fraudulent practice in the execution thereof, then *such Registrar may, at the discretion of the Governor in council, be dismissed*; and he shall be, moreover, with his sureties so far as their covenant extends, be liable to pay all damages with full costs of suit to any persons injured thereby, &c."

I may state that in the discharge of this part of my duty, I have examined carefully the registration of *hundreds of thousands* of instruments, which have been registered since the existing law was passed, and I do not hesitate to assert that through the corrections I have made, and the services I have thus rendered, much litigation and difficulty will be prevented in the future. I have also informed the Registrars that in any matters arising in the discharge of their duties, in which they may feel at a loss as to the proper course to be pursued, I shall at all times, upon application by letter, give them the benefit of my opinion and direction how to proceed. This involves considerable expense, for which no provision is made in the law, but which I am quite willing to meet when called upon.

#### OFFICE HOURS OBSERVED.

I have in all cases, ascertained by enquiry, that the Registry Offices have been, and are, kept open at and for the proper times, and that they have been, and are duly attended to

by the Registrar and his Deputy. In one or two instances I have thought it prudent to suggest, to the Registrar, that his own attendance at the office was a matter of necessity and must be enforced.

#### OFFICIAL SEAL.

I have fixed upon a uniform device for the Official Seals, and the Registrars are providing themselves therewith, as fast as they can be procured. An Impression of the Seal for the Peterboro' Registry Office. I submit herewith.

#### ABSTRACT AND ALPHABETICAL INDICES.

I have inspected the alphabetical and abstract indices, and where required have certified the amount of fees chargeable therefor. In nearly all the Counties these fees have been paid without requiring the Inspector's certificate.

I think it well to mention the fact, that the provision which limits the amount to be paid to the Registrar for preparing the abstract indices at two thousand dollars, is found to work unequally, and in several counties most unjustly. In some Registry Offices the number of entries corresponds so nearly with the number (twenty thousand) which formed the basis upon which the allowance was fixed, that no serious injustice was done, but in others numbers vary from thirty to about ninety thousand. In such cases the Registrars have been obliged to perform a much greater quantity of work than was contemplated, when the Act was passed. In one instance the County Council felt so satisfied that the amount limited by the statute was insufficient to remunerate the Registrar for his services that in defiance of the Act they paid him for the work extra, performed by him. I need hardly suggest that Legislative sanction should be given to this payment, and relief, in cases where the law has been found to work injustice.

#### DIRECTIONS AS TO MODE OF REGISTRY, &c.

I have adopted from the statute a uniform system for the guidance of Registrars in the transaction of their business. In no two offices have the duties been performed in the same manner. Each Registrar had acted upon his own view of the law, and as a necessary consequence many of them have been led into serious error. As an instance, I may mention that section 58 of the Registry Act contains the provision for entering discharges of Mortgage, and the words to be used are given thus:—

“ See Certificate purporting to be a discharge, signed by \_\_\_\_\_ and see Registry number \_\_\_\_\_ of such Certificate \_\_\_\_\_ book \_\_\_\_\_ .”

\*In one County the Registrar, (one of the most active in framing and obtaining the passage of the late Registry Act,) when recently I inspected his Office, admitted that he had never noticed this provision, and consequently had entirely omitted to fulfil it; and the others, with but one exception, have neglected to use the words as given in the Act. In the future they will uniformly follow the words of the Statute.

I have, wherever I have found the work performed by incompetent, careless, or inefficient persons, impressed upon the Registrars the necessity of greater care, attention and efficiency in the performance of this portion of the duties of their offices. I have found where bad and slovenly writing has been permitted, that it is extremely difficult to work a reformation at a single visit. Some Registrars seem to think (I am happy to state they are the exception) that any kind of writing is good enough in a Registry Office; others, and they are the great majority, entertain a very different and correct opinion of their duty, and in many there is nothing to desire in this respect. The Act gives no authority to the Inspector to compel the Registrar, in case of bad and improper writing, to procure a new book and complete it at his own expense. I have no doubt a provision to that effect would work a salutary change in the mode of discharging this part of their duty.

#### SURETIES.

I had deemed it my duty under section 10, sub-section a, of the Registry Act, which provides “ That the Registrar, whether appointed before or after the passing of this Act,

may at any time be required by the Inspector to execute a new recognizance and covenants in the form, and furnish other sureties as may be deemed expedient," and for the sake of uniformity and public convenience, to require all the Registrars, without exception, to execute new bonds and covenants under the Act. But a communication from the Office of the Attorney-General informed me "That unless a case should arise where it was manifestly necessary for the public interest that new security should be required, it was deemed unjust to make the late Act apply retrospectively, and that therefore in the case of Registrars holding office at the date of that Act, the demand for new bonds and covenants should not be pressed." And accordingly I desisted from that course. I found in fourteen instances, however, the securities unsatisfactory, and in these cases I felt it my duty to notify the Registrars to furnish new securities in accordance with the Statute, which I have reason to believe has since been done.

In making this Report I have deemed it unsafe in the interest of parties whose titles have been effected by the corrections I have made, to refer to them with greater particularity for fear advantage might be attempted to be taken of the imperfections and errors which I found to exist. I have, however, been careful to keep a full and accurate record in all such cases, for the information of parties entitled thereto.

The present Registry Law, so far as I have been able to form an opinion, is likely to realize the most sanguine expectation of its promoters, and with such amendments as may from time to time be found necessary, it will unquestionably prove of the greatest value to the people of this Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETERBOROUGH, 31st Dec., 1867.

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#### LETTER ADVISING SITE FOR REGISTRY OFFICE FOR WEST RIDING NORTHUMBERLAND.

I have been requested by the Warden of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham to submit for the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the proposed site for a Registry office for the West Riding of Northumberland. The site selected is very near the corner of King and Division streets, in the Town of Cobourg, (where the Albion hotel formerly stood,) on the north side of King Street. The lot is sufficiently large to permit of the entire isolation of the proposed office, and is the most eligible in all respects of any lots open for sale in the town, the price agreed upon is moderate, and I respectfully recommend that the site proposed should be approved by His Excellency.

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#### PETERBOROUGH.

This office is near the Court-house in the town of Peterborough, and inconvenience is suffered in winter time by parties having business to transact thereat. It is sometimes very difficult to reach it. The office is in size 30 x 20 feet without, is vaulted throughout and moderately well built; a small vault has been attached to it 5-3 x 14 feet within. The county is a very large one, and there is a great accumulation of books, plans and instruments. For many of the books there are now no shelves, and there is no room to keep the plans in the vault. There are outside shutters of iron to the doors and windows, but no iron gratings to the windows. The provisions for fastening the shutters are very defective. The lock to the single vault door is of an inferior description, and the whole office is far from safe or sufficient in size. It is as badly planned as it is possible to conceive, and far too small for the wants of the public. I directed the Registrar to prepare alphabetical indices under Section 29 of the Registry Act, but he at once declared, what was only too apparent, that there was no place to keep the books required for the purpose.



I have little doubt that it would be less expensive to erect a new than to improve the present office, although I think it possible to make the present office, with an addition, sufficient for some years.

I respectfully submit the facts for His Excellency's information and decision.

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#### NORTHUMBERLAND—EAST RIDING.

This office is at the Village of Colborne, and is in size 20 x 18 without. The vault 9 x 12. There are no shutters of any kind to the windows, nor gratings. It is a temporary and very poor office, far from safe against fire or burglars. There is no room for the transaction of the public business, and the County authorities should be required to comply with the law and make the office sufficient and secure.

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#### WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

I have inspected a second time the office for West Northumberland.

I had the honor some time since to submit for approval, plans for a proposed Registry office for West Northumberland, but sanction has not as yet been communicated to me.

The office at present is in a very dangerous state, the brick filling around the stove is nearly all gone, and the heat from the stove may at any moment set fire to the lathing. I may, therefore, be excused for again calling attention to this matter.

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#### DURHAM.—EAST RIDING.

This Registry Office is kept in part of a three story block of brick buildings, the adjoining part is occupied for a Custom office and the upper part is occupied for family residences.

The vault 7 x 9 feet is mid way between the street and the rear of the building and is entirely unfit and insufficient for the purposes for which it was constructed. In the event of fire, I have no doubt from its position and the intense heat which would be caused by so large buildings, the whole contents of the vault would be destroyed.

There seem to be a great disinclination on the part of many of the municipal authorities to furnish the necessary Registry Offices, which could not exist if they would only reflect that the titles to their own and every others property, is imperilled, and that it is a matter of no importance to the Registrars, personally, whether the titles deeds deposited in these Offices are safely or unsafely kept.

In this instance, I believe, the County Council purchased the building in question from the former Registrar, and are naturally anxiously renting such portions as can be rented, to obtain some return from the investment. I would respectfully suggest, that they should be required to clear the building of all its present occupants except the Registrar until a new and suitable office under the Statute is provided and that no time should be lost in so doing.

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#### TORONTO.

On my first visit in February last, I was informed by the Registrar that the city authorities intended to erect a suitable office as soon as the weather would permit, and in the month of May, in consequence of communications received from the City Clerk, I had

an interview with the Mayor and other gentlemen members of the City Council, and furnished them with plans for a new Registry office. At this interview I was given to understand that a suitable office would be erected, without any unnecessary delay, but I now find that the building has not been even commenced.

The books and instruments are now kept in a small vault off the Registry office, which is situate on Dorset street, far away from the business part of the city. The vault is damp, by no means fireproof, and is so small that the contents are daily receiving injury.

If some steps are not immediately taken to remedy the evils to which I have referred, I fear the most disastrous consequences to parties whose title deeds and records are constantly in danger of destruction.

I learn from the Registrar that a suitable site for a new Registry office has recently been purchased, and I therefore venture the hope that a communication from you on the subject will produce the necessary action by the city authorities.

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#### GREY.

The Registry Office is kept in two small rooms in the same building as the Gaol and Court room. There are two small vaults entirely unfit for the purpose, merely covered above or arched with flags, and by no means fire-proof. There are over fifty new books now being prepared under the Registry law, which are necessarily kept in the two rooms, the vaults being quite filled with other books and registered instruments.) These have wooden doors and the windows are without shutters, indeed the offices have none of the essentials provided for in the 6th section of the Registry Act, and in the event of fire the whole contents will be destroyed.

I would respectfully recommend immediate communication with the Warden on the subject.

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#### DURHAM—WEST RIDING.

This office is conveniently situated, and was recently erected by the County Council in conjunction with the Registrar. There is a vault well built, and if the building were isolated I would think it fire-proof; as it is, with a large brick building adjoining it, I do not feel satisfied that it is so. The vault is not burglar proof—fastened with a common lock, and the office is not vaulted nor fire-proof. It is two stories high and the doors and windows are fastened in the ordinary way, without grates or shutters of any kind.

The Registrar is a practising solicitor and carries on his professional business in the same office.

There is sufficient ground in the rear for the erection of a sufficient vault, and I think it would be a safer course to require the County authorities to construct one, than to permit the office to remain in its present state. The present office can easily be vaulted, and the whole made safe at a moderate expense.

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#### HURON.

The Registry Office is kept in a room in the same building with the other public offices and Court House, but is as far from a proper Registry Office as it is possible to conceive. There is a wooden door to the room, the walls are of lath and plaster, and the Registrar

informed me that one adjoining room, which was formerly occupied by the Registrar in connection with his office, was, during the threatened Fenian invasion, occupied by the troops, and a large quantity of gunpowder kept there in store.

The vault is about 5 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  9 feet, and any interested party would find little difficulty in gaining admission into it. In case of fire the destruction of books and documents is inevitable.

I had an interview with the Warden, Mr. Gibbins, on the subject, who informed me that the erection of a new and sufficient office had for a considerable length of time been under the consideration of the County Council, and I have no doubt that a communication to him on the subject will produce the requisite action by the authorities.

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### LANARK—NORTH RIDING.

The building is of stone, well built, but only 30  $\times$  20, without every part, but the vault is not fireproof nor vaulted. On the east side there are no windows, and, consequently, much of the space which would otherwise be of use is not available. The fastenings of the shutters to the vault are insecure. The doors are insufficient, and with a common lock afford no protection against fire or burglars. I would respectfully recommend that the Municipal authorities should at once be required to furnish iron grating for the windows, with proper iron shutters outside, and fastenings for the outside door as well; that proper vault doors, with improved locks, should be furnished, and the office made in every respect secure. The Registrar complains, and justly, that he is much cramped for want of room, and the time is not far distant when a vault of dimension almost equal in size to the present building will be required, but at this late season of the year little more can be done than to make the present office secure in the particulars above mentioned.

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### RENFREW.

The office is in the Court-house building, is 16  $\times$  16, vault 5  $\times$  16 included. The vault is dark, damp and insufficient, without ventilation. The books, documents and plans are becoming decomposed from dampness, and unless means are immediately taken to remedy the evils, the whole will be destroyed. I would respectfully recommend that the authorities should be required to make the necessary alterations to remedy the evils to which I have referred, and at the commencement of next year should be required to erect a suitable Registry office in conformity with the statute.

I may remark that one of the plans filed in the office has become in a great part decomposed from the moisture in the vault, and that the state of the office is such as in a great measure to destroy the health of persons working therein.

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### CITY OF OTTAWA.

The office is situate in as good a position as could be selected so far as convenience is concerned. It is, however, in a position which, despite the certificates furnished to the civil authorities by several C. Engineers, I believe would in case of fire lead to the destruction of all its contents. The vault is very small and is full of books and papers; there is no space for the maps or plans, which in consequence are left lying on the floor of the vault. I would respectfully recommend that the City authorities should at once be

notified that the office is not in accordance with the Statute, and that they will be required to provide an office under the provisions of the sixth section of the Registry Act.

#### STORMONT.

On making inspection of the Registry Office for the County of Stormont, I find it quite insufficient for the accommodation of the Public, and the safe keeping of the books and documents.

The vault is not fire proof, is only 4 x 13 feet in size, the doors are of an old and useless description, the lock has already been forced, and a similar result may occur again at any moment followed by destruction of the contents of the office.

The number of the documents and Books is so great that it is almost impossible to place them in the vault, and it is most unfair to the public to continue the office in its present state.

I can only, in this case, recommend that the county authorities should be required to provide a new and suitable Office, in accordance with the Statute.

#### FRONTENAC.

The Registry office for the County of Frontenac is kept in a room in the Court-House. It is insufficiently lighted, there being only one window in the room, which is 18 x 20. A room which was intended for the working room of the office, and which is well lighted, was taken and is now used for the County Judge's Chambers, so that there is neither sufficient light nor accommodation in the office. The vault is small, but might answer for some time to come, but I entertain very strong doubts as to its being fireproof, and it is anything but safe from attacks by parties having the desire or object to destroy the documents. I would respectfully recommend that the County authorities should be required to provide a Registry office in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

#### MIDDLESEX.

The office has been in use since 1865 in apartments provided expressly for the purpose, but not in a building entirely occupied for that purpose. The other parts in the building are occupied for public offices, County Council Chambers, &c. The requirements as to fire-proof offices, fire-proof vaulted, have not been kept in view by the County authorities, and I make this report in order to escape censure in the event of the building being destroyed by fire, in which event I have no doubt the destruction of the contents of the Registry Office would result.

#### CITY OF LONDON.

The office is kept in a room in the Town hall which is occupied for various purposes. There was only one apartment which the Registrar has divided by a board screen for the accommodation of the public; the size of the whole room 12 x 20. The windows have

no outside protection whatever. The locks or fastenings of the doors merely keep them closed. The room is neither arched nor in any respect fire-proof. The vault is  $8 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ , as nearly as may be. The doors and locks afford little security. It is half arched, and the destruction of the building by fire will undoubtedly entail the destruction of all the instruments and books. I would respectfully suggest that immediate action should be taken to insure the erection of an office in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

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ELGIN.

I find it kept in a part of the Court House buildings. The vault is in size sufficient for present purposes, but in a very short time further provision will have to be made; the doors are, however, at present merely of sheet iron and would afford no protection against attempts by parties desirous of obtaining admission. The windows are sufficiently protected by iron grates, but no outside iron shutters have been provided. I fear in case of fire the vault would not protect the contents. The Registry room is an ordinary one, and as to it the requirements of the Statute have been entirely overlooked.

The Registrar has been in correspondence with the County authorities on the subject. A copy of his communication I respectfully submit herewith, and I respectfully suggest that a suitable office in accordance with the provisions of the Statute should be immediately provided.

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LETTER TO COUNTY COUNCIL, ELGIN.

(COPY.)

“REGISTRY OFFICE, COUNTY OF ELGIN,

“St. THOMAS, 13th November, 1866.

“*To the Warden and Councillors of the County of Elgin in Session assembled.*

“GENTLEMEN.—I think it proper to direct your attention to the Registry Act, wherein it reads ‘That for the safe keeping of all books, memorials, duplicates and other instruments of whatever description, and plans belonging to the office, the office should be fire-proof as well as the vault.’

“The present office is not what I call fire-proof, although the vault is as nearly fire-proof as a vault can be that is part of a large building like the Elgin Court House and Gaol, having so many apartments, stoves and occupants all under one roof.

“I would, therefore, again respectfully suggest that you appoint a Committee to examine the office and vault to satisfy yourselves as to whether or not you consider the same satisfactory and safe, as in the event of a fire I desire to be in the position of being able to say that I had directed your attention to the Registry Act of 1865. Also to the fact that the office is not fire-proof, neither is the vault as secure from the danger of fire as it would be if in an isolated building, as in the Counties of Lambton, Brant, Waterloo and others.

“I have the honor to be, gentleman,

“Your obedient servant,

“Signed,

“J. MCKAY, Registrar, Elgin.”

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HALTON.

The office is situate near the Court House, and is  $25 \times 25$  feet without, and is well and substantially built, the back windows are protected by wooden shutters covered with sheet iron, and the fastenings are anything but secure. The front door which is of iron, I found

could not be locked for want of a key, the only protection in front, therefore, to the contents of the Registry Office is a common panel wooden door, with a very common lock. The window frames of the front part are of wood, with wooden shutters within, insecurely fastened, the floor of this in part is also of wood, and I should not be surprised to hear at any time of the destruction of the office and its contents. An additional vaulted room, with improved iron doors, iron grated windows with iron shutters, and a composition floor would make a complete and satisfactory office under the statute.

I would respectfully submit, that immediate steps should be taken to have these improvements effected.

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#### CARLETON.

The Registry office for the County of Carleton, at the City of Ottawa, is in some respects defective. The outside shutters are of wood, the front door and windows are insecurely fastened, and the office is not fire proof. A small outlay will render it secure, and I would respectfully recommend that the county authorities should be required to make the necessary improvements forthwith.

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#### RUSSELL.

This office is situate at Duncansville, about twenty-seven miles from the City of Ottawa, and is far from what the statute contemplates as can well be conceived. The business, however, is so small, and the probability of the County being set apart from the County of Prescott, and the new county town not having been decided upon, makes it impossible for me to recommend anything further than that the County authorities should be required to make the present office secure.

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#### PRESCOTT.

The office is in the Court House building, and the vault 6 x 7 feet furnished with an old fashioned door and lock, insecure. The necessity for an office in accordance with the Statute is beyond question, and I would respectfully recommend, that the proper authorities should be required to provide such an office, without delay.

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#### LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

The office is situate in the Town of Napanee, and in a convenient position for the public, but further than this nothing can be said in its favor. There are no shutters on the windows. The upper sashes are kept in place by a nail driven underneath on the outside. The front door is fastened by a common lock, and the staple into which the bolt slips is held merely by screws; The side door is half of glass; the window and door frames are of wood; floor laid on wooden joists; roof covered with shingles, and the building neither proof against fire or burglars.

The authorities should be required to furnish a fire-proof office, fire-proof vaulted, without delay.

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 OXFORD.

The office is sufficiently large, but is in some respects defective. There are no iron gratings to the windows. The window shutters are thin, and the locks are insufficient. The public are admitted into the vault where the Books and documents are kept, a practice most objectionable, and in view of this fact, and for the public convenience, I beg to submit, herewith, a sketch of alterations which I propose, and which I would respectfully recommend for adoption of His Excellency.

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 GRENVILLE.

The office is situate in a convenient position for the public, and is well and substantially built, it is, however, too small and in some respects defective. The outside vault door is of wood, and the locks are insufficient; the outside shutters are not securely fastened. The County Council owns sufficient land adjoining the building on the west to permit of and additional fire-proof vaulted office being built and attached to the present office, with this addition and other alterations, viz., the wooden vault door to be removed and a fire-proof iron door substituted, with satisfactory locks, the shutters securely fastened, the office would be sufficient for the public accommodation, and the safe keeping of the books and documents.

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 CITY OF KINGSTON.

The office is situate in the City Buildings. The vault is damp and quite too small; the vault door is not secure. The locks and fastenings are insufficient. The apartments used for office are large enough for public purposes, but in this, as in all other cases where no separate isolated office has been provided, as required by the Statute, I would respectfully recommend that the authorities should be required to comply therewith, by the erection of fire-proof office, fire-proof vaulted, &c.

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 GLENGARRY.

The vault is entirely too small for the satisfactory keeping of the books and papers, but as the business of the office is very limited, it may be safe to allow the present office to be used for a time without requiring the erection of one in accordance with the statute, provided a few necessary alterations are made to render the office secure, which the Registrar will point out to the County authorities if required.

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 NORFOLK.

I have made inspection of the Registry Office, for the County of Norfolk, and find it comparatively secure.

The county authorities should be required to provide burglar proof locks for the doors, and a fire proof door inside the entrance door, with these alterations I think the office will be sufficient for some time to come.

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### HALDIMAND.

This office is in the Court House building, and is in size 13 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 4 inches, and now that the new abstract and other indices are being prepared, there is not room for the transaction of the public business.

I would respectfully recommend that the county authorities should be required to provide a proper Registry Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, without delay.

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### WENTWORTH.

This office is one of a number for which the County has provided accommodation, but it is neither in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, nor sufficient for the public business.

The two small vaults will hardly contain the books and papers; the offices are not fire-proof vaulted, and are otherwise very insecure.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the necessary steps be taken to secure the early construction of an office in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

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### PRINCE EDWARD.

This office was built by the Registrar, and is used both for a Registry and Customs office, the upper part, (two rooms) is used for sleeping apartments. The vault is arched with brick, the roof is covered with shingles laid in mortar; no iron grates to the windows; iron door and shutters to the vault, but I do not consider it secure against fire or burglars.

In considering the matter of safety of Registry offices, I have in all cases ascertained whether any other business is carried on by the Registrar in the same building, and where ever any such is carried on, in the course of which large or considerable sums of money are received in the office, I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact, in order that the Registrar may be required to transact such business in another building, or else that the Registry office may be secure as well against burglars as against fire.

Where money is received by the Registrar in the transaction of business other than that of Registry, parties aware of the fact may naturally suppose that the money is kept in the vault, and be induced to enter it for the purpose of obtaining money, and when there may fire the office to cover their crime and prevent detection.

In this case the incumbent fills the two offices I have named, and as the county has not provided a Registry office in accordance with the statute, it is only proper they should be called upon to do so at once.

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### LINCOLN.

This office is kept and forms part of the public building in Niagara, and although comparatively safe against fire, is, so far as the public is concerned, most inconveniently situated and ill adapted for the purpose of a Registry office. I may remark that I received instructions dated 10th December last, to visit St. Catharines in reference to the removal of the Registry office to that place, and in accordance with the instructions, I inspected the office proposed to be used for a Registry office, and reported adversely. The Warden



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stated that steps would be taken to provide a suitable office, but so far as I can learn it has not yet been commenced. I would earnestly recommend that the County authorities should be required to furnish a suitable office at St. Catharines, in accordance with the Statute.

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#### HASTINGS.

The office is kept in a building provided for the purpose, other parts of which, however, are used for other purposes.

The vault is unusually moist, and the documents and books are sustaining injury from this cause. There is only one room for the public and the persons engaged in the office, and the accommodation is entirely deficient. I would respectfully recommend that the County authorities should be required to provide a new and suitable office in accordance with the Statute.

I may here mention the fact that about 3,000 memorials were never entered in the Registry books of this office, and that nearly half of them remain to this day unregistered notwithstanding special Acts of Parliament have been obtained for the purpose. I will refer more fully to this matter in a future report upon the working and management of the different offices. For fear of misconception I may remark that the present Registrar is not at all to blame, as the omission occurred long before his appointment.

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#### SOUTH LANARK.

I have inspected the Registry Office for South Lanark, at Perth, and find it too small and insufficient. The office, save the vault, is in no respect fire-proof. The fastenings of the doors are insecure, and I would respectfully recommend that the County authorities should be required to furnish any office in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

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#### LEEDS.

This office is conveniently situated, and well built. The front doors are of iron, and the shutters to the windows, which have wooden frames. The windows are without gratings. The office is fitted up with fixtures for lighting it with gas (which should immediately be removed). The door between the office and the vault is of wood. The whole office is only 25 x 30, and is entirely too small for the satisfactory transaction of the public business.

I would respectfully recommend, that an additional fire proof safe vault should be added to the present office, and the whole made safe and secure, which can be done at a moderate outlay.

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#### DUNDAS.

The office is most conveniently situated for the Public, but is in a most unsatisfactory state. The vault is so narrow, four feet wide, that it is next to impossible to carry the large Register Books in and out, without doing them an injury. The walls of the vault are very thin. The locks of the door are insufficient. The office is not vaulted, divided

by a lath and plaster partition, has wooden floor, and the windows are not fastened in any way. The office and its contents are at the mercy of any evil disposed person.

I would respectfully recommend that the county authorities should be required to provide a suitable office, in accordance with the statute.

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#### YORK.

I have inspected the Registry Offices for the County of York at Toronto, with which the Registrar is satisfied. I have also inspected the Registry Offices for the County of Lambton, of which there is no complaint. I have, also, inspected the Offices for the County of Perth, for the County of Peel, for the County of Wellington, for the County of Waterloo, for the County of Kent, for the County of Welland, for the County of Brant, for North York and for the County of Simcoe.

These offices are not so safe or convenient as I could wish, but I have little doubt from the liberal spirit which has been shown with respect to these offices, that such reasonable alterations as I may recommend to the municipal authorities will be promptly effected.

I have also inspected the Registry Offices for the County of Ontario, and the County of Bruce, both of which are in the Court House Buildings, and for which reason with others I would respectfully recommend that offices in accordance with the Statute should be provided by the proper authorities.

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#### VICTORIA.

The building is conveniently situated, and is of sufficient size to accommodate the public. The vault could be opened by merely cutting off an inch bolt running through and forming part of the hinge. The door itself has been built in after the building was erected, and could easily be opened, and when taken in connection with the combustible materials of the other parts of the building, I am far from thinking the vault fire-proof.

The Registrar complains that the bricks of which the whole office is built are of a soft and inferior quality, which of course increases the risk. The building is partly occupied above for sleeping apartments. The office door and windows have neither gratings nor iron shutters, and in no respect is the office in accordance with the Statute. The building is 20 x 40, and could without a very great expenditure be changed into such an office as is contemplated by the plans which I had the honor to submit for approval on the first day of November last.

I may mention that the Registrar is Agent or sub-Agent for a Bank and transacts his business as such in the same office, and I have already submitted my views in a similar matter in my report, dated 22nd November last, respecting the Registry office of the County of Prince Edward.

The Registry office at Owen Sound will be undertaken as soon as an approved plan can be obtained, and I have therefore to ask if the plans submitted by me have been or are likely to be approved.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th January, praying for "a Statement showing amounts received by each Registrar of Ontario for each year for which Returns on oath shall have been made, up to the date of the Statement, and the dates of such Returns, and the names and Counties of the Registrars, if any, who have not made Returns under oath in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf; and also, if any, Reports presented by the Inspector of Registry Offices."

M. C. CAMERON,

*Secretary.*



## PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 5th February, 1868.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the late Provincial Secretary of Canada of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Upper Canada, for the years 1865 and 1866, made in accordance with the provisions of 29 Vic., Cap. 24, Sec. 72.

OFFICE AND NAME OF REGISTRAR.	AM'T RETURNED.	AM'T RETURNED.	REMARKS.
	1865.	1866.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Brant, T. S. Shenston.....		2,393 34	
Bruce, John McLay.....	1,918 05	2,074 05	
Carleton, E. Sherwood.....		2,097 60	
Dundas, A. McDonell.....		704 00	
Durham, W. R., Robert Armour.....	1,488 30	1,162 10	
* Elgin, John McKay.....	2,678 02	5,418 80	
Essex, John A. Askin.....		2,054 61	
Frontenac, James Durand.....		1,254 97	
Glengarry, A. M. McKenzie.....		539 46	
†Grey, Thomas Lunn.....	2,489 85	4,681 35	†For the year 1866, \$1,500 on account of abstract indices.
Haldimand, Agnew Farrell.....	1,585 49		
Halton, Thomas Racy.....		1,529 60	
Hastings, W. H. Ponton.....		2,713 10	
Huron, John Galt.....	4,888 75		
Huron, James Dickson.....		4,514 85	
‡Kingston, George A. Cumming.....	501 62½	653 45	‡For the year 1866, \$60 on account of abstract indices.
Lanark, N. R., John Menzies.....	579 80	757 95	
§Lanark, S. R., James Bell.....		1,286 55	§\$156 90 of which for copies made under Section 26 of the Act.
Lennox & Addington, M. P. Roblin.....		1,691 45	
Lincoln, John Powell.....		1,989 32	
*London City, W. C. L. Gill.....		3,887 54	*This amount includes \$880 for copies under Section 26 of the Act, and \$2,000 on account of abstract indices.
Norfolk, F. L. Walsh.....		2,131 47½	
Northumberland, E. R. J. M. Grover.....	1,761 35	1,583 95	
Ontario, John Ham Perry.....		3,702 53	
Ottawa City, Alex. Burritt.....		1,707 01	
†Perth, William Smith.....		5,235 45	†This am't includes \$2,000 on account of abstract indices.
Peterboro', Charles Rubidge.....		1,727 98	
Prescott, John Higginson.....		865 83	
Renfrew, Andrew Irving.....		176 50	
Simcoe, George Lount.....		3 979 90	
Stormont, George C. Wood.....		535 96½	
Victoria, Hartley Dunsford.....		2,234 47	
Welland, D. D'Everardo.....		2,171 18	
Wellington, James Webster.....	4,295 75	4,228 29	§The amount for 1866 includes \$1,339 60 on account of abstract indices, and \$669 95 for copies under Sec. 26 of Act.
†York, John Ridout.....	2,527 13	4,246 27	
§York, N. R., James J. Pearson.....	1,835 80	3,849 57	

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 30th January, 1868.

A STATEMENT of all Returns made to this Department to the present date of the Fees and Emoluments of the several Registrars of Ontario, in accordance with the provisions of the "Registration of Titles (Upper Canada) Act," 29 Vic., Cap. 24, Sec. 72.

OFFICE AND NAME OF REGISTRAR.	AMOUNT RE- TURNED.	FOR THE YEAR.
	\$ c.	
Brant, County of, T. S. Shenston .....	2,496 93	1867
Bruce, County of, W. Languir Watt, (Deputy) .....	2,437 40	1867
Carleton, County of, E. Sherwood .....	2,373 05	1867
Durham, E.R., Geo. M. Ward .....	1,600 58	1867
Durham, W.R., Robert Armour .....	1,701 90	1867
Elgin, John McKay .....	5,400 78	1867
Essex, John A. Asken .....	2,433 10	1867
Frontenac, James Durand .....	1,709 35	1867
Grenville, W. J. Scott .....	1,289 12	1866
Grenville, W. J. Scott .....	981 00	1867
Grey, Thomas Lunn .....	4,542 44	1867
Haldimand, A. P. Farrell .....	1,628 40	1866
Haldimand, A. P. Farrell .....	1,679 83	1867
Halton, Thos. Racey .....	1,783 40	1867
Huron, Jas. Dickson .....	4,861 30	1867
Kingston, City, Geo. A. Cumming .....	814 60	1867
Lanark, N.R., John Menzies .....	761 50	1867
Lanark, S.R., James Bell .....	2,201 35	1867
Lambton, T. W. Johnston .....	4,538 08	1867
Lennox and Addington, M. P. Roblin .....	1,903 88	1867
Lincoln, John Powell .....	2,350 81	1867
London, City of, W. C. L. Gill .....	1,351 19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1867
Middlesex, Jas. Ferguson .....	5,763 35	1867
Norfolk, F. L. Walsh .....	1,857 51	1867
Northumberland, E.R., J. M. Grover .....	1,851 35	1867
Northumberland, W.R., G. S. Boulton .....	1,004 25	1867
Ontario, J. Ham Perry .....	4,078 86	1867
Ottawa, City of, Alex. Burritt .....	1,838 77	1867
Peel, D. F. Campbell .....	2,211 60	1867
Perth, Wm. Smith .....	3,835 00	1867
Peterborough, Chas. Rubridge .....	2,284 20	1867
Prescott, Jno. Higginson .....	851 65	1867
Prince Edward, J. P. Roblin .....	1,424 60	1867
Renfrew, A. Irving .....	1,017 23	1867
Russell, Jas. Keays .....	328 70	1867
Simcoe, Geo. Lount .....	5,051 97	1867
Stormont, Geo. C. Wood .....	626 60	1867
*Toronto, City of, Charles Lindsay .....	3,208 01	1867
Victoria, H. Dunsford .....	2,566 25	1867
Welland, D. D'Everardo .....	2,453 82	1867
Waterloo, D. McDougall .....	2,226 20	1866
Waterloo, D. McDougall .....	2,273 05	1867
Wellington, Jas. Webster .....	4,965 68	1867
York, S.R., John Ridout .....	2,482 39	1867

\*The Return is sworn by the present Registrar to be a correct extract from the Fee Book kept by the late Registrar, Samuel Sherwood, deceased.—(T. C. P., Assist. Sec.)

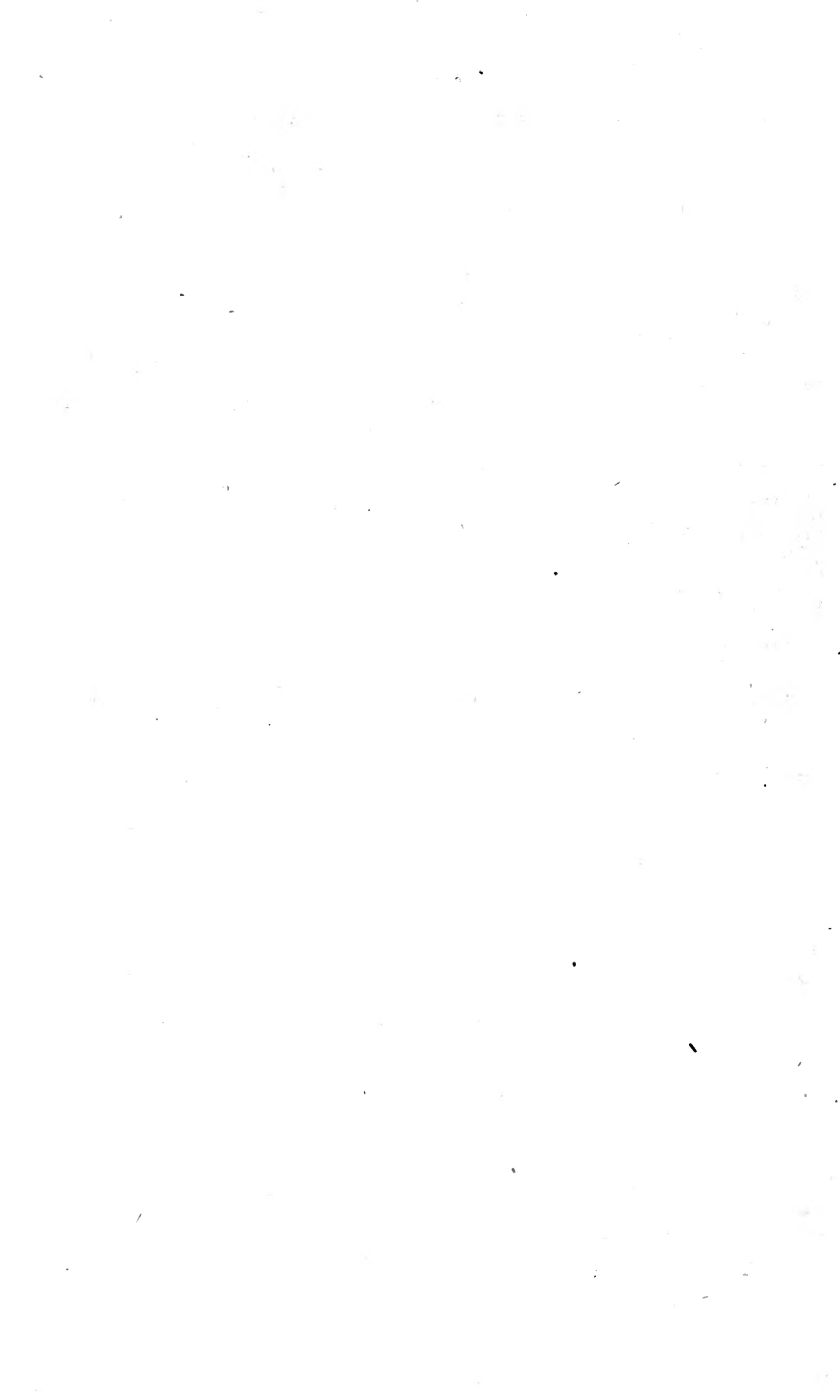
MEMORANDUM.—The Registrars of Elgin, Grey, Kingston, and York, have included in their Returns payments made on account of the Alphabetical Indices, required by the Registry Act; and the Registrar of Elgin includes an item of \$1,362 20 for copying Memorials from Registry Office of Middlesex.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT of Returns of the Fees and Emoluments of the several Registrars of Ontario, made in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Titles (U. C.) Act 29, Vic., Cap. 24, Sec. 72, completing a full Statement of all the Registry Offices for the year 1867.

OFFICE AND NAME OF REGISTRAR.	AMOUNT RETURNED.	FOR THE YEAR.
	\$ cts.	
Algoma, J. A. Savage.....	68 45	1867
Dundas, J. P. Chrysler.....	873 35	1867
Hastings, W. H. Ponton.....	4,641 15	1867
Kent, P. D. McKellar.....	3,769 48	1867
Leeds, Ormond Jones.....	1,922 25	1867
Oxford, James Ingersoll.....	4,964 21	1867
Wentworth, John H. Greer.....	5,124 22	1867
* York, N. R., James J. Pearson.....	4,761 38	1867
Nipissing, Richard O'Reilly.....	nil	1867

\* \$660.40 of above amount for N. R. of York on account of Abstract Indices, and \$1,953.56 under Section 26 of the Act.

THOS. C. PATTESON,  
*Assist. Secretary.*





## REPORT ON PRINTING.

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Your Committee in making the Ninth, and Final Report, on Printing, beg leave to review the whole matter, and make some suggestions relative to the Public Printing during the time when the Legislature will not be in Session.

At the commencement of the Session a new system had to be initiated. The experience of past years in the Parliament of United Canada had been far from satisfactory, and, perhaps there was no branch of the public service which was more liable to abuse, and which was more justly condemned. It is not the object of your Committee to make any remarks upon these abuses, or to draw any comparisons between the old system and the new one that has been inaugurated here. It is sufficient to remark that the public sentiment demanded a change, and the change adopted will be briefly indicated in this Report.

The Printing for the House was let to the lowest tender, being that of Mr. Samuel Beatty. The compositor's work at 20c per thousand ems. The press work at 15c per token of 250 impressions, of 8 pages royal, or 4 pages foolscap. The corrections were to be paid for at the rate of 15 cents an hour, and the alterations of the headings per sheet of eight pages, at 50 cents. The folding at 1-10th of a cent per sheet. Folding and stitching, inserting tables, each table reckoned as a sheet, 1-5th of a cent. Covering pamphlets, in blue cover, including composition, press work, and paper, one  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per copy. The contract for the paper and binding was given to Robertson & Cook. Royal, No. 1, fine quality, per ream of 26lbs. to be furnished at \$3 21 cts. per ream. Foolscap, ordinary quality, per ream of 13lbs. at \$1 53 cents. These are the principal terms of the Printing Contract; and your Committee can safely say that taking the difficulties of commencing everything new into account, with the many delays incident to clerks and officers new to the work, they have found no real cause of complaint. True, at the commencement of the Session, there was some delay, but it should be attributed more to the want of a complete system of operations, which has long since been instituted, than to neglect in any quarter. With reference to the printing of the Statutes, and Sessional papers, your Committee beg to say, that by the terms of the contract, 1,000 pages of matter may be kept standing, and when the Bills have been finally corrected, and read a third time, the headings are taken out, and the Statutes are printed at once from the type thus kept standing—6,000 copies of which have been ordered to be printed, the distribution of which has already been indicated to your Honorable House.

It is proposed to let the work of printing the *Ontario Gazette*, at a fair rate of remuneration to the Queen's Printer, and through him to parties competent to perform the work, for the fees accruing from the advertisements, other than those pertaining to the Executive Departments and Legislative printing, at reasonable rates.

Your Honorable House will see that all the extraordinary cost and expense, in one way or another to the country, which has been connected with the office of Queen's Printer, will thus be reduced very materially. With reference to the Departmental printing, your Committee would recommend, and which fully agrees with the views of the Government, that all the forms, blanks, and printing of every description required, and which have hitherto been printed at the public expense, shall be printed at the same office, and at rates which shall have been agreed upon, thus entirely changing the usage which has hitherto prevailed, of each Department of the Public Service sending its printing to particular favorites at high prices, and which might become a source of great loss to the public. It is also recommended that the Stationery Clerk provides, direct from the manufacturer, the stationery for all the public printing, and for the use of the various Departments of the Government, including the Educational Department and the Law and Equity Courts, and that no stationery of any description be dispensed except on a requisition of the head

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officer of each department and branch of the service, in order that complete control can be had of the whole matter by the Government, and extravagance, so far as can be, prevented.

Your Committee has directed that copies of all the proceedings of your Honorable House be sent to every Department of the Government of the Dominion, and to each Member of the Senate and House of Commons, a courtesy which your Committee trusts will be reciprocated, and also to the libraries of the various educational institutions in Ontario, and also to the newspapers, together with the usual copies to the Imperial and Foreign Governments.

In concluding their labors, your Committee hope that a foundation has been laid for a better system of economy in the printing of the House than has hitherto prevailed, and that checks and restraints have been laid on a branch of the expenditure of previous Governments in the past which now can only be regarded with extreme regret.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. GREELEY, *Chairman.*

Appendix No. 11

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

# Provincial Lunatic Asylum, &c.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, C. B.,  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency the following report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, for the year 1867—the twenty-seventh of the existence of the institution.

The number of patients remaining in the Chief Asylum and the University Branch on 1st January, 1867, was:—

	MEN.	WOMEN.		TOTAL.
	211	261		472
Admitted during 1867.....	53	56		109
Total under Treatment.....	264	317		581
Discharged, including one man eloped.....	22	23	45	
Died.....	13	12	25	
Transferred to Orillia.....	6		6	76
	41	35		
Leaving in on 1st January, 1868.....	223	282		505

The average number in for the whole year has been..... 479  $\frac{146}{265}$   
 “ “ 1866 was..... 466  
 “ “ 1865 “ ..... 469  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 “ “ 1864 “ ..... 464

## NEW HOSPITALS.

The admissions in 1866 were 64 ; males 28, females 36.

The increased number in 1867 has been due to the opening, in October and November, of the two new buildings, called Hospitals, each of which is now occupied by 27 patients, male and female. These patients have been selected with a careful regard to their mental and bodily condition. The buildings, as to ventilation, genial warmth, and general comfort, are a perfect success, and reflects much credit on the architect and the contractors. They are not, as at present peopled, to be regarded strictly as Hospitals, but as cheerful *Homes*, in which the health of the feeble, who require particular care, may be improved, or upheld, and the susceptible minds of the gentle and quiet may escape that disturbance and visitation which, in the Chief Asylum, can not be averted. In the event of any visitation of epidemic disease, they will, I think, prove highly serviceable. The first occupant of the western one was a nurse, who had contracted Scarlet Fever. The case was of very threatening character, and had the girl remained in the crowded ward to which she belonged, not only would her own life have been imperiled, but in all probability the disease would have spread through the house. The improvement in her condition, which became obvious almost immediately after her removal to the Hospital, sufficiently demonstrated the sanatory qualities of the house ; and the fact that not another case of the disease occurred, proved the great value of this means of isolation. The untoward manifestations of this case, however, prevented for a month the occupation of this Hospital by other patients, and, as a consequence, retarded the admission of new patients whom I had hoped to be able to receive at the close of September.

These buildings will have their own ornamental surroundings of shrubberies, flowers and pleasant walks ; and I trust yet to see them models of their sort, not unworthy the respect and imitation of other countries. It has ever been my earnest purpose to elevate the character of the Toronto Asylum, and I believe that nothing yet done will hereafter rank higher in this regard than the erection of these two small buildings.

The eastern, or female Hospital stands 200 feet from the new east wing, and the western or male Hospital 250 feet from the west new wing. Each is 58 feet long by 37½ feet wide, and has a rear appendage on the north, of 27 by 23 feet. They are each three stories high. The main part is occupied by 27 patients, two attendants, and a cook. The patients occupy the 2nd and 3rd stories. In the second story are the day room, and one dormitory for 9 patients. In the third story are two dormitories, each for 9 patients. The ceilings are 12 feet high. The rear appendage contains, on the first story, the heating furnaces, hot water boiler for the baths, and the servants water-closet ; and in each of the upper stories a lavatory, bath-room and water-closet. These are divided from the main building by a passage 6 feet wide, through which may play a through-and-through draft of fresh air, but the ventilating flues constructed by the architect, in all the rooms, and terminating in the furnace chimneys, are found to work so well, that no foul air can ever be felt in any portion of the house, provided attention is given to the registers in the walls, commanding the entrances into these flues. The furnace room and the passage between it and the main building, have been made fire-proof.

The ventilation of the water-closets has been carried out on *our own* system, which is at once the cheapest, the simplest, and the most efficient in existence ; but because so cheap and so simple, not likely to be adopted, unless by persons of common sense ; therefore its extension will not be very rapid.

It consists merely in the insertion of a three inch lead, or galvanised iron, air-tight tube into the soil pipe, below the pan, and 3 or 4 inches above the surface of the water in the goose-neck trap. This air-pipe is carried to the nearest chimney with good and constant draft. It converts the water-closet pan into a *quasi* tobacco-pipe bowl, and so long as the chimney pulls, air must be drawn down into the pan ; and no foul air can rise from it ; for it passes off by the breathing tube to the chimney, and were the water-closet placed in one's bed room, instead of vitiating, it would actually tend to purify it.

Of the four Griffith's ventilators placed on each Hospital, I have found it imperative to ap over thre e. In calm weather, when ventilation is really wanted, these machines are

utterly useless, or a little worse; in windy weather, when natural ventilation, by doors, windows and chimneys, requires no aid, they work; and in very cold, stormy days, when there is already too much ventilation without them, they whirl fiercely, and contribute liberally towards internal congelation and increased consumption of fuel.

The heating of the Hospital is effected by the Perkins' hot-water system, and has been found quite satisfactory. It is, I believe, much cheaper, and certainly much less dangerous, than steam heating.

Every room in the building has a fire-place and grate; but fire has not yet been used in any except the sitting-room. Ventilating orifices of 9-inch diameter, and commanded by iron registers, are inserted into all the chimneys; and in each room are five others, along the course of the horizontal flues, which are carried, in the walls, to the furnace chimneys. In cold weather it is found necessary to close one half of these orifices, to prevent too free a ventilation.

In the upper sash of each window is a hinged pane, with a proper fastener, to admit fresh air when wanted. The lower sash is of wood, and is hung with weights. It is easily raised. An ornamental iron guard is placed before it.

The best proof of the efficiency of any system of heating, or ventilation, is the observed result; and if this be the fact, we have reason to be perfectly satisfied with the attainment of the architect in the present instance.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The admissions in 1867, as in all other years have included a large proportion of chronic cases. Were it even possible to admit patients as fast as applications come in, this untoward part would still obtain; for very few persons, who are at all able to detain their insane friends at home, consent to send them to an Asylum, until this step has become a matter of dire necessity; and too often when this conjuncture has been reached, the disease has passed on to a hopeless stage.

Of the 109 patients admitted, in 1867, 32 are known to have been insane for one year and upwards, and 20 are given as insane from six to twelve months; but the figures given in these cases are quite unreliable. Very commonly the duration of the insanity, as given in the medical certificates, applies merely to the last attack, or exacerbation, of the malady; and sometimes only to its last paroxysm.

In July a patient was admitted whose insanity was called of "two days" duration. The case is one of chronic epileptic mania. Five or six years ago, admission was awarded to this patient, but the vacancy was declined by his friends. The case was then of long duration, and totally hopeless; yet in July, 1867, it was sent in as of two days duration. True, indeed, this was called the duration of "the last attack," and the patient was stated to have had "a very large number" of previous attacks. In reality these so-called attacks were merely epileptic paroxysms. The insanity was continuous.

The number of cases of recurrent insanity,—that is to say, of persons who had previously been patients of this or some other Asylum—was 20. Of these 13 had before been patients in this Asylum,—8 of them once, 3 twice, and 2 seven times. One of those admitted for the second time had been out for 20 years, and will soon be again at home. A second who had been twice in before, was out for eleven years. He also will, it is expected, once more recover. Of the two, admitted each for the eighth time, one has been discharged recovered, and the other will follow in the course of a few months. Both will again return. The intervals of mental soundness of these two have been as follows:—

#### FIRST CASE.

					Y.	M.	D.
Between	1st discharge	and	2nd admission,		1	8	0
"	2nd	"	3rd	"	0	6	0
"	3rd	"	4th	"	0	9	9
"	4th	"	5th	"	0	11	0
"	5th	"	6th	"	0	10	0
"	6th	"	7th	"	0	9	0
"	7th	"	8th	"	1	6	0

This woman is now 74 years old, and has an excellent constitution. She had one short fit of an epilectic-form character, during her third residence in the Asylum; but, so far as I am aware, she has had no other. She is a model of propriety, quietude, and intellectual clearness, in her sane intervals; but in her insanity the reverse. When she will come to us, not again to leave, is a question not for me to answer.

## SECOND CLASS.

					Y.	M.	D.
Between 1st discharge and 2nd admission,					4	4	0
“ 2nd “ “ 3rd “					0	0	6
“ 3rd “ “ 4th “					1	6	0
“ 4th “ “ 5th “					0	11	0
“ 5th “ “ 6th “					1	6	0
“ 6th “ “ 7th “					1	3	0
“ 7th “ “ 8th “					3	0	0

This woman is now 43 years of age, and has been the mother of thirteen children, of whom seven are living. How many of these may yet become charges upon the public funds, time must reveal. Her insanity is of the perpetual type, but generally has manifested itself between the 3rd and 5th month of lactation. Her recoveries have always been complete, unless on one occasion when she was taken home by her husband, on his own responsibility, and brought back in six days. Friends of patients, thus acting, seldom fail to discover their error, and to feel its consequences; but the experience of one fool cannot benefit another. Would it not have been a public, if not also a private benefit, that this woman had remained unrecovered on her first admission, when she had given birth to only one or two children? For years past she has left the asylum merely to have another child, and to become once more insane during the nursing of it. Her periods of asylum treatment have varied between four and eight months. She has always gone home fat and in perfect bodily health, as well as in complete mental competency. She is a quiet, industrious and exemplary woman whilst sane; but when insane she is one of the most mischievous and troublesome patients in the whole Asylum.

May it be hoped that when her periods of child-bearing has passed, she will escape further attacks.

“ ‘Tis a consumation devoutly to be wished for.”

## DISCHARGES.

The discharges in 1867 have been 45, including one elopement—22 men and 23 women. This number is 50 per cent. in excess of 1866; the number in that year having been only 30. This was certainly low enough, yet the printer of the *Blue Book* seems not to have thought so, for he has reduced it to 20.

Amongst the discharged patients of 1867 were three, whose condition for a long time was such as almost to shut out the hope of restoration. One was resident 7 years, 8 months and 12 days; the second 5 years, 11 months and 21 days, and the third 4 years, 3 months and 9 days. The latter two were at one time intensely suicidal, and were buried in profound melancholy. Recovery in all three appeared complete.

The average duration of treatment of the aggregate of the patients discharged, is of course much augmented by residences so long as the above; and those who estimate the value of professional labour by its brevity, must regard these three cases as rather discreditable, but the experienced psychologist will view them otherwise. If the average treatment in Asylums were more largely increased by such recoveries, it would be still more creditable to us.

To the preceding three I might add another, had the case been one of unequivocal character. The patient was a young man who was resident for seven years and a half. He was one of a class which is rather more numerous than it should be. Better pleased with Asylum lodgment and diet than with hard work at home, and sufficiently adept in

the science of bad conduct, to pass before medical examiners and County officials as insane. Within a few days after discharge I received a very urgent letter from a benevolent gentleman, begging me to re-admit my old acquaintance; but not taking the same view of the mental condition of the young man, nor of the true purpose of Asylum "charity" as my correspondent, I declined renewal of the intimacy. I shall not, however, be much surprised hereafter, to learn that this person will, with the aid of magisterial interposition, obtain the grand object of his ambition,—which is to eat the bread, and to occupy the bed, which should be bestowed on the truly afflicted. An old man in the last stage of bodily decadence was taken home by his friends to die, after a residence in the Asylum of ten years and three months; and a woman partially recovered was taken out after 6½ years residence, by the *Sisters of Charity* in exchange for an intensely acute case, for which it was impossible otherwise to provide. This is the second time the same patient has been so exchanged.

The average Asylum residence of the 45 discharged patients has been brought up to the high figure of one year, eight months and twenty days. Excluding, however, the six long residents from the list, the average period of treatment of the remaining 39 will be ten months and a half. This would have been the actual average had none of the six mentioned been discharged.

Figures, therefore, without any exposition of the facts which they represent, are very unreliable evidence of the real working of any Asylum or Hospital; and, as I have too often seen, have been mischievously or stupidly quoted by persons wishing to establish some pet conclusion.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths in 1867 have been 25—of men 13 and of women 12. Three of these occurred in the University Branch, and the remainder in the chief Asylum.

This mortality on the whole number under treatment, 581, in the year, is equal to 4 3-10 per cent., and on the average number resident to about 5 2-10 per cent. I believe these figures compare favourably with those of Asylums elsewhere.

In 1866 the deaths were 23 in a total of 531 under treatment, or over 4½ per cent.

As usual, the two chief factors of mortality have been consumption, and general paresis, there having been 9 deaths from the former, and 7 from the latter. Five of the cases of consumption were *manifest*, and four *latent phthisis*. All the cases of paresis were in males, except one. Thus, two thirds of the whole deaths have resulted from the above two incurable diseases.

Two deaths were produced by epilepsy, and one each, by scrofula, general dropsy, spinal disease, and apoplexy. One resulted from chronic meningitis, one from expansion of acute mania, and one from extended diseases from various organs, but chiefly of the stomach and kidneys.

The longest period of residence of the patients who died, was 19 years and 6 days that of an epileptic; a second was 17 years, 9 months, and 23 days; a third 13 years 4 months and 3 days. The shortest period was 5 days, this patient should not have been sent in, for it was easy to see, on his arrival, that death must soon close the case.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The applications for admission in 1867, have been 248, and as only 109 were admitted, it is easy to see how far our means of relief fall below the demand for it. Had not the two new Hospitals been opened in the fall, the admission would have been only 55.

The total registered applications in the last five years have been 1,251. Some of this number have been renewals of former applicants, withdrawn by the friends, from various reasons, or the want of reason, but again found necessary to prefer. A few are duplicates the same persons having been applied for by different persons. We may perhaps strike off 100, for the above reasons. We shall thus have a remaining total of 1,150.

The admissions in the same period have been 573, consequently 577 have failed to obtain admission. Probably ten per cent. of this number have died, which would leave 520 unprovided with the asylum lodgment sought for them.

The two new wings of this asylum, when completed (which cannot be less than two years more, as the best part of last summer was lost, for want of funds,) will accommodate between 200 and 220 patients, of these, the lunatics in the University Branch, who must be removed as soon as the wings are opened, will make 75, leaving 145 beds for the reception of new patients. This will be the extent of the relief to be offered to the 520 waiting for it, and these, before the lapse of two years, must be augmented to at least 750.

Those persons who look forward to the completion of this asylum, as the full measure of required provision in this Province, for its insane, understand but little of the subject. I have not taken into consideration the arrearage at the Malden Asylum, for the seven south western counties, yet I am sure it must be heavy.

I regard the requirement of another asylum as imperative; the 240 patients in the Malden Asylum would fill two thirds of it, and this most perilous makeshift should be emptied and abandoned as soon as possible. I think it is manifest that London is the proper position. This opinion is offered on the broadest general grounds.

#### THE NEW FARM.

The farm of 36 acres, contiguous to our grounds, which was last year rented from Mr. Baron, was cultivated by our people with success, and had the season not proved so persistently dry, the returns would have been still more valuable. Even as it was, they have been abundantly compensative.

The products were:—

Potatoes.....	895 bushels.
Oats.....	450 “
Mangel Wurtzel.....	13½ tons.
Hay.....	13 “
Indian Corn, (green feed).....	25 loads.
Apples.....	9 barrels.
Oat Straw.....	10 tons.

The market value of the above, when placed against the rent and other charges, would shew us a fair balance.

The total crop of last year on both farms, was as follows:—

Potatoes, (of excellent quality).....	2043 bushels.
Oats, (about).....	900 “
Mangel Wurtzel.....	39½ tons.
Hay.....	31 “
Carrots.....	6½ “
Oat Straw.....	16 “
Indian Corn, (green feed).....	25 loads.
Apples.....	150 barrels.

The Indian corn was sown on the 10th of July, on some ground on which mangel wurtzel seed had failed. It furnished green feed to the cattle for almost a month.

Even the above figures, which, excepting as to apples, are much below the usual rate of production, under our cultivation, surely demonstrated the value of land to an institution like this; but it is not merely in the money value of the products that an Asylum farm is profitable. I know of no curative means available in the treatment of insanity to be compared with farm labor, if not pushed to an undue extent. The improvement which becomes manifest in all those patients who can be induced to engage in it is to us a source of the highest gratification. The curable go forward towards recovery as if by a bound,



and even the incurable are quieted and improved to a degree which cannot be appreciated, unless by those living among them.

No economy can be more short-sighted, or unreal, than that which places an asylum on a *small* farm, for the sake of a little ineceptive saving.

From the *Work Reports* of the Steward, presented to me weekly, the number of days' work performed by male patients and their attendants in the year 1867 has been as follows :

In-door-work—Patients .....	6201 days.
“ “ Attendants .....	1779 “
Total .....	7980 “
Out-door-work—Patients.....	7336 days.
“ “ Attendants .....	1627 “
Total .....	8963 “

The “In-door-work” does not include that done within the Asylum wards, in cleaning, making up beds, table assistance, and so forth ; but whatever is done out of the wards under roof, in the domestic operations, as in the tailor's shop, the bakery, the carpenter's and engineer's shops, the fireman's department, the removal and refilling of beds, keeping clean the basement and the vicinity of the buildings, painting and glazing, attendance on masons, &c., &c.

The *out-door-work* consists of farm and garden cultivation, the cutting and carrying of wood, storing and distribution of coal, and the various other services which need not be here particularised.

The amount of work done by the female patients is very large. It embraces the making and mending of all their own clothing, and of all the under-clothing of male patients ; the knitting of all the socks and stockings of both sexes, and the spinning of all the wool-len yarn for the same ; making and mending of all the bed-quilts, sheets, ticks, &c., &c. : assisting in the kitchen, laundry and dairy ; the care of the poultry, and collection of the eggs, and in short every domestic operation in which it is possible to engage them.

Considering the amount of work done by the patients of each sex here, in the service and for the comfort of the other, I can not refrain from expression of the opinion that the establishment, as proposed by some authorities, of separate and distinct Asylums for the male and female insane, is a very great mistake. It can be desirable only in aristocratic institutions, where the patients will not work, or their stupid proud friends wish them not to do so.

In an exclusively female Asylum, as large as this one, the 16,943 days' work done last year by our male patients and attendants could not have been performed by women, and as it was all necessary it must have been done by hired workers. Even the farm work could not, or should not, be dispensed with.

Separate and distinct Asylums for gentlemen and ladies who have never learned to work, and whose friends prefer continuance of their insanity, from idleness, to the good chance of its removal by useful employment, may be not merely practicable, but highly desirable ; for wherever idleness prevails the devil will be busy.

The following tables are given in compliance with request :—

## MOVEMENTS, &amp;c.

	Number remaining 1 Jan., '67	Admitted during 1867.	Average total in 1867.	Deaths in 1867.	DISCHARGES.			Transferred to Orillia.	AVERAGE STAY IN ASYLUM.		Entered before 1867. and remaining 1st Jan., 1868.	Total remaining
					Recovered	Improved	Unimproved		Died.	Disch'd.		
Males.....	211	53	479 <sup>10</sup> <sub>38</sub>	13	17	4	1	6	4.5.15	1.8.20	419	505
Females....	261	56		12	18	5	0	0				

## OBITUARY.

1867. No. of deaths.	Register Number.	Date of death, 1867.	Date of last admis- sion.	Age at death.	Civil state.	Mental state on admission.	Bodily state on admission.	Duration of insan- ity at death.	Cause of insanity, (assigned).	CAUSE OF DEATH.
1	2894	January 27	1863.. July 2	32	Single.	Chronic Mania....	Very feeble	5 years....	Unknown.....	Phthisis—manifest.
2	2857	February 3	1861.. August 16	73	S.	Dementia.....	Very feeble	Many years....	Hereditary.....	Chronic Meningitis.
3	3103	" 9	1864.. Nov. 14	52	M.	As in Gen. Paresis	Very feeble	12 years....	Unknown.....	General Paresis.
4	2349	" 22	1860.. July 27	64	M.	Acute Mania....	Not bad.	7y. 9m. 0d.	Loss of property.	Phthisis—latent.
5	776	March 1	1849.. May 6	38	S.	Dementia.....	Unknown..	20 years....	Unknown.....	Phthisis—manifest.
6	2841	" 3	1863.. Feb. 21	45	M.	Acute Mania....	Bad.....	7 years....	Hereditary.....	Scrofula.
7	1450	" 3	1853.. Oct. 28	53	S.	Chronic Mania....	Feeble....	14 yrs. 6ms.	Fever .....	Phthisis—manifest.
8	2374	" 3	1860.. Sept. 1	63	M.	Mania of Gen. Par.	Feeble....	10 years....	Unknown.....	General Paresis.
9	619	" 26	1848.. March 20	39	S.	Epileptic Mania....	Unknown..	25 years....	Unknown.....	Epileptic Apoplexy.
10	2797	" 27	1862.. Dec. 3	34	S.	Acute Mania....	Feeble....	4 yrs. 7 ms.	Unknown.....	Phthisis—manifest.
11	3188	April 11	1865.. Sept. 15	32	M.	Mania of Gen. Par.	Usual in GP	1 yr. 9 ms.	Sunstroke.....	General Paresis.
12	2501	May 4	1861.. May 16	56	M.	Dementia.....	Feeble..	11 yrs. 6 m.	Death of husband..	Phthisis—latent.
13	3213	" 6	1866.. Feb. 1	41	M.	Mania of Gen. Par.	Bad.....	1 yr. 6 ms.	Unknown.....	General Paresis.
14	3140	" 16	1865.. May 5	42	M.	Dementia.....	Feeble....	Sevr 1 years	Epilepsy.....	Epileptic Apoplexy.
15	3079	June 22	1864.. Sept. 23	63	M.	Mania.....	Good.....	9 years .....	Intemperance....	Apoplexy.
16	3015	August 20	1864.. April 4	26	S.	Melancholy.....	Feeble....	4 years .....	Malaria .....	Phthisis—latent.
17	3239	" 27	1866.. June 11	23	S.	Mania.....	Active....	2 yrs. 3 ms.	Unknown.....	General Dropsy.
18	2645	September 9	1862.. Feb. 6	61	M.	Melancholy.....	Feeble....	7 years .....	Hereditary.....	Phthisis—latent.
19	3160	October 18	1865.. May 31	24	M.	Melancholy.....	Feeble....	2 yrs. 8 ms.	Hereditary.....	Phthisis—manifest.
20	3363	Novemb'r 17	1867.. Nov. 12	57	M.	Acute Mania....	Very bad	1 month....	Hereditary.....	Manicual exhaustion.
21	3345	" 20	1867.. Oct. 15	60	M.	Melancholy.....	Very bad..	10 months....	Death of husband..	General Disease.
22	2679	" 20	1862.. April 26	28	S.	Mania.....	Bad.....	6 years....	Injury .....	Spinal Disease.
23	3252	December 5	1866.. August 21	39	M.	Mania of Gen. Par.	Bad.....	2 yrs. 6 ms.	Unknown.....	General Paresis.
24	3277	" 20	1867.. Jan. 30	41	M.	do.	do.	1 year....	Unknown.....	General Paresis.
25	3293	" 23	1845.. Oct. 6	52	M.	do.	do.	3 years .....	Sickness in family..	General Paresis.

If I knew of any value in the preceding table, I would mention it. The time lost in constructing such tables, and collecting the materials, if spent among our patients, in studying their mental and bodily ailments, would be infinitely better disposed of; this observation is applicable to almost the entire range of statistics of insanity, as presented in annual reports, but especially in those of the English Asylums. I know of no important conclusions to be deduced from such compilations, which is not already well understood.

As to the column giving the assigned *causes* of insanity, it is far worse than useless. In the preceding table I regard it as utterly unreliable, unless where the words "*Hereditary*" and "*Epilepsy*" appear, and as to the former, if we could in all cases obtain reliable statements, they would merely show the great extent to which this agency obtains—a fact which nobody doubts, but which our tables exhibit invariably, and unavoidably, in its *minimum* of operation.

Our thanks are due to the various ministers of Religion, who have continued so regularly to officiate at morning and afternoon worship on every Sabbath. The clergy of the Roman Catholic church have, on all occasions, responded promptly to every call made on them by us, on behalf of the sick of their denomination. The Rev. Monsieur Proulx, in this relation, merits especial notice.

Those publishers of newspapers, who for so many years have furnished their journals gratuitously to the patients, are entitled to our warm acknowledgments. As they are men of large souls they will not be offended by our withholding names. We do not desire to draw invidious comparisons, as some who have never yet sent us their papers may think better on the matter, and earn the gratitude of their brethren who have been so unfortunate as to require isolation here, and can no longer take part in the great affairs of life, in which they do not feel uninterested even in an Asylum.

Earnestly praying that this Institution may, under our new state of political existence, long continue to merit the kind considerations of all the authorities of the land, and to minister, to the largest possible extent, to the relief of human suffering.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

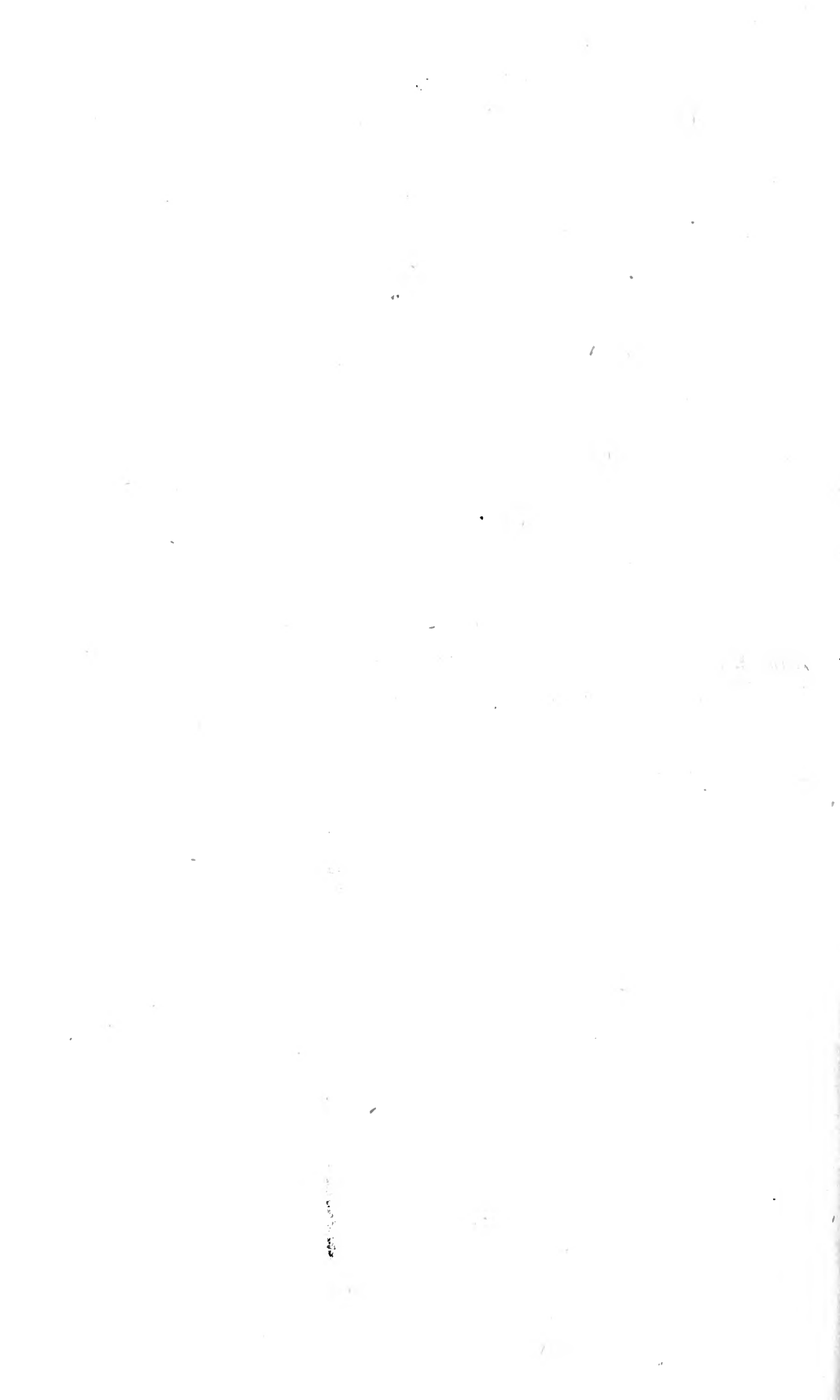
JOSEPH WORKMAN,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

## APPENDIX No. 12

## ESTIMATES

Of the EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE of the Province of Ontario for the year 1868.

Also, Statements of Receipts and Expenditures on account thereof, during the six months ending 31st December, 1867, as laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 13th January, 1868.



## ESTIMATES

Of the Total Expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for the undermentioned services :—

SERVICE.	ARREARS DUE	SERVICE OF	VOTE
	31ST DEC., 1867.	1868.	REQUIRED.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Lieutenant-Governor's Office.</i>			
Private Secretary's salary.....		800 00	
Messenger's do .....		400 00	
			1,200 00
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>			
Clerk, salary, (also Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General).....		400 00	
Junior Clerk, do. ....		600 00	
Caretaker, do. ....		365 00	
Messenger, do. (500—half charged Attorney-General's Office.)....		250 00	
			1,615 00
<i>Attorney-General's Office.</i>			
Attorney-General as Premier, salary.....	2,000 00	4,000 00	
Chief Clerk, salary.....	500 00	1,200 00	
Second do. do. ....		600 00	
Messenger, do. (See Executive Council above).....		250 00	
			8,550 00
<i>Treasury Department.</i>			
Treasurer, salary .....	292 00	3,200 00	
Bookkeeper do .....	61 29	1,200 00	
Chief Clerk, Audit Branch.....		1,000 00	
Junior Clerk, do. ....		500 00	
Clerk of Correspondence.....		600 00	
Messenger .....		365 00	
			7,218 29
<i>Secretary and Registrar's Office.</i>			
Secretary and Registrar, salary.....	1,100 00	3,200 00	
Ass't Secretary and Deputy do.....		1,600 00	
First Clerk, Registrar's Office, do.....		800 00	
do. Secretary's do. do.....		600 00	
Three additional Clerks.....		1,600 00	
Messenger.....		365 00	
			9,265 00
<i>Department of Agriculture and Public Works.</i>			
Commissioner, salary.....	1,600 00	3,200 00	
Surveyor.....		1,600 00	
Secretary of Agriculture.....		800 00	
Accountant and Librarian.....		800 00	
Senior Clerk and Draughtsman.....		800 00	
Clerk.....	100 00	600 00	
Messenger .....		365 00	
			9,865 00
<i>Carried forward.</i> .....			\$37,713 29

SERVICE.	ARREARS DUE	SERVICE OF	VOTE
	31st Dec., 1867.	1868.	REQUIRED.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			37,713 29
<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>			
Commissioner, salary.....	1,100 00	3,200 00	
Assistant Commissioner, salary.....		2,600 00	
Surveyor's Branch, salaries.....		5,910 00	
Land claims and sales in old Townships branch, salaries.....		4,760 00	
Clergy and School Lands, and Crown Lands in new Townships branch, salaries.....		5,260 00	
Letters Patent branch, salaries.....		3,030 00	
Woods and Forests do. do. ....		3,240 00	
Accounts do. do. ....		8,240 00	
Registrars do. do. ....		1,400 00	
Clerk, unattached.....		700 00	
Office-keeper.....		500 00	
Messenger.....		450 00	
Salaries and expenses of travelling agents.....		2,500 00	
Surveys.....		10,000 00	
Contingencies.....		8,000 00	
Postages, \$1,680, advertising, \$4,000.....		5,680 00	
Refunds.....		10,000 00	
Board of Surveyors.....		400 00	
Agents Salaries, Commissions and Disburse- ments.....		35,000 00	
Contingencies of the Departments not otherwise provided for, including Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Blank Books, Postages, Tele- grams, additional Clerk hire, &c., &c.....			111,970 00
			25,000 00
<i>Legislation—two Sessions.</i>			
Salary of the Speaker.....		1,000 00	
Indemnity of Members—82 at \$5 per diem.....		57,400 00	
Mileage of do.....		4,400 00	
Salary of the Clerk of the House.....		1,400 00	
do. Ass't Clerk and Accountant.....		1,200 00	
do. Clerk of Committees.....		1,200 00	
do. First Office Clerk in charge of Printing &c.....		800 00	
do. Clerk of Routine and Records.....		600 00	
do. Law Clerk.....		400 00	
do. Sergeant-at-Arms.....		400 00	
do. Housekeeper and Chief Messenger.....		500 00	
do. Sessional Messengers, writers and Pages.....		6,000 00	
Postages and cost of House Post Office.....		4,000 00	
Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding.....		10,000 00	
Printing, Binding and circulating the Statutes.....		7,500 00	
Expenses of Elections.....		2,500 00	
Newspaper and other contingencies.....		1,250 00	
Increase of the Library.....		1,000 00	
		101,550 00	
Less advanced to Clerk on account.....		10,000 00	
Total Legislation.....			91,550 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....			\$266,233 29



SERVICE.	ARREARS DUE 31ST DEC., 1867.		SERVICE OF 1868.		VOTE REQUIRED.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....					266,233	29
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>						
Court of Chancery.....	1,682	11	15,285	00		
do. of Queen's Bench.....	800	88	7,360	00		
do. of Common Pleas.....	512	27	4,425	00		
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....			11,700	00		
Crown Counsel, Criminal Prosecutions.....			14,950	00		
Salaries of 5 Recorders of Cities.....			5,000	00		
Seals and other contingencies.....			200	00		
Administration of Criminal Justice.....			127,539	00		
Miscellaneous Justice.....			17,126	00		
<i>Total administration of Justice</i> .....					208,590	26
<i>Public Works and Buildings.</i>						
To complete the re-building, repairing, fitting and furnishing the Public Buildings.....			30,331	00		
For Fuel, Gas, Water, Improvements, Furniture, Ladders, Hose, Shelving and other Contingencies connected with Public Buildings.....			15,000	00		
“ Rent and repairs of residence of the Lieut-Governor.....			2,216	00		
“ Fuel and Gas for do.....			620	00		
“ On account of re-building and furnishing Government House.....			50,000	00		
“ Continuing erection new Buildings Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....			75,000	00		
“ Colonization Roads.....			50,000	00		
“ Insurance on Public Buildings.....			495	00		
“ Housekeeper for East Wing, \$100; Fireman do., \$365; Watchman, \$365; Cleaning, \$180.....			1,310	00		
					224,972	00
<i>Agriculture.</i>						
For 73 Electoral Division Societies at \$700.....			51,100	00		
“ 1 do. do. do.....			550	00		
“ 7 do. do. do. at \$350.....			2,450	00		
“ 1 Fruit Growers' Association.....			350	00		
“ Mechanics' Institutes.....			2,000	00		
“ Agricultural Association in lieu of the Grant of \$4,000, and of the 12½ per cent. deducted from the Electoral Division Societies' Grants.....			10,000	00		
					66,450	00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Grant to the Distressed Fishermen in Nova Scotia.....			3,000	00		
Inspection of Asylums and Prisons.....			3,000	00		
Cost of the Official Gazette.....			4,000	00		
					12,000	00
<i>Hospitals and Charities</i>						
Aid to Toronto Hospital, Toronto.....			6,400	00		
do. do. for County Patients do.....			4,800	00		
<i>Carried forward</i> .....			\$11,200	00	\$776,235	55

SERVICE.	SERVICE OF 1868.	VOTE REQUIRED.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	11,200 00	776,235 55
<i>Hospitals and Charities.—(Continued.)</i>		
Aid to House of Industry, Toronto.....	2,400 00	
do. Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto.....	640 00	
do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto.....	640 00	
do. Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	480 00	
do. Magdalen Asylum, Toronto.....	480 00	
do. House of Providence, Toronto.....	320 00	
do. Girls' Home and Public Nursery, Toronto.....	320 00	
do. General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,800 00	
do. House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, King- ston.....	2,400 00	
do. Orphans' Home, Kingston.....	640 00	
do. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	800 00	
do. General Hospital, London.....	2,400 00	
do. City Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,800 00	
do. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	640 00	
do. Orphan Asylum and Ladies Benevolent Society, Hamilton.....	640 00	
do. Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00	
do. Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00	
In aid of the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,000 00	
Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Branch, Toronto.....	77,290 00	
Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	35,314 43	
Orillia do. do. ....	17,884 07	
		169,488 50
<i>Reformatory, Pentanguishene.</i>		
For Maintenance and Repairs.....		23,013 37
<i>Literary and Scientific Institutions.</i>		
Aid to Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg.....	750 00	
do. School of Medicine, Kingston.....	750 00	
do. do. do. Toronto.....	750 00	
do. Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	750 00	
do. do. do. Ottawa.....	300 00	
do. Athenæum, Ottawa.....	300 00	
		3,600 00
<i>Education.</i>		
For Common and Separate Schools.....	170,000 00	
“ Poor Schools.....	2,000 00	
“ Normal and Model Schools.....	17,000 00	
“ Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes.....	32,000 00	
“ Superannuated Teachers.....	4,200 00	
“ Museum and Library.....	2,800 00	
“ Journal of Education.....	1,800 00	
“ Grammar School Inspection.....	2,000 00	
“ Grammar Schools.....	55,000 00	
“ Salaries and Contingencies of the Department.....	14,700 00	
		301,500 00
To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses.....		20,000 00
<b>Total expenditure</b> .....		<b>\$1,293,837 42</b>

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE.

Civil Government . . . . .	\$174,683 29	
Legislation . . . . .	? 291,550 00	91.55
Administration of Justice . . . . .	206,580 26	
Public Works and Buildings . . . . .	? 24,972 00	224.97
Agriculture . . . . .	66,450 00	m p
Miscellaneous . . . . .	12,000 00	
Hospitals and Charities . . . . .	? 69,488 50	169.4
Reformatory, Penetanguishene . . . . .	13,013 37	23.0
Literary and Scientific Institutions . . . . .	? 23,600 00	3.6
Education . . . . .	301,500 00	
For Unforseen and Unprovided Expenses . . . . .	20,000 00	
Total . . . . .	\$1,293,837 46	

NOTE.—The great bulk of the expenditures for Education and for the Administration of Justice are provided for by various Acts of Parliament, but it is considered most convenient to include all expenditures in the Estimates. It is perhaps advisable to remark, that the estimates do not touch any of the subjects which by the Constitutional Act are to be determined by arbitration

## ESTIMATED REVENUE.

Of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868.

		\$	cts.
Jan. 1	Balance in the Treasury..... <i>Sec 8. 233 St. (3)</i>		126,229 66
	“ of Dominion Account.....		188,878 19
			315,107 85
Of which are receipts on account Special Funds—			
	<i>In Treasurer's Account</i> —Clergy Lands .....	\$24,877 23	
	“ “ Common School Lands.....	18,934 70	
	“ “ Grammar School “ .....	590 34	
	<i>In Dominion Account</i> —U. C. Building Fund.....	11,225 00	
	“ “ Law Society of U. C. ....	7,353 19	
	“ “ U. C. Municipal Loan Fund... ..	38,534 39	
	“ “ Clergy Land Sales.....	11,792 71	
	“ “ Common School land sales... ..	9,878 00	
	“ “ Grammar School sales.....	604 55	
	“ “ Suspense.....	3,128 63	
			126,918 74
Leaving available revenue.....			188,189 11
One year's subsidy, half payable 1st Jan., the other half 1st July....			1,196,872 80
Estimated Territorial Revenue.....		\$745,064 00	
Of which are special Funds.....		\$280,938 00	
Suspense accounts.....		50,679 00	
		\$331,617 00	
			413,447 00
Probable receipts from Educational Department.....			26,010 00
Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....			4,500 00
Malden Asylum.....			600 00
Orillia “ .....			200 00
Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....			800 00
Law Stamps, Special Funds.....		\$15,000 00	
Fines and Forfeitures.....			2,770 00
Tavern and other Licenses.....		\$22,500 00	
Less cost of collection.....		2,250 00	
			20,250 00
			\$1,853,638 91

## Appendix No. 13

## Receipts and Expenditures

*To His Excellency Major-General STISED, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

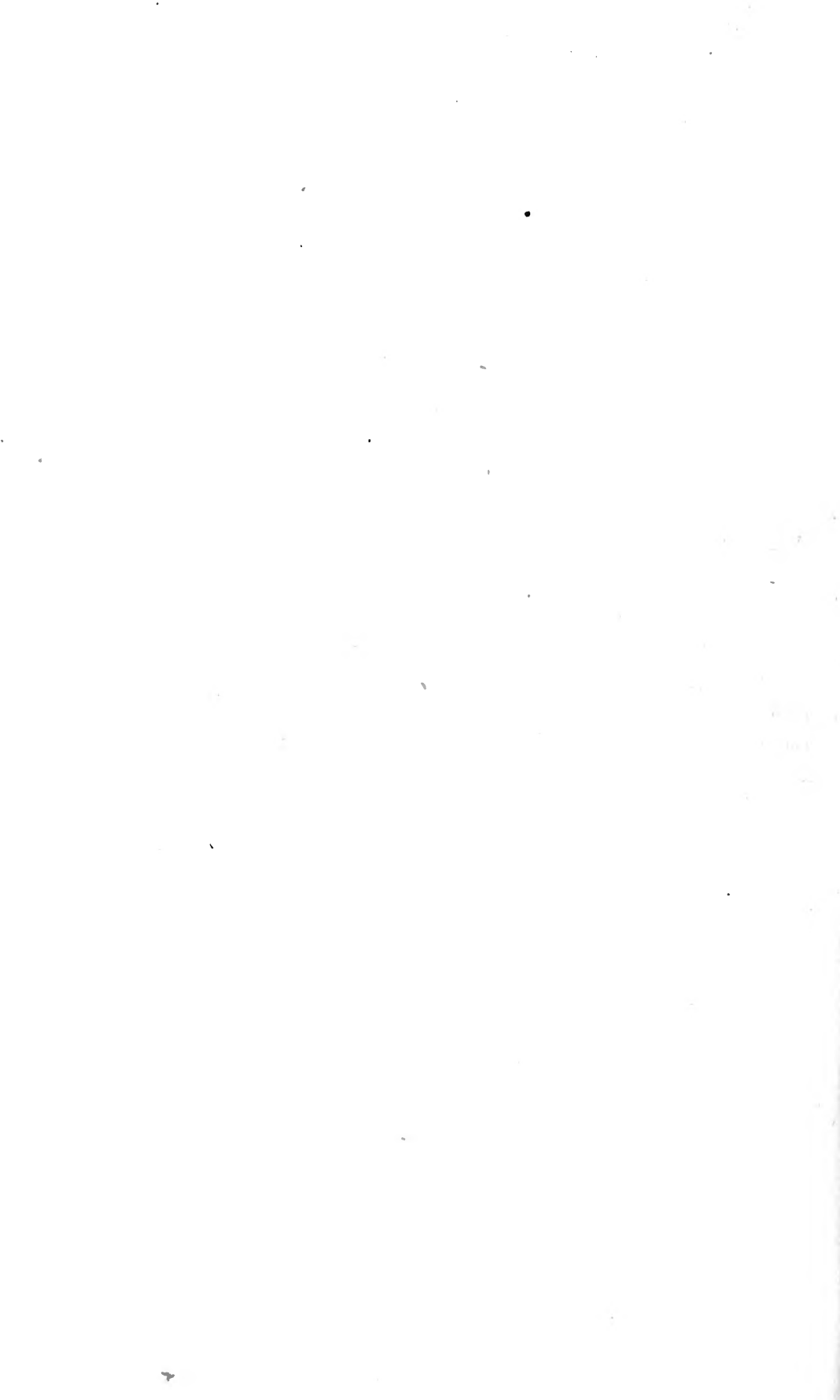
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency Statements of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Province of Ontario, during the six months ending 31st December last.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. WOOD,  
*Treasurer.*

TORONTO, 11th January, 1868.



## No. 1.

STATEMENT of Cash received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the six months ending 31st December, 1867.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
The Government of Canada.....	On account of Subsidy.....		40,000 00
Crown Lands Department	Clergy Lands.....	24,877 23	
Do. ....	Common School Lands.....	18,934 70	
Do. ....	Grammar School Lands.....	590 34	
Do. ....	Ordinary Revenue Lands.....	98,487 36	
			142,889 63
Robert Thompson, J.P., County of Middlesex...	Casual Revenue, fine imposed on Prospect Deming, for selling liquor to Indians.....		10 00
			182,899 63

E. B. WOOD,  
*Treasurer.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 11th January, 1868.

## No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Payments made by the Provincial Treasurer, on account of the Province of Ontario, during the six months ended 31st December, 1867.

TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.</b>			
<i>Lieutenant-Governor's Office.</i>			
Capt. Fryer, A.D.C. ....	Travelling Expenses of Lieutenant-Governor and Suite to Ottawa .....	86 57	
Capt. Moorsom .....	do. do. do. ....	28 75	
C. J. Moorsom .....	On account, Salary as Private Secretary .....	400 00	
Hon. J. S. Macdonald ..	Paid for Engraving Seal-at-Arms. ....	10 00	
			525 32
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>			
R. G. Dalton. ....	On account, Salary as Clerk .....	300 00	
do. ....	Travelling Expenses to Ottawa .....	37 32	
do. ....	Paid for Engraving Commissions .....	15 75	
			353 07
<i>Attorney-General's Office.</i>			
Hon. J. S. Macdonald ..	Travelling Expenses, Telegrams and Postages .....	195 00	
Henry Kinloch .....	On account, Salary as Clerk .....	303 50	
do. ....	Travelling Expenses .....	24 00	
Angus McDonell .....	On account, Salary as Messenger .....	95 00	
George E. Desbarats ..	For Statutes .....	32 50	
Robertson & Cook .....	For Printing Blank Forms .....	94 00	
			744 00
<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>			
Hon. E. B. Wood .....	On account of Salary .....	1,208 00	
do. ....	For Travelling Expenses, Postages and other Contingencies .....	120 00	
G. T. Webster .....	In full for services .....	200 00	
George Mathews .....	For Salary to 31st December, 1867, as Clerk ..	190 83	
do. ....	For Travelling Expenses .....	50 00	
James Kerr .....	For Salary to 31st December as Clerk .....	83 32	
Charles H. Sproule, .....	do. do. do. ....	31 00	
			1,883,15
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		3,505 54



TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		3,505 54
	<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>		
Hon. M. C. Cameron....	On account of Salary.....	500 00	
Thos. C. Patteson.....	On account of Salary as Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar.....	300 00	
J. R. Eckhart.....	For Salary to 31st Dec., as permanent Clerk.	150 00	
Henry Alley.....	Do. do. temporary do..	48 00	
J. A. W. Innes.....	Do. do. do. do..	78 00	
Arthur Birchall.....	Do. do. Messenger.....	10 00	
Alexander Macdonell....	Do. do. Office-keeper....	133 33	
Thos. C. Patteson.....	For Petty Disbursements.....	120 00	
Alexander Mortimer ..	For Blank books furnished.....	333 00	
			1,672 33
	<i>Department of Public Works.</i>		
Hon. John Carling.....	Travelling Expenses, telegrams and postages.	95 00	
Jacques & Hay.....	On account, Contract Furnishing Public Build- ings.....	2,000 00	
Thomas Phillips.....	Disbursements for Work on Public Buildings..	110 00	
Sundry persons.....	Premiums of Insurance on do. (amount \$44,000).....	495 00	
F. P. Rubidge.....	Services in fitting up do.....	50 00	
Rice Lewis & Son.....	Small articles for the Attorney-General's Office	2 40	
Sparrow & Whatmough..	Deed Box do. do. do.	3 50	
James Carson.....	Work performed at the Executive Council Office.....	15 75	
M. H. Irish.....	Express charges on Records for Secretary's Office.....	179 60	
James Baylis & Co.....	Carpeting for the Executive Council and At- torney-General's Office.....	194 37	
J. R. Arnoldi.....	Stamps and Dies for Treasurer. Post Office and Public Works Department.....	77 54	
John Silmsen.....	Salary to Dec. 31st, as General servant.....	57 00	
			3,279 98
	<i>Agriculture.</i>		
Richard L. Denison. ....	Provincial Exhibition, being the usual Par- liamentary Grant.....		4,000 00
	<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>		
Hon. S. Richards.....	On account of Salary.....	500 00	
Do.....	Travelling Expenses.....	31 00	
A. Russell.....	Two months Salary as Assistant Commissioner to 31st Dec., 1867, at.....\$2,600 per an.	433 34	
W. Ford.....	Two months Salary as Accountant & Cashier to 31st Dec., 1867, at.....\$1,800 per an.	300 00	
T. Devine.....	Two months Salary as Surveyor and Draughts- man at.....\$1,800 per an.	300 00	
J. W. Bridgland.....	Two months Salary as Surveyor and Draughts- man at.....\$1,600 per an.	266 67	
E. Fox.....	Two months Salary as Surveyor and Draught- man at.....\$1,280 per an.	213 34	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$2,047 35	\$12,457 85

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		2,047 35	12,457 85
<i>Crown Lands Department—Continued.</i>			
G. B. Kirkpatrick.....	Two month's Salary as 3rd Class Clerk at \$730 per annum.....	121 67	
A. L. Russell.....	Do Draughtsman at 760 do	126 67	
T. Hector.....	do 1st Class Clerk at 1,800 do	300 00	
H. J. Jones.....	do do do 1,400 do	233 34	
J. C. Tarbutt.....	do do do 1,800 do	300 00	
J. Alley.....	do do do 1,400 do	233 34	
J. Morphy.....	do do do 1,400 do	233 34	
J. Tolmie.....	do do do 1,400 do	233 34	
T. Hammond.....	do do do 700 do	116 67	
F. A. Hall.....	do do do 1,400 do	233 34	
A. Kirkwood.....	do do do 1,240 do	206 67	
A. J. Taylor.....	do do do 1,200 do	200 00	
D. A. Grant.....	do do do 1,200 do	200 00	
G. B. Cowper.....	do do do 1,240 do	206 67	
G. E. Lindsey.....	do 2nd Class Clerk at 1,060 do	176 67	
F. Norton.....	do do do 1,060 do	176 67	
J. M. Grant.....	do do do 1,020 do	170 00	
W. Ebbs.....	do do do 1,060 do	176 67	
A. J. Scott.....	do do do 900 do	150 00	
J. Innes.....	do do do 900 do	150 00	
D. G. Br Ross.....	do 3rd Class Clerk at 760 do	126 67	
R. H. B owne.....	do do do 760 do	126 67	
R. H. Temple.....	do do do 730 do	121 67	
J. Murphy.....	do do do 730 do	121 67	
C. E. Dobbs.....	do 4th Class Clerk at 500 do	83 34	
C. W. Hurd.....	do do do 500 do	83 34	
J. Bradshaw.....	do Office Keeper at 500 do	83 34	
A. McDonald.....	do Messenger at 450 do	75 00	
J. Bradshaw.....	For contingent Expenses of Office.....	375 86	
Jacques & Hay.....	Do Furniture.....	154 10	
Do.....	Do unpacking Furniture.....	168 50	
Grand Trunk Railw'y Co.....	Do Freight, do.....	248 23	
Collector of Customs.....	Do Duty on Stationery imported.....	123 04	
J. C. Browne.....	Do one month's Salary as Extra Clerk.....	50 00	
J. Tipson.....	Do do do Messenger.....	40 00	
T. D. Harris.....	Do Rent of House on Duke Street.....	333 33	
J. Leslie.....	Do Postages.....	136 22	
J. Baylis & Co.....	Do Carpets.....	85 10	
Chaffey & Bros.....	Do Fuel.....	232 39	
Robertson & Cook.....	Do Printing Blank Forms.....	30 00	
T. Haworth.....	Do Hardware.....	33 40	
J. Ellis.....	Do Engraving Door Plate.....	6 75	
McLear & Co.....	Do Stationery.....	6 00	
J. Beaty.....	Do Printing.....	2 50	
Chewett & Co.....	Do Two Directories.....	4 00	
		8,843 53	
<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
Joseph Lesslie.....	Postages.....		918 09
		<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$22,219 47

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		22,219 47
	TOWARDS AIDING THE SETTLEMENT OF VACANT LANDS.		
Crown Lands.....	To pay T. D. Taylor, on account of Survey of Lavant Road...	550 00	
Do. ....	Do. J. Wilson, do. Korah do.	100 00	
Do. ....	Do. J. Graham, do. Bobcaygeon do.	901 48	
Do. ....	Do. A. W. Playfair, do. Mississippi do.	999 00	
Do. ....	Do. J. Watson, do. Frontenac do.	317 00	
Do. ....	Do. R. J. Oliver, do. Petersen do.	19 62	
Do. ....	Do. J. A. Snow, do. Lavant do.	103 28	
Do. ....	Do. W. Graham, do. Bobcaygeon do.	109 00	
Do. ....	Do. J. A. Snow, do. Mouck, do.	61 25	
Do. ....	Do. A. Cameron, do. Rosseau do.	726 88	
			3,887 51
	SURVEYS.		
H. A. F. McLeod.....	Survey of Lots in Madoc.....	397 50	
C. Brady.....	Do. Township of Anglesea.....	1,120 65	
A. G. Forrest.....	Do. Montreal River.....	843 23	
D. Sinclair.....	Do. between Michipicoton and Montreal River.....	36 38	
			2,397 76
	AGENTS COMMISSIONS.		
Sundry persons.....	Agents Commissions.....		1,746 27
	CROWN ADVERTISING.		
Sundry persons.....	Amount paid for Advertising.....		176 83
	REFUNDS.		
T. Johnson.....	Refund on lot in Limerick.....	40 00	
J. C. Ritchie.....	Do. do. Elzevir.....	200 00	
B. Switzer.....	Do. do. Chatham.....	45 00	
C. R. Sing.....	Do. do. St. Vincent.....	50 00	
E. Lucier.....	Do. do. Dover East.....	30 00	
G. A. Masson.....	Do. do. Stanhope.....	13 00	
J. Foster.....	Do. do. Hungerford.....	20 00	
J. Brown.....	Do. do. Minden.....	49 50	
W. Shanly.....	Do. do. Augusta.....	38 25	
W. Brown.....	Do. do. Bayham.....	10 00	
Jno. Latham.....	Do. do. Fordwick.....	40 00	
P. Cronin.....	Do. do. Flamboro'.....	44 30	
H. Wynne.....	Do. do. Kincardine.....	50 00	
P. Shoelin.....	Do. do. Limerick.....	25 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$655 05	\$30,427 90

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	655 05	30,427 90
<b>REFUNDS—Continued.</b>			
R. Farish.....	Refund on lot in Kinloss.....	25 63	
C. Francis.....	Do do Madoc.....	200 00	
F. Lamoureux.....	Do do Melancthon.....	6 45	
S. Smith.....	Do do Burleigh.....	30 00	
L. B. Coon.....	Do do Howick.....	150 00	
S. Jones.....	Do do Adelaide.....	20 00	
J. Beemer.....	Do do Gainsborough.....	44 00	
J. Cooper.....	Do do Macaulay.....	20 00	
J. Bullevant.....	Do do Draper.....	20 00	
W. Bradley.....	Do do Greenock.....	72 25	
C. J. Blomfield.....	Do do Can. Land Emigration Co....	418 61	
S. West.....	Do do Gwillimbury West.....	17 95	
J. Campbell.....	Do do Grey.....	10 00	
Bank of Montreal.....	Draft twice paid.....	104 40	
F. Brasher.....	Talbot Road—Timber dues refunded.....	76 03	
A. Macaulay.....	Rama and Carden do do.....	112 45	
A. C. Barker.....	Faraday do do.....	78 30	
J. F. Way.....	Charges erroneously deposited.....	44 00	
R. R. Jeffry.....	Adelaide, Timber dues refunded.....	117 99	
W. H. Hepworth.....	Laxton, do do.....	18 09	
Trustees late Jno. Egan..	Dues on saw logs refunded.....	174 98	
			2,416 18
<b>WOODS AND FORESTS.</b>			
<i>Ontario Territory.</i>			
J. F. Way.....	Salaries of his office.....	456 64	
Do.....	Disbursements of office and travelling expenses.....	198 00	
			654 64
<i>Huron and Superior Territory.</i>			
J. R. Nash.....	Salaries of his office.....	399 96	
Do.....	Disbursements of office and travelling expenses.....	158 76	
			558 72
<i>Lower Ottawa Territory.</i>			
C. E. Belle.....	Disbursements of office, &c.....		67 63
<i>Gold Mines.</i>			
A. A. Campbell.....	Salary and travelling expenses for December..		185 00
<i>Red River Colonization Road.</i>			
W. Beatty.....	For Freight of provisions, &c.....	478 02	
J. W. Bridgland.....	Advance to meet travelling expenses.....	200 00	
S. J. Dawson.....	Do on account of Road works.....	1,200 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$1,878 02	\$34,310 07

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought Forward.....</i>	1,878 02	34,310 07
	<i>Red River Colonization Road—continued.</i>		
G. Clarke .....	On Account of Dog River Road. ....	104 25	
E. M. Carruthers & Co....	For Passages and Board of party from Fort William to Collingwood.....	626 50	
			2,608 77
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
David B. Read.....	For services as Crown Counsel, Simcoe Fall Assizes	180 00	
Thos. H. Bull.....	do do Halton do	86 00	
Philip Low.....	do do Prince Edward do	46 00	
William Duck.....	do do Renfrew do	26 00	
Thomas Galt.....	do do Toronto do	288 00	
Anthony La Course.....	do do Victoria do	6 00	
William M. Wilson.....	do do Norfolk do	130 50	
Charles Hutchinson.....	do do Middlesex do	140 00	
Ira Lewis.....	do do Huron do	194 00	
Ira Lewis.....	do do Bruce do	43 00	
Thomas Miller.....	do do Waterloo do	38 00	
Edmund J. Senkler.....	do do Leeds & Gren. do	69 13	
John Duggan.....	do do Northumberland and Durham do	262 00	
Lorenzo D. Raymond....	do do Welland do	80 00	
John Duggan.....	do do Ontario do	108 00	
Jno. Macdonell.....	do do Carleton do	192 00	
Jno. Macdonell.....	do do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry do	107 00	
Byron M. Britton.....	do do Lennox and Addington do	21 00	
Donald Fraser.....	do do Lanark do	46 00	
Michael Hayes.....	do do Perth do	161 00	
Miles O'Reilly.....	do do Wentworth do	247 00	
Rolland Macdonald.....	do do Lincoln do	267 00	
Jacob V. Spohn.....	do do Oxford do	187 00	
William Elliott.....	do do Lambton do	222 00	
Albert N. Richards.....	do do Frontenac do	274 00	
Henry A. Hardy.....	do do Haldimand do	26 00	
Do.....	do do Brant do	403 00	
John B. Maclellan.....	do do Prescott and Russell do	124 00	
John T. Anderson.....	do do Wellington do	20 00	
Robert Dennistoun.....	do do Peterborough do	93 00	
H. C. R. Becher.....	do do Elgin do	20 00	
Alexander Cameron.....	do do Essex do	280 00	
Do.....	do do Kent do	328 00	
L. Heyden.....	For Contingencies of the Law Courts Osgoode Hall.....	95 91	
			\$4,812 13
	<i>Carried Forward.....</i>		\$41,731 02

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought Forward</i> .....			41,731 02
<b>EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.</b>			
Sundry Persons.....	For Stationery and other articles.....	1,362 70	
Do. ....	For Books purchased for the Library.....	2,607 75	
M. H. Irish.....	For Freight and Express charges on do.....	232 89	
Milloy & Co. ....	For do and Storage on 8 cases of Books.	8 20	
S. J. Vankoughnet.....	On account Salary, as Clerk of the Crown in		
	Chancery .....	200 00	
Do. ....	For Travelling Expenses.....	58 75	
Charles E Zollikofer.....	For Mace.....	200 00	
Alfred Todd.....	For Travelling Expenses.....	64 25	
J. J. Vance .....	On account Salary, as Clerk of Committees...	100 00	
Robertson & Cook.....	For Advertising Proclamations.....	104 40	
J. Notman.....	To meet Contingent Expenses of the Session..	10,000 00	
			\$14 938 95
			56,669 97

E. B. WOOD,  
*Treasurer.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 11th January, 1868.

## No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Honorable E. B. Wood, Treasurer, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the six months ending December 31, 1867.

	DR.	\$ c.		CR.	\$ c.
	To Receipts as per Statement No. 1.....	182,899	63	By Payments as per Statement No. 2.....	56,669 97
				By balance carried down.....	126,229 66
		182,899	63		182,899 63
1868.					
Jan. 1...	To balance brought down..	126,229	66		
	<i>Consisting of</i>				
	Cash deposits in the Bank of Montreal....	\$70,039	46		
	Cash deposits in the Royal Canadian Bank.	50,190	20		
		\$126,229	66		

E. B. WOOD,

*Treasurer.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 11th January, 1868.

## No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Cash received by the Receiver-General of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario, during the six months ending 31st December, 1867.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Thomas Ross, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.....	Upper Canada Building Fund.....		11,225 00
Treasurer Co. of Elgin...	Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada.....	6,400 00	
do. Tp. Middleton...	do. do.	120 00	
do. Co. Oxford....	do. do.	800 00	
do. do. Essex.....	do. do.	921 17	
do. do. Lanark....	do. do.	3,112 02	
do. do. Renfrew....	do. do.	2,068 20	
do. do. Perth.....	do. do.	3,804 30	
do. Tp. Brantford..	do. do.	3,650 70	
do. do. Canboro'..	do. do.	200 00	
do. Co. Grey.....	do. do.	640 00	
do. do. Hastings...	do. do.	4,608 00	
do. Tp. Bertie.....	do. do.	3,200 00	
do. Town of Paris..	do. do.	3,200 00	
do. Co. Lincoln....	do. do.	2,900 00	
do. Town Belleville	do. do.	1,630 00	
do. Tp. Canboro'..	do. do.	320 00	
do. Town Cornwall.	do. do.	960 00	
			38,534 39
W. Leggo, Co. Attorney, Wentworth.....	Law Society of Upper Canada.....		150 00
Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Chief Supt. Education.	Educational Department, Sales and Fees.....		11,066 62
Sundry persons.....	Law Stamps.....		7,203 19
J. McKirdy, Bursar Provincial Asylum.....	Lunatic Asylums.....	3,317 90	
Dr. Fisher, Malden Asylum.....	do. ....	231 25	
			3,549 15
Crown Lands Department	Clergy Land Sales.....	11,792 71	
do.	Common School Land Sales.....	9,878 00	
do.	Grammar do. do. ....	604 55	
do.	Amounts in suspense.....	3,128 63	
do.	Ordinary Revenue.....	63,029 41	
			88,433 30
Sundry persons.....	Tavern and other Licenses for quarter ending 30th September.....		1,045 87
			\$ 161,207 52

E. B. WOOD,  
*Treasurer.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 11th JANUARY, 1868



## No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the Payments made by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario, during the six months ending 31st December, 1867.

TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.</b>			
A. Russel.....	Four months' salary as Assistant Commissioner, at ... ..\$2,600 per an.	866	66
William Ford.....	Do. Accountant and Cashier at 1,800 do.	600	00
Thomas Devine.....	Do. Surveyor & Draughtsman at 1,800 do.	600	00
J. W. Bridgland.....	Do. do. do. 1,600 do.	533	33
Edward Fox.....	Do. do. do. 1,280 do.	426	63
A. L. Russell.....	Do. Draughtsman, at 760 do.	253	33
Thomas Hector.....	Do. 1st Class Clerk, at 1,800 do.	600	00
H. J. Jones.....	Do. do. do. 1,400 do.	466	66
J. C. Tarbutt.....	Do. do. do. 1,800 do.	600	00
J. Alley.....	Do. do. do. 1,400 do.	466	66
Jno. Morphy.....	Do. do. do. 1,400 do.	466	66
John Tolmie.....	Do. do. do. 1,400 do.	466	66
Thos. Hammond.....	Do. do. do. 700 do.	233	33
F. A. Hall.....	Do. do. do. 1,400 do.	466	66
A. Kirkwood.....	Do. do. do. 1,240 do.	413	33
A. J. Taylor.....	Do. do. do. 1,200 do.	400	00
D. A. Grant.....	Three months' do. do. 1,200 do.	300	00
G. B. Cowper.....	Four months' do. do. 1,240 do.	413	33
G. E. Lindsay.....	Do. 2nd Class Clerk at 1,060 do.	353	33
F. Norton.....	Do. do. do. 1,060 do.	353	33
J. W. Grant.....	Do. do. do. 1,020 do.	340	00
Worsley Ebbs.....	Do. do. do. 1,060 do.	353	33
Richard Nettle.....	Do. 3rd Class Clerk at 980 do.	326	66
A. J. Scott.....	Do. do. do. 900 do.	300	00
Jno. Innes.....	Do. do. do. 900 do.	300	00
D. G. B. Ross.....	Do. do. do. 760 do.	253	33
R. H. Browne.....	Do. do. do. 760 do.	253	33
R. H. Temple.....	Do. do. do. 730 do.	243	33
John Murphy.....	Do. do. do. 730 do.	243	33
W. S. Thomas.....	Three do. Stenographic Clerk at 973 33	243	33
C. E. Dobbs.....	Four do. 3rd Class Clerk at 500 per an.	166	66
John Bradshaw.....	Do. Office Keeper at 500 do.	166	66
G. Fisher.....	Three do. Messenger at.... 416 do.	104	00
A. McDonald.....	Four do. do. 450 do.	150	00
A. Russell.....	To enable him to pay Removal Expenses from Ottawa to Toronto.....	9,731	74
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			22,455 63

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		22,455 63
	<i>CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—continued.</i>		
	<i>Road to North-West Territory</i>		
W. Ford .....	To enable him to pay to S. J. Dawson on account of Road from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, to Dog Lake .....	400 00	
A. Russell .....	To enable him to pay J. Bridgeland, do.....	5,000 00	
W. B. Hamilton .....	For Transport to Dog Lake.....	76 50	
			5,476 50
	<i>Gold Mines.</i>		
A. Russell .....	To enable him to pay A. A. Campbell, salary as Superintendent Police Force, Madoc.....	460 00	
A. Russell .....	To enable him to pay A. A. Campbell, for travelling expenses.....	1 15 00	
A. Russell .....	To pay the Police Force, Madoc.....	2,810 13	
			3,385 13
	<i>Colonization Roads.</i>		
J. D. Taylor .....	On account of Lavant Road.....	1,500 00	
R. J. Oliver .....	do Peterson Road.....	50 00	
J. Graham .....	do Bobcaygeon Road.....	1,100 00	
W. Beatty .....	do Northern Road.....	5,000 00	
J. Wilson .....	do Korah Road.....	900 00	
A. Cameron .....	do Rosseau & Nippissing Road....	2,500 00	
J. Watson .....	do Frontenac Road.....	1,200 00	
A. W. Playfair.....	do Mississippi Road.....	500 00	
			12,750 00
	<i>Surveys.</i>		
Wm. Armstrong.....	Expenses incurred on Napigon Exploring Expedition .....	70 00	
J. A. W. Fitzgerald.....	On account of Survey of Rosseau and Nipissing Road line.....	152 93	
D. Sinclair.....	On account of exploration between Michipicoton Harbor and Montreal River.....	330 00	
			552 93
	<i>Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors.</i>		
C Unwin .....	Expenses of Upper Canada Board .....		65 00
	<i>Woods and Forests.</i>		
J. F. Way .....	Disbursements of Office, September quarter Ontario Territory.....		659 00
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		45,334 19

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	₹ c.	₹ c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			45,334 19
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>			
<i>Court of Chancery.</i>			
A. N. Buell	Five months' salary as Master at \$3,000 per an	1,250 00	
George Hemmings	do. do. Chief Clerk, Master's Office ..\$1,600 per an.	666 70	
W. M. Ross	do. do. Clerk, at... 1,000 do.	416 70	
J. P. Macdonald	do. do. Junior Clerk. 800 do.	333 33	
A. H. Grant	do. do. Registrar....1,840 do.	766 66	
Willoughby Cummings	do. do. First do. ...1,000 do.	416 66	
Thomas Gray	do. do. Clerk..... 1,000 do.	416 66	
A. F. McLean	do. do. Entering Cl'k 500 do.	208 33	
A. Holmsted	do. do. Additional Cl'k 1,000 do.	416 66	
F. Arnoldi	do. do. do 600 do.	250 00	
D. Sutherland	do. do. Housekeeper. 450 do.	187 50	
Henry Humphries	do. do. Messenger at \$208 per annum to 31st Oct., 1867, and \$400 per annum from 1st Nov., 1867.....	102 66	
			5,431 86
<i>Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.</i>			
L. Heyden	Five months salary as Clerk of the Crown, Court of Queen's Bcnch, \$1,840 per an.	766 64	
J. Small	do. do. Senior Clerk. 1,200 do.	500 00	
S. B. Clark	do. do. Junior Clerk. 1,000 do.	416 64	
A. Cameron	do. do. Clerk Process 1,400 do.	583 32	
A. H. Wadsworth	do. do. Asst. Cl'k do 400 do.	166 66	
A. Fleming	do. do. Usher & Crier. 160 do.	66 64	
James Alexander	do. do. Housekeeper.. 500 do.	208 31	
D. O'Connell	do. do. Asst. Messenger 160 do.	66 64	
A. Cameron	Contingencies as Clerk of Process .....	18 63	
M. B. Jackson	Five months salary as Clerk of the Crown, Court of Common Pleas \$1,840 per an.	766 66	
A. B. Sullivan	do do Senior Clerk. 1,200 do	500 00	
T. Coxwell	do do Usher. .... 160 do	66 66	
W. Lynes	do do Junior Clerk. 1,000 do	416 66	
Jno. H. Goodson	Three months' salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Brant....	75 00	
William Gunn	do do Bruce .....	75 00	
James Fraser	do do Carleton .....	100 00	
Thomas D. Warren	do do Elgin .....	100 00	
D. A. McMullin	do do Essex.....	75 00	
Peter O'Reilly	do do Frontenac .....	100 00	
P. Inglis	do do Grey .....	75 00	
R. V. Griffith	do do Haldimand .....	75 00	
William Eager	do do Halton .....	75 00	
A. G. Northrup	do do Hastings .....	100 00	
Hugh Johnston	do do Huron .....	75 00	
T. A. Ireland	do do Kent.....	100 00	
J. R. Gemmell	do do Lambton .....	75 00	
Chas. Rice	do do Lanark.....	100 00	
<i>Carried forward.</i>		5,743 46	50,776 05

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	5,743 46	50,776 05
	<i>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.</i>		
	<i>Court of Queen's Bench &amp; Com. Pleas—Cont'd.</i>		
Archibald Thompson....	Three months' salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Renfrew .....	75 00	
W. H. Campbell.....	do do Leeds and Grenville....	100 00	
J. B. McGuire .....	do do Lennox and Addington.	100 00	
F. A. B. Clench.....	do do Lincoln.....	100 00	
Jno. McBeth.....	do do Middlesex.....	100 00	
C. C. Rapelje .....	do do Norfolk.....	100 00	
R. D. Chatterton .....	do do Northumberland and Durham.....	100 00	
J. V. Ham .....	do do Ontario.....	100 00	
Jas. Kintrea.....	do do Oxford.....	100 00	
Jas. A. Austen.....	do do Peel.....	75 00	
Jas. McFadden.....	do do Perth.....	75 00	
Jno. Twigg.....	do do Prince Edward.....	75 00	
Thos. Fortye.....	do do Peterborough.....	75 00	
J. W. Marston.....	do do Prescott and Russell....	75 00	
R. McDonald.....	do do Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	100 00	
Jonathan Lane.....	do do Simcoe.....	75 00	
W. Grace.....	do do Victoria.....	75 00	
Jas. Colquhoun.....	do do Waterloo.....	75 00	
Isaac P. Wilson.....	do do Welland.....	75 00	
Jas. Hough.....	do do Wellington.....	75 00	
S. H. Ghent.....	do do Wentworth.....	100 00	
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....	Allowance as Clerks of Assize, for Stationery.	125 00	
			7,693 46
	<i>Court of Impeachment.</i>		
W. B. Heward.....	Three months' salary as Clerk.....		50 00
	<i>Surrogate Court.</i>		
Sir J. L. Robinson.....	Five months' salary as Surrogate Court Clerk.....		666 66
	<i>Administration of Criminal Justice.</i>		
W. H. Thompson.....	Chamberlain, City of Ottawa, for expenses of Recorder's Court, September Sessions....	183 01	
W. Ferguson.....	Do do City of Kingston, do do....	261 15	
A. T. McCord.....	Do do City of Toronto, do do....	407 85	
Z. Wilson.....	Treasurer, County of Carleton, for Criminal Justice expenses, September Sessions....	1,040 44	
A. T. McCord.....	Chamberlain, City of Toronto, do do....	1,157 54	
W. Ferguson.....	Do Frontenac, do do....	1,265 41	
R. M. Ross.....	Treasurer, Huron, do do....	217 53	
C. G. Charteris.....	Do Kent, do do....	905 72	
J. L. Schofield.....	Do Leeds and Grenville do do....	502 88	
Edward Hooper.....	Do Lennox & Addington do do....	790 53	
Hon. A. Vidal.....	Do Lambton, do do....	775 52	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	7,507 58	59,186 17

TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	7,507 58	59,186 17
	<i>Administration of Criminal Justice.—Contin.</i>		
Adam Murray.....	Treasurer of County of Middlesex for Criminal Justice expenses, September Sessions..	1,477 21	
H. Groff.....	Do Norfolk, do ..	517 75	
A. Monteith.....	Do Perth, do ..	443 17	
H. Biggar.....	Do Brant, do ..	1,399 03	
A. Sproat.....	Do Bruce, do ..	483 61	
T. H. Wright.....	Do Essex, do ..	548 93	
A. P. Farrell.....	Do Haldimand, do ..	74 64	
W. Fraser.....	Do Lanark, do ..	172 67	
G. P. M. Ball.....	Do Lincoln, do ..	564 43	
James Kintrea.....	Do Oxford, do ..	570 44	
A. A. Burnham.....	Do Northumb'd and Durham, do ..	765 29	
George Graham.....	Do Peel, do ..	345 56	
Charles Stanton.....	Do Waterloo, do ..	710 23	
J. McGlashan.....	Do Welland, do ..	325 87	
W. Hewat.....	Do Wellington, do ..	494 55	
James Kirkpatrick.....	Do Wentworth, do ..	538 37	
J. W. Marston.....	Do Prescott and Russell, do ..	322 89	
W. Sheridan.....	Do Peterborough, do ..	299 85	
Andrew Irving.....	Do Renfrew, do ..	250 93	
S. C. Wood.....	Do Victoria, do ..	116 05	
John Macdonald.....	Do York, do ..	327 70	18,256 75
	<i>Miscellaneous Justice.</i>		
Richard Carney.....	Three months' salary as Sheriff, District Algoma, to 30th Sept., 1867.....	350 00	
T. H. Johnston.....	Do Stipendiary Magistrate District Nipissing, to do ..	350 00	
J. McP. Hamilton.....	Do Clerk of the Peace, District of Algoma, to 30th Sept., 1867..	200 00	
T. D. Harrington.....	To enable him to pay Octavius Prince, Executor of Septimus Prince, deceased, salary, &c., due to said deceased from 1st to 9th July, 1867.....	54 35	
Richard Carney.....	Sheriff, District of Algoma, Administration of Justice.....	1,094 48	
W. F. Powell.....	Sheriff Carleton, for attendance of himself and Constables, at Sept., 1867, Sessions, Court of Chancery.....	6 20	
John McEwan.....	Do Essex do do ..	13 00	
John McDonald.....	Do Huron, do do ..	10 00	
J. A. Woodruff.....	Do Lincoln, do do ..	8 50	
N. G. Reynolds.....	Do Ontario, do do ..	8 50	
Andrew Ross.....	Do Oxford, do do ..	17 50	
R. N. Waddell.....	Do Northumberland & Durham do ..	17 50	
R. Moderwell.....	Do Perth, do do ..	10 00	
James Hall.....	Do Peterboro' do do ..	21 00	
D. E. McIntyre.....	Do Stormont, Dundas, & Glengarry, do ..	35 00	
F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff.....	Do York, do do ..	40 00	
H. Percival.....	Engraver for Seals and Presses furnished to the Surrogate Court and County Court of the County of Norfolk.....	18 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		2,254 03
			<b>\$79,696 95</b>

TO FROM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		79,696 95
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
G. E. Desbarats.....	Advertising in <i>Canada Gazette</i> .....	45 99	
Jno. M. Savage.....	Three months' salary as Registrar District of Algonia.....	200 00	
Richard O'Reilley.....	do do Nipissing.....	200 00	
do	Office rent and contingencies.....	70 33	
Hon. Sidney Smith.....	Three month's salary as Registry Inspector....	500 00	
Hon. James Cockburn.....	Salary as Solicitor General, from 1st July to Nov. 5, at \$3,000.....	1,043 48	
do	Postages.....	30 09	
Alex. Begg.....	Clerk, Registrar's Office, removal expenses to Toronto.....	402 00	
J. Notman.....	do Legislative Assembly do.....	264 00	
Richard O'Reilley.....	Registrar of Nipissing, to pay for fire-proof safe	185 00	
			2,940 89
	<i>Reformatory, Penetanguishene.</i>		
W. Moore Kelly.....	Warden, to meet salaries and expenses.....		16,569 03
	<i>Lunatic Asylums.</i>		
James McKirdy.....	Bursar, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and Branch, salaries and contingent expenses.....	39,483 80	
A. Fisher.....	Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Maiden, salaries and contingent ex- penses.....	14,155 47	
J. Ardagh.....	Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Orillia, salaries and contingent ex- penses.....	7,264 93	
James McKirdy.....	Bursar, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, on account of New Buildings.....	6,000 00	
			66,904 20
	<b>LEGISLATION.</b>		
	<i>Expenses of Elections.</i>		
M. P. Roblin.....	For fees and disbursements as Returning Offi- cer for Electoral Division of Addington	606 45	
John Walker.....	do do Bothwell.....	465 83	
John Smith.....	do do Brant, North Riding.....	244 43	
T. S. Shenston.....	do do Brant, South Riding.....	314 70	
W. Gunn.....	do do Bruce, North Riding.....	82 29	
W. Sutton.....	do do Bruce, South Riding.....	379 56	
L. Deacon.....	do do Brockville.....	169 82	
Donald Campbell.....	do do Cardwell.....	317 42	
W. F. Powell.....	do do Carleton.....	381 65	
J. J. Dickinson.....	do do Cornwall.....	171 96	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	3,134 02	166,111 07

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		3,134 02	166,111 07
LEGISLATION—Continued.			
<i>Expenses of Elections—Continued.</i>			
J. P. Crysler.....	For Fees and Disbursements as Returning Officer for Electoral Division of Dundas .....	324 30	
R. N. Waddell.....	do do Durham, East Riding.....	298 70	
R. Armour.....	do do do West Riding.....	272 55	
Colin Munro.....	do do Elgin, East Riding.....	417 10	
J. McKay.....	do do do West Riding.....	261 77	
C. E. Casgrain.....	do do Essex.....	485 84	
T. A. Corbett.....	do do Frontenac.....	289 17	
Robert Blackwood.....	do do Glengarry.....	388 84	
W. J. Scott.....	do do Grenville, South Riding..	209 13	
A. M. Stephens.....	do do Grey, North Riding.....	379 56	
Jno. McDonald.....	do do do South Riding.....	480 05	
R. Martin.....	do do Haldimand.....	314 98	
G. C. McKindsey.....	do do Halton.....	397 70	
J. H. Greer.....	do do Hamilton.....	329 75	
W. H. Ponton.....	do do Hastings, West Riding..	247 72	
T. A. Lazier.....	do do do East do ..	247 82	
A. Diamond.....	do do do North do ..	344 73	
Jno. B. Gordon.....	do do Huron, North Riding.....	473 15	
Jno. McDonald.....	do do do South do ..	354 57	
Jno. Mercer.....	do do Kent.....	407 57	
W. Ferguson.....	do do Kingston.....	266 00	
James Flintoff.....	do do Lambton.....	401 54	
Jas. Thomson.....	do do Lanark, North Riding..	73 75	
Jas. Bell.....	do do do South do ..	388 45	
Ormond Jones.....	do do Leeds, South Riding.....	430 20	
F. G. Dickinson.....	do do Leeds & Grenville, North Riding.....	278 98	
O. T. Pruyn.....	do do Lennox.....	311 71	
J. A. Woodruff.....	do do Lincoln.....	74 00	
W. C. L. Gill.....	do do London.....	289 83	
Jas. Ferguson.....	do do Middlesex, North Riding.	347 59	
Angus Campbell.....	do do do West do ..	290 25	
W. Glass.....	do do do East do ..	481 36	
S. S. Hagar.....	do do Monck.....	264 45	
F. M. Whitelaw.....	do do Niagara.....	172 95	
W. M. Wilson.....	do do Norfolk, North Riding..	253 75	
E. Deedes.....	do do do South do ..	260 82	
J. M. Grover.....	do do Northumberland, East Rg.	316 65	
R. N. Waddell.....	do do do West R.	82 95	
N. G. Reynolds.....	do do Ontario, North Riding..	405 60	
J. Ham Perry.....	do do do South do ..	370 70	
E. Sherwood.....	do do Ottawa.....	276 36	
Jas. Kintrea.....	do do Oxford, South Riding....	389 48	
Robert Broddy.....	do do Peel.....	350 45	
R. Moderwell.....	do do Perth, North Riding ..	422 79	
W. Smith.....	do do do South do ..	408 01	
Jas. Hall.....	do do Peterboro', East Riding..	470 73	
Peter Pearce.....	do do do West do ..	233 59	
C. P. Treadwell.....	do do Prescott.....	289 41	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		18,651 42	166,111 07

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	18,651 42	166 111 07
	LEGISLATION—Continued.		
	<i>Expenses of Elections—Continued.</i>		
H. J. Thorp.....	For Fees and Disbursements as Returning Officer for Electoral Division of Prince Edward.....	379 68	
Jas. Keays.....	do do Russell.....	366 70	
Jno. Judge.....	do do Renfrew, South Riding...	490 60	
Jas Morris.....	do do do North do ..	369 76	
Geo. Lount.....	do do Simcoe, South Riding.....	44 70	
B. W. Smith.....	do do do North do ..	606 94	
G. C. Wood.....	do do Stormont.....	185 44	
T. A. McLean.....	do do Toronto, West.....	450 00	
Jas. Crowther.....	do do do East.....	376 90	
Neil McDougall.....	do do Victoria, South Riding...	87 27	
H. Dunsford.....	do do do North do ..	307 69	
Geo. Davidson.....	do do Waterloo, North Riding..	342 82	
D. McDougall.....	do do do South do ..	346 64	
R. Hobson.....	do do Welland.....	412 80	
W. Wilson.....	do do Wellington, North Riding	454 73	
Jas. Webster.....	do do do Centre do ..	501 99	
G. S. Grange.....	do do do South do ..	234 46	
E. C. Thomas.....	do do Wentworth, North Riding	296 35	
C. H. Greer.....	do do do South do ..	210 80	
T. V. Berryman.....	do do York, East Riding.....	415 24	
T. H. Bull.....	do do do West do ..	297 15	
F. W. Jarvis.....	do do do North do ..	517 10	
			26,347 18
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		
G. E. Desbarats.....	For Sundries supplied to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....		81 41
	<i>Education.</i>		
Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Five months' Salary as Chief Superintendent of Education at.....\$4,000 per an.	1,666 66	
J. G. Hodgins.....	Five months' Salary as Deputy Superintendent at.....\$2,200 per an.	916 66	
Alex. Marling.....	Five months' Salary as Senior Clerk and Accountant at.....\$1,200 per an.	500 00	
A. Williamson.....	Five months' Salary as Corresponding Clerk, at.....\$900 per an.	375 00	
F. J. Taylor.....	Five months' Salary as Clerk Statistics, at.....\$1,000 per an.	416 68	
J. P. R. Stinson.....	Five months' Salary as Assistant Clerk Statistics at.....\$500 per an.	208 34	
J. Moore.....	Five months' Salary as Office Messenger, at.....\$300 per an.	125 00	
Rev. E. Ryerson.....	To meet current expenses.....	255,394 00	
			259,602 34
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		452,142 00



TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		452,142 00
	<i>Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.</i>		
W. Edwards.....	Legislative Grant in aid of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Upper Canada, for 1867-68.....		2,000 00
	<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>		
Treasurer.....	County Society, Addington.....	702 00	
do .....	do Brant, East.....	702 00	
do .....	do do West.....	702 00	
do .....	do Brockville.....	351 00	
do .....	do Bruce.....	702 00	
do .....	do Carleton.....	877 50	
do .....	do Dundas.....	702 00	
do .....	do Durham, East.....	702 00	
do .....	do do West.....	702 00	
do .....	do Elgin, East.....	702 00	
do .....	do do West.....	702 00	
do .....	do Essex.....	877 50	
do .....	do Frontenac.....	702 00	
do .....	do Glengarry.....	702 00	
do .....	do Grenville, South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Grey.....	877 50	
do .....	do Haldimand.....	877 50	
do .....	do Halton.....	877 50	
do .....	do Hamilton.....	351 00	
do .....	do Hastings, North.....	587 05	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Huron.....	702 00	
do .....	do Kent.....	877 50	
do .....	do Kingston.....	351 00	
do .....	do Lambton.....	877 50	
do .....	do Lanark, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Leeds and Grenville.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Lennox.....	702 00	
do .....	do Lincoln.....	877 50	
do .....	do Middlesex, East.....	702 00	
do .....	do do West.....	702 00	
do .....	do Niagara.....	351 00	
do .....	do Norfolk.....	877 50	
do .....	do Northumberland, East.....	702 00	
do .....	do do West.....	702 00	
do .....	do Ontario, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Oxford, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Peel.....	877 50	
do .....	do Perth.....	877 50	
do .....	do Peterborough.....	702 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	31,299 55	454,142 00

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	31,299 55	454,142 00
	<i>Agricultural Societies—Continued.</i>		
Treasurer.....	County Society, Prescott.....	702 00	
do .....	do Prince Edward.....	877 50	
do .....	do Renfrew.....	702 00	
do .....	do Russell.....	702 00	
do .....	do Simcoe, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Stormont.....	702 00	
do .....	do Toronto.....	351 00	
do .....	do Victoria.....	702 00	
do .....	do Waterloo, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Welland.....	877 50	
do .....	do Wellington, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do Wentworth, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do South.....	702 00	
do .....	do York, North.....	702 00	
do .....	do do East.....	702 00	
do .....	do do West.....	702 00	
		44,637 55	
	Ten per cent. retained from Legislative Grant by Agricultural Association.....	5,087 12	49,724 67
	<i>Government Buildings, Toronto.</i>		
R. Bell.....	For repairs and painting Attorney General's Office.....	208 31	
W. J. Smith.....	For Carpenter's work Attorney Gen's Office...	378 39	
Jas. Walsh.....	Contractor for work performed.....	21,556 71	
Geo. Harding.....	For Plumber's work.....	450 00	
S. B. Fripp.....	" Salary as Clerk of Works.....	612 00	
F. P. Rubidge.....	" Travelling expenses.....	150 00	
Duvernay Frere.....	" Advertising in <i>Le Canada</i> .....	13 00	
L. Brousseau.....	" " <i>Le Courier du Canada</i> .....	5 76	
Jno. Siddons.....	" " <i>London Prototype</i> .....	9 80	
M. Smith.....	" Salary as Caretaker.....	125 00	
			23,508 97
	<i>Judicial Buildings, District of Algoma.</i>		
John Damp.....	Contractor, for work performed on new Court House and Gaol.....	2,918 96	
P. McEachern.....	Salary as Superintendent.....	266 37	
J. R. Gemmell.....	For advertising in <i>Sarnia Observer</i> .....	4 76	
F. W. Herrick.....	Rent of temporary Court House, Algoma.....	200 00	
			3,390 09
			530,765 73



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

AID TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Regiopolis College, Kingston, (usual grant for 1½ years).....	4,500 00	
Queen's College, do do do .....	7,500 00	
Bytown College, Ottawa, do do .....	2,100 00	
St. Michael's College, Toronto, do do .....	3,000 00	
Trinity College, Toronto, do do .....	6,000 00	
Victoria College, Cobourg, do do .....	7,500 00	
L'Assomption, College, Sandwich, do do .....	1,500 00	
		32,100 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Towards facilitating the transport of passengers and freight, by steamer, between Collingwood and Fort William, touching at Octonagon, on the south Shore of Lake Superior.....		11,000 00
LEGISLATION.		
Twelve months salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery .....		400 00
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Additional sum to that already recommended, towards defraying the cost of surveys.....		20,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.		
A sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to cover any salary to be paid to a stipendiary Magistrate in the Muskoka Territory.. ..		1,000 00
		\$64,500 00

SPECIAL REPORT  
ON  
POPULAR EDUCATION  
IN  
EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL STISED, C.B., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*May it please Your Excellency :*

I deem it my duty to lay before Your Excellency, for the information of the people of this Province, through their Representatives, a Special Report, embracing the results of observations and enquiries respecting the systems of Public Instruction in several foreign countries as compared with that of Upper Canada, and offering some suggestions for the advancement of Education among us. I am induced to make this Report under the following circumstances :—

SCOPE AND OBJECT OF THIS SPECIAL REPORT.

When, in the latter part of 1844, I entered upon the task of devising a system of Public Elementary Instruction for the then Province of Upper Canada, I prefaced my work by a preliminary enquiry of more than twelve months into the systems of Public Instruction in the neighbouring States of America and several countries of Europe, especially Great Britain and Ireland, France, Holland, Prussia, some Minor States of Germany, and Switzerland. I embodied the results of my enquiries and observations in a "Report on a System of Public Elementary Education for Upper Canada," which was laid before our Government and Legislature in 1846, and according to the recommendations of which, a law was framed, and our present Educational system was established. One part of my plan of labour was to make, once in five years, an official visit to each County of Upper Canada, to consult, at a public County Convention, on the progress, working and defects of our system of Education ; and to make, also, once in five years, an educational tour of observation and enquiry into the working and progress of the systems of Public Instruction in the chief educating countries of America and Europe, that we might avail ourselves, as far as possible, of the experience of both Hemispheres in simplifying and improving our own system and methods of diffusing education and useful knowledge among all classes of the population. With this view, I have, several times,

visited all the Counties of Upper Canada, and been permitted, in 1850-1, and again in 1855-6, to make educational tours in the United States and Europe, as also again in 1866-7. During this last tour, I was directed by the Government to make special enquiries in regard to Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, with a view to some effective legislation and measures for the education of those afflicted classes of our fellow creatures.

A Supplementary Report on this subject will be shortly laid before the Legislature.

It is my pleasing duty to add that in each of these tours of inspection and enquiry, I was favoured by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—on former occasions by the Earl of Clarendon, and last year by Lord Stanley—with letters of introduction to the British Ambassador at the Court of each of the countries I intended to visit, and through whom I obtained every document and facility of enquiry requisite for my purpose.

Under these circumstances, and on the creation of a new Legislature, and the inauguration of a new system of Government, it seems appropriate to review the principles and progress of our system of education in the light of the educational systems of other countries, and determine to be second to no country in our plans and efforts to secure to the whole of the rising and future generations of this Province of the Canadian Dominion the advantages and blessings of a sound, Christian education.

It would be easy to occupy a quarto volume of a thousand pages with historical and practical expositions of systems of instruction in foreign countries; but I think I shall best perform my present task by condensing, in the narrowest possible space, a summary view of the educational systems of the principal countries to which we are accustomed to look for example and instruction in this noblest work of a nation, making such references and applications to our Province as the topics discussed and our circumstances may suggest.

#### COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

In this course of foreign educational enquiry, we have but followed the example of older educating countries. Three distinguished American educationists, besides ordinary travellers, have visited Europe for the express purpose of studying its educational systems. In 1837, Doctor Bache, then Director of Girard College, Philadelphia, was commissioned by the Trustees of the College to make a tour of inspection in Europe, where he pursued his mission with great industry and ability for two years, and presented, in 1839, an elaborate report of upwards of 600 octavo pages on the educational systems and institutions of most of the German States, Great Britain, France, Holland and Switzerland.

In 1838, Professor Stowe inspected and made a brief but excellent report on education, and especially on the system of Normal Schools in Prussia; and in 1843, the late Horace Mann, then Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, made a school tour in Europe, and reported especially upon the character and methods of school discipline and teaching in Holland, Prussia, England and Scotland. A few years since, Doctor Henry Barnard,—now at the head of the New National Department of Education at Washington—made an educational tour in Europe; and he has written largely and lucidly on Education and the Normal Schools, and other educational institutions of Germany, France, England, &c. I am indebted to Dr. Barnard for several facts and references in the following pages.

As early as 1831, the French Government deputed the justly celebrated M. Victor Cousin to make a tour of inspection in Germany, and to report not

only on primary education, but on the higher Schools and Universities. M. Cousin occupied half of his report of two volumes with Prussia, but describes the educational institutions of Weimar, Saxony, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Holland. M. Cousin's report on the Prussian system of education has been translated into English, and repeatedly printed in both England and the United States; and as the earliest fruit of that report, M. Guizot, then French Minister of Public Instruction, devised and put into operation a system of public instruction for France, which, with some important modifications, remains to the present day—the most comprehensive and complete in Europe, except that of Prussia. Again, in 1854, M. Eugène Rendu was charged by the French Ministry of Instruction to visit Germany and study the state of education there; and lastly, in 1865, the French Ministry of Public Instruction directed M. J. M. Baudouin to inspect and study and report upon the organization and methods of public instruction in Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. His report extends to upwards of 500 quarto pages.

The British Government has appointed various commissions to investigate and report on the systems of instruction on the Continent. Within the last ten years an Education Commission, appointed by the Queen and presided over, until his death by the late Duke of Newcastle, has enquired into the state of popular education in England, with a view to consider and report upon measures for the extension of sound and cheap elementary education to all classes of the people. That Commission has appointed Assistant Commissioners to visit France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, the United States and Canada. Their researches were to embrace the following heads of enquiry: "1. The voluntary or compulsory character of the education. 2. The nature of the education. 3. The means by which it is supplied. 4. The regulations by which it is governed. 5. Its results."

To make these important enquiries, Matthew Arnold, Esq., M.A.,—son of the late celebrated Reverend Doctor Arnold—was appointed to visit France, Holland and French Switzerland; the Reverend Mark Pattison, B.D., was appointed to make enquiry into Elementary Education in Germany; and the Reverend James Fraser, M.A., was appointed to visit the United States and Canada for the same purpose.

I have, of course, availed myself of the reports of these able men, as well as of the official reports and laws of the several countries I have visited, in order to assist my own enquiries and enlarge my knowledge on the many topics of investigation. Their opinions will be frequently quoted in the following pages.

## I.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

I will commence with a brief view of the *System* of Public (especially primary) Instruction in France; in order to understand which, it will be necessary to note the governmental organization on which that system of instruction is engrafted.

### 1.—MUNICIPAL DIVISIONS OF FRANCE.

France, formerly divided into thirty-four provinces, has, since 1789, been divided into *Departments*; each Department is divided into *Arrondissements*; each Arrondissement is subdivided into *Cantons and Communes*. There are

in France 86 Departments, 363 Arrondissements, 2,850 Cantons, and 36,826 Communes. The population of France, according to the last census, is 37,471,000—about one-third larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

The largest division for administrative purposes in France is the *Department*, at the head of which is a *Prefect*, who is appointed by the Central Executive, and assisted by two Councils; the first of which is a judicial body—a Prefect's Council (*Conseil de Préfecture*)—whose duty it is to settle legal disputes arising out of the administration of the Department,—the second is a Council-General, an elective deliberative body, which assigns to each of the several Arrondissements in the Department its share of Departmental State-taxation, and votes the funds expended by the executive of the Department.

The *Arrondissement* is the next largest administrative division in France. At the head of each Arrondissement is another officer of the Central Government—the *Sub-Prefect*, who is assisted by another deliberative body, called the *Council d' Arrondissement*, which performs for the Arrondissement and Communes included in it the same functions which the Council-General performs for the Department and Arrondissements. The *Canton* is a sub-division of the *Arrondissement*, has its chief town, or *chef lieu*, and at the head of which is a Justice of the Peace—*Juge de Paix*.

The smallest municipal division is the *Commune*, (somewhat similar to a borough in England, or a township with us,) at the head of which is a third executive officer, called a Major, who is assisted by a third deliberate body, called the Municipal Council.

The heads of this Municipal hierarchy—the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Justices of the Peace, and Majors—are all appointed by Imperial authority; the deliberative bodies are elected by the tax-payers whom they represent. But the *Prefect* has power to dissolve any Municipal Council in this Department, and to replace it by a Municipal Commission of his own nomination. This has been done in Paris and all the large towns and many rural parts of France. Upwards of 2,000 elective Municipal Councils have thus been dissolved since 1851 and replaced by permanent executive Municipal Commissions.\*

Though there is thus a nominal elective system of municipal government in France, there is a real net-work of executive power and control intersecting and pervading every Commune of the Empire—constituting a perfectly absolute government for the time being under the form of universal suffrage.

## 2.—SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—ITS THREEFOLD DIVISION.

*The Organization of the System of Public Instruction in France* is in harmony with that of the civil government. At the head of it stands *The Supreme Council of Public Instruction*, presided over by the minister of Public Instruction, and composed of five Bishops or Archbishops, three Senators, three

\*This appears a very sweeping, and to us an extreme, exercise of arbitrary power; but after all the enquiry and observation I have been able to make, I do not think there is anything political or dynastic in it, as the primary school system in France does not appear to be more political now than when M. Guizot was Minister of Public Instruction, or than the school system of Upper Canada or of any other country. The Law of France, like that of Prussia, declares that provision shall be made to bring education within reach of every child in the land, and that schoolhouses and teachers shall be provided for that purpose; and that no individual or local body, elective or otherwise, shall contravene this great principle of the national law and will. If, therefore, any elective school commission, or trustee, neglects or opposes this national interest and enactment, such elective school corporation or individual is removed, and the Government appoints a commission or officer that will give effect to the provisions of the law. A similar provision existed in the school law of Lower Canada for many years. I believe that it exists still, though there is less occasion for it now than formerly.



Councillors of State, three members of the Court of Cassation (or Appeal), three ministers belonging to the Lutheran, Reformed, and Jewish churches, five members of the Institute, eight Inspectors-General, and two heads of private establishments of instruction. This Council thus fairly represents the different creeds and institutions of France. The clergy, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, though included in every school corporation or council, are always in a small minority. In France the Church is completely subject to the State. All the members of this Supreme Council are, since 1852, named by the Emperor for one year. The Council assembles at least twice a year, and gives its opinions on projected bills and decrees concerning public instruction, on regulations respecting programmes of study, and has control over all the Councils of Academies (Universities), of which there are sixteen—each Academy having one or more of the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Literature and the Sciences—and Lyceums (Grammar Schools), Colleges, and Schools of Primary instruction under its jurisdiction.

Public instruction in France is distinguished into *Instruction Supérieure*—including the Academies, with five Faculties—*Sciences, Letters, Theology, Law* and *Medicine*; *Instruction Secondaire*—comprising the Lyceums, Royal and Communal Colleges—at which students can take the Degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Sciences; and *Instruction Primaire*—comprising elementary or common schools. There is a Normal School Superior, for training Professors for the Faculties in the Academies; there are Normal Schools Secondary, for the training of Professors for the Lyceums and Colleges. None but graduates, after competitive examination, are eligible for admission into these Normal Schools. There are also Primary Normal Schools, for the training of teachers for the elementary schools.

### 3.—GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Over all these Academies, Colleges, and Schools, there is a rigid system of inspection. There are eight Inspectors-General for the Academies or Faculties; six Inspectors-General of the Lyceums and Colleges; and two Inspectors-General to oversee the numerous local inspectors of the elementary schools. Each of the sixteen *Academies* has a district of country embracing several *Departments*, and is presided over by a *Rector*, who has charge of the Normal Schools, and the course of study and methods of teaching in the primary schools, and who is assisted by an officer in each department of his district called an Academy Inspector, who has chiefly to do with secondary instruction, but has also the supervision of primary instruction in his department; and to him the Inspector of Primary Schools makes his reports, and on his representations the Prefect is for the most part guided in dealing with the primary teachers.

### 4.—DEPARTMENTAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION.

The Prefect, as I have observed, is the head of the *Department*, and is assisted by a Departmental Council, composed of thirteen members, the majority of whom were formerly elected by the ratepayers, but all of whom are now nominated by the Minister of Public Instruction, except the Procureur-General, the Bishop and his ecclesiastical nominee, who are *ex officio* members. The powers of this Council are very large. It nominates the Cantonal delegates (who were formerly elective), and the commissioners charged with the examination of certificates; it has the regulation of public primary schools; fixes the rate of school fees, prepares the list of candidates admissible to the office of communal teacher, fixes the salaries of teachers, judges them in matters of discipline, and can interdict them for ever from the exercise of their profession,

subject to an appeal to the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. It can even refuse to any teacher, without the right of appeal, the permission to open a private elementary school, which M. Guizot's law of 1833 accorded to all teachers provided with certificates of morality and capacity. But this Council cannot nominate, suspend or dismiss a teacher; that power is confided to the *Præfect* alone, who names, changes, reprimands, suspends and dismisses all public primary school teachers of every grade!

5.—COMMUNAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS—PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY.

The Mayor and Municipal Council of each *commune* have the immediate care and oversight of each communal school. The Mayor and the *Cuné*, or minister of religion, have the exclusive supervision of the moral and religious teaching of the school. In France three forms of religious worship are recognized by law—the Roman Catholic, the Protestant (Reformed and Lutheran), and the Jewish; and the ministers of these communions are alike salaried by the State. About *thirteen-fifteenths* of the population are Roman Catholic. The Protestants number five millions—divided between Calvinists and Lutherans—the former having 510 salaried ministers, and the latter 255. The Jews number about 70,000.\* The rights of the minority are carefully protected. Under the system established by M. Guizot in 1833, the rectors were charged to see that, in the public schools, no child of a different religious profession from that of the majority was constrained to take part in the religious teaching and observances of his fellow scholars. They were to permit and request parents of such children to cause them to receive suitable religious instruction from a minister of their own communion, or from a layman regularly appointed for that purpose. They were enjoined to see that in every week, at fixed hours to be agreed upon between the minister of religion, the parents, and the local school authorities, such children were conducted to the Protestant Church, or any other place prescribed, for religious instruction in the faith of their parents. The Inspectors were also enjoined to see to the observance of these regulations. Similar provision was made for religious freedom and religious instruction in the Normal Schools. It was further provided that where the minority had cause to desire a Separate School, and reasonable numbers to fill it, the Executive Rectors and Inspectors were to take heed that Municipal Councils did not unjustly refuse the minority's request.

6.—SEPARATE SCHOOLS ALLOWED—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY MAINTAINED.

Difficulties having arisen in connection with religious instruction in the common schools, separate or denominational schools multiplied, and become rather the rule than the exception. By laws and regulations adopted in 1850, each form of religion recognized by the State is allowed to have a separate school; but the departmental council has power to unite in one common school children of different religious communions. Yet if the children are thus united in one school, their religious liberty is sedulously guarded. It is provided that the ministers of each communion shall have free and equal access to the school, at separate times, to watch over the religious instruction of the children of their own communion. Where the school is appropriated to one denomination, no

\* Scarcely any two authorities agree as to the number of Protestants and Jews in France. The English Statesman's Year Book quoting the census of 1864, gives the Protestant population at 1,561,250, and the Jewish population at 186,000.

child of another denomination is admitted without a written request from his parents or guardians; of which request the teacher must keep a record, to be produced when required.

Thus the liberty and rights of the minority are protected in France; and I believe that protection is impartial and effectual. My own observation accords with that of the English Commissioner, Arnold, who says:—"I confidently affirm, in contradiction of much ignorant assertion, that the liberty thus proclaimed by law is maintained in practice. The venerable chiefs of the principal Protestant communities of the French Provinces—the President of the Consistory of Nismes, the President of the Consistory of Strasbourg—individually assured me that as regarded the treatment of their schools by the authorities, they had nothing whatever to complain of; that Protestant schools came into collision with the State in no otherwise than as Catholic schools came; that such collision, when it happened, was, in nine cases out of ten, on matters wholly unconnected with religion. In Languedoc, indeed, the embers of religious animosity still smoulder; but it is among the lower orders of the population. It is not that the state persecutes the Protestants; it is that Protestant and Catholic mobs have still sometimes the impulse to persecute each other, and that the state has hard work to keep the peace between them."

#### 7.—METHODS OF PROVIDING FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

The means of establishing and supporting the schools are provided by the joint action of the State, the departments, the Communes, fees of pupils, and individual contributions. Every Commune must provide a school-house and residence for the teacher. Every teacher must have a lodging or its equivalent in money, with a minimum salary of not less than 600 francs, (\$120.) If the Commune refuses or neglects to provide by tax on the property at the rate of three per cent., the Government imposes and collects it. If the Commune, on account of poverty or disaster to the crops, cannot raise the sum required, the department to which such Commune belongs must provide it. And if the revenues of the Department, by a tax of two per cent., are not sufficient to meet the deficiencies of all the Communes, the balance is supplied by the State.

In every Department the Prefect and Council-General annually prepare an estimate of the expense of primary instruction in the departments, and apportion it to the Arrondissements and Communes. In each Commune, the Mayor and Municipal Council make a special estimate of the same kind and fix the monthly tuition fees to be paid by parents. Each Commune is at liberty to establish a *free school*, and provide any additional means it may require for school purposes; and where tuition fees are imposed, the Mayor has authority to give any pupil he thinks proper certificates of exemption from the payment of fees on account of the indigence of their parents.

#### 8.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR DEPARTMENTS.

Every Department must support a Normal School for the training of teachers for primary schools; or, in certain circumstances, two or more Departments may unite for that purpose. The sum to be expended in support of a Normal School for the salaries of teachers, apparatus, or scholarships in aid of poor students, is not fixed by the Department, but is regulated by the Supreme Council of Public Instruction. The salary, of the principal or director, is borne jointly by the Government and the Department; the salaries of the other teachers is borne by the Department. The expense of the Normal students for board (tuition free) is borne by themselves, unless they enjoy a scholarship founded by the State, the Department, the University, Commune or individual benevolence.

## 9.—PROVISION FOR SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

In each Department an increasing fund is established for the relief of aged teachers, and of the widows and children of teachers who have died in their work. Each teacher must subscribe one twentieth of the salary he receives from the Commune; and the sum total of his subscription, together with the interest on it, is returned to him when he retires, or to his widow and children when he dies.

Without entering into further detail, I will now present a brief *statistical view* of the operations of this magnificent and comprehensive system of public instruction.

## 10.—UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, SUPERIOR NORMAL SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS.

Under the head of *Instruction Supérieure*, there are the sixteen Academies, or Universities, with their one or more Faculties each. There are six Faculties of Catholic Theology; two Faculties of Protestant Theology; nine Faculties of Law; three Faculties of Medicine; six Faculties of Sciences and Letters. These are distributed among the principal towns of France. In the University of Paris alone, the number of students amounts to 2,000 for Law, 3,000 for Medicine, 1,500 for Sciences and Letters. In the College de France, there are 34 Professors, and as many in the Sorbonne, all of whose lectures are public and free. There are upwards of 20,000 students in the various Academies or University Colleges.

In the system of *Secondary Instruction*, there are 63 Lyceums and 244 Communal Colleges (Superior Grammar Schools), aided and inspected by the State. All the towns possessing Faculties have also Normal Schools (*Ecoles Normales Supérieures*), for providing the Lyceums and Communal Colleges with masters and teachers, besides the Superior Normal School at Paris, for the training of candidates for professorships in the Universities, and which is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, administered by three Directors, and in which there are 18 professors and 80 students.

## 11.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

It is, however, with the system of *Primary Instruction* that we are chiefly concerned. Mr. Arnold, in the report of his French Mission of Inspection in 1859, remarks that no report on the state of Primary Instruction had been published for *eight* years; but he obtained statistics (which had been prepared with great labour from unpublished documents) of the primary schools for 1857. In 1865 a very elaborate statistical report of Primary Instruction down to the end of 1863 was published. I was kindly favoured with a copy of it, among various other documents, at the department of the Minister of Public Instruction at Paris. I will here translate a summary of the statistics of this remarkable document—premising that the schools taught by religious orders are called *Congréganist* Schools—*Ecoles Congréganistes*. For convenience French money will be reduced into our currency. Twenty-five francs are one pound sterling; and five francs may be considered as one dollar. This report of the Minister of Public Instruction (*Rapport à Sa Majesté L'Empereur, Sur L'Etat de L'Enseignement Primaire pendant L'Année 1863*) opens with the following statement of the progress of school attendance since 1832:—

“In 1832 our primary schools contained 1,935, 624 children for 32,560,934 inhabitants.”

“In 1847 there were 3,530, 134 pupils for 35,400,486 inhabitants.”

“In 1863 there were returned 4,336,368 pupils for a population of 37,382,225 inhabitants. In other words, in 1832 France sent to the primary schools 59 pupils out of 1,000 inhabitants; in 1847 99.8; in 1863 116 pupils for every thousand inhabitants.”

In the summary of this report we have the following remarks and statistics:—

“All the Communes are subject to the legal obligation of supporting at least one public school each. They can only be relieved from this obligation by the Departmental Council uniting one or more neighboring Communes for the support of a public school, or by providing in a private school for the gratuitous instruction of children whose parents are unable to pay the fees.”

The following was the state of the Communes in respect to those obligations, January 1st, 1864:

“34,666 Communes supported by themselves one or more public schools, 1,880 Communes were legally united to other Communes for school purposes, 146 Communes provided in private schools for the gratuitous instruction of indigent children, 818 Communes did not fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by law. Total Communes, 37,510.”

“The population of 818 Communes deprived of schools, was 262,499 inhabitants—or on an average 321 inhabitants in each Commune. The greater part of these localities send their children to schools in the neighborhood.”

#### 12.—BOYS' SCHOOLS, AND MIXED SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

“In the 36,692 Communes provided with schools, there are 38,386 public schools; of which 20,703 are for boys, and 17,683 are mixed schools of boys and girls. Thus the children of the two sexes are united in 17,683 Communal schools; of which 15,030 are taught by male teachers, and 2,653 are taught by female teachers; 1,581 are taught by male, and 1,072 by female religious orders. Of the whole 38,386 boys or mixed schools, 33,767 are taught by male lay teachers, and 1,581 by female lay teachers; 1,966 are taught by the Christian Brothers, and 1,072 by Sisters.”

#### 13.—GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

“Of the 37,510 Communes of the Empire, 19,312 are provided with schools for girls. So that there are 18,198 Communes yet unprovided with schools specially for girls.”

#### 14.—FREE SCHOOLS.

“Every Commune has the discretionary power, from its own resources, to support one or more free schools—*Ecoles Entierement Gratuites*—(law of 1850). There are 2,752 of these free schools—866 taught by the religious orders, and 1,886 taught by lay teachers.

#### 15.—SCHOOL-HOUSES AND RESIDENCES OF TEACHERS.

“Every Commune is required to provide a suitable place furnished for the school and residence of the teacher (law of 1850). And by a decree of September, 1863, the teacher's furniture is added. Of the school premises, in the 38,386 public schools, 27,642 belong to the Communes; 10,165 are rented by the Communes; 509 are lent by private individuals; 70 belong to religious associations. Of the 27,642 school-houses belonging to the Communes, 19,398

are well arranged; 2,316 are convenient for teaching the school only; 1,501 are only suitable for lodging the teacher; 4,428 are in no respect suitable. Gardens are attached to 26,220 school-houses; 25,882 are for the personal use of the teacher, and 338 serve more particularly for the horticultural teaching of the pupils. Of the 10,743 school-houses which do not belong to the Communes; 3,354 are convenient; 1,106 are convenient only for the lodgment of the teachers; 1,117 are convenient only for the classes of the school; 5,166 are in no respect suitable."

16.—TEACHERS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION—(TITRES DE CAPACITÉ).

"Public teachers, whether male or female, must be provided with a certificate of qualification (*brevet de capacité*) or a title equivalent, except the female members of religious orders, whose certificates of obedience (*lettre d'obédience*) are accepted in place of the certificate, or brevet. They rank as follows:— Provided with a simple or elementary certificate, 30,433 male lay teachers, 1,905 assistant lay teachers; 1,438 female teachers, and 19 assistant female teachers; 1,881 christian brothers, 400 assistants; 263 sisters, and 10 assistants. Provided with a superior or complete certificate, 2,441 male lay teachers; 10 female lay teachers; 39 christian brothers, and 13 assistants. Provided with diploma of Bachelor, 128 male teachers. Provided with a title equivalent to a brevet, 205 male teachers. Having no brevet, 550 male lay teachers, and 783 assistants; 133 female lay teachers, and 14 assistants; 46 christian brothers, and 3,942 assistants; 809 sisters, and 556 assistants."

Thus, nearly eight per cent. of the lay teachers have the complete brevet or diploma of Bachelor; less than two per cent. of the congreganist teachers have the complete brevet. Among the assistant lay teachers, nearly 71 per cent. are breveted; among the assistant congreganists, a little more than nine per cent. have the brevet. There are more than eight times as many of the breveted assistant teachers among the laymen as among the congreganists.

17.—MINIMUM SALARY OF TEACHERS.

"Besides the lodgment and furnished school-house, every Commune is obliged to furnish the public teacher a certain allowance. (Law of 1850.) The decree of the 19th April, 1862, fixes in the following manner the minimum salary of teachers:—

1. From 1 to 5 years' service.....	600 francs.	(\$120.)
2. After 5 years.....	700 "	(\$140.)
3. After 10 years.....	800 "	(\$160.)
4. After 15 years.....	900 "	(\$180.)

"The female teachers who teach the public schools enjoy an allowance, the minimum of which is determined by a decree of the 31st December, 1853, as follows:—

1st class.....	500 francs.	(\$100.)
2nd class.....	400 "	(\$80.)

"Besides the purely scholastic resources, teachers enjoy advantages arising out of various accessory functions which they fulfil. The sums which they receive from these accessory functions (such as Secretary of the Mayor, &c.) amount to 4,219,587 francs (\$843,918). The average salaries of male teachers, apart from these additional contingencies, in the rural Communes was 824 francs (\$165); of female teachers, 778 francs (\$156)."

## 18.—CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS RESULTING FROM INSPECTION.

“Under the relation of the general appearance, the discipline, the direction, the teaching organization, the schools are classed in the five categories following :

	Lay Schools.	Congreganists.
Good .....	12,513	1,066
Pretty Good.....	11,165	957
Passable.....	7,844	670
Mediocre.....	3,048	277
Bad.....	778	68
Total.....	35,348	3,028

“Hence it results that the schools judged good by the Inspectors, are in the proportion of 35 per cent. This proportion is the same for each of the two categories of schools—lay and congreganist.”

## 19.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By the law of 1850, every Department is required to provide for recruiting the supply of masters for the primary public schools, by providing for the training of teachers either in Normal Schools, or in Faculties or other establishments in which a Normal School course of instruction is given. There are 107 Establishments especially charged with the training of teachers for the public schools—76 Normal Schools, 7 Normal courses of instruction in Faculties; 24 other establishments (*ecoles stagiaires*) in which there is a Normal School department—an arrangement found unsatisfactory, and being abandoned. The average number of vacancies per year is 1,451; the average number of masters provided by the Normal Schools is 1,060. It results that the Administration can supply from the Normal Schools but three-fourths of the vacancies, and is obliged each year to appeal for more than 400 candidates trained in other than Normal School establishments. The engagements contracted by teachers trained in the Normal Schools to devote ten years to public teaching, are generally fulfilled; for the proportion of those who renounce their functions before accomplishing that engagement is only eight per cent.

The expenses of these Normal Schools and Normal courses of instruction in other establishments, amounted, in 1863, to 2,429,936 francs (\$485,987), of which the State paid 278,395 francs (\$55,679); the Departments 1,584,040 francs (\$316,808); towns 40,875 francs (\$8,175); the schools from their own resources 108,406 francs (\$21,681); individual pupils and their friends 417,220 francs (\$83,444).

For the training of female teachers there are 64 establishments—11 Normal Schools, and 53 Normal courses of instruction in other establishments. The number of vacancies for female teachers in 1863 was 383; the number of trained teachers sent out from the schools was 403.

The expenses of these Female Normal Schools and Faculties of Normal instruction were, in 1863, by the State, 94,210 francs (\$18,842); by the Departments, 289,173 francs (\$57,835); by the towns, 3,650 francs (\$730); by the schools from their own resources, 36,885 francs (\$7,377); by the pupils and their friends, 47,200 francs (\$9,440); total, 471,118 francs (\$94,223).

Upon the whole, there exists in France 172 Normal School establishments, in which 1,500 male and female teachers are trained and sent out annually to the primary schools, at an annual expense to the nation of 2,901,154 francs, or \$580,231—indicating wonderful economy for the work done.

## 20.—EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—CERTIFICATES GRANTED IN 1863.

There is in each Department a Commission appointed by the Departmental Council, to examine male and female candidates for certificates of qualification (*brevets de capacité*) for primary instruction. This Commission sits twice a year. Females are added to the Commission for the examination of female candidates.

In 1863, these Commissions included 691 members, and devoted to the examinations of male candidates, 508 days, or five days and three-tenths for each Department; and to the examination of female candidates 458 days, or five days and one-tenth for each Department. The male candidates were of two classes—laymen and congreganists, or members of religious orders. There were 5,119 lay candidates, of whom 2,972 were rejected; 1,583 obtained a simple or third-class certificate of qualification; 365 a second class certificate (*brevet facultatif*); 199 a complete or first-class certificate (*brevet complet*). Of the congreganists, there were 662 candidates, of whom 395 were rejected; 241 obtained a simple (or third-class) certificate; 5 a second-class, and 21 a first-class or complete certificate of qualification. It results that of the lay candidates, 58.3 per cent. were rejected, and of the congreganist candidates, 59.6 per cent. were rejected.

Female teachers require certificates of qualification as well as male teachers; but the female members of religious orders are exempted from examination—their letter of obedience being accepted, though they are classified. Of the 3,802 lay female candidates who presented themselves for examination, 1,701 were rejected, 310 obtained a certificate or brevet of the first-class, and 1,881 a certificate of the second order. Of 186 congreganist female candidates, 75 were rejected, 3 obtained first-class certificates, and 108 certificates of the second order.

## 21.—INFANT SCHOOLS AND THEIR TEACHERS.

There is yet another class of schools, that have not yet been mentioned—infant schools—*salles d'asile*. To be placed at the head of an infant school, the mistress must be provided with a certificate of aptitude. In the chief town of each Department, there is a Commission to examine candidates and give certificates of aptitude. These Commissions in various Departments consisted, in 1863, of 371 members, who devoted 57 days to the examinations. Of the 149 lay candidates, 100 obtained certificates of aptitude; of the 10 nuns, or congreganists, who presented themselves, 6 obtained certificates. There were, in 1863, 3,308 infant schools, in which there were 383,856 children of both sexes, under seven years of age.

From the "*Résumé Général*" of the French Minister of Public Instruction (M. Duruy), I extract the following remarks and statistics:—

## 22.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

"The establishments of primary instruction are divided into four classes, or categories, namely:

"*Normal Schools*.—Establishments designed to train teachers—male and female—(*écoles normales, cours normaux, écoles stagiaires*); 2. Primary schools, properly called, in which children are received from seven to thirteen years of age, (boys' schools, girls' schools and common schools for both sexes); 3. Infant schools, galleries and small schools designed for children under seven years of age; 4. Finally, supplementary schools (evening) opened for adults and apprentices.



“Primary instruction is also given in special classes attached to Colleges, Lyceums, and Secondary Schools, and in establishments appertaining to different administrations, as Prison Schools, Regimental Schools, Schools of Arts and Trades, Agricultural and Veterinary Schools. But we have only to do here with the four orders of establishments which compose exclusively the service of primary instruction, and are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

“We have, then, for providing the supply of male teachers, 76 Normal Schools, 7 Normal Faculties, or Colleges, and 24 other establishments (*écoles stagiaires*) giving Normal instruction. The official staff of these institutions comprehends 83 directors, 87 chaplains, 308 assistant masters, 135 day professors (non-resident), 3,359 students, or pupil teachers, of whom 1,060 are sent out annually and placed at the head of public schools.

“For supplying female teachers, there exist 11 Normal Schools, and 58 Normal courses of instruction in other schools. The officers of these establishments include 64 directresses, 41 chaplains, 185 assistant mistresses, 47 day professors, and 1,201 pupil-mistresses, of whom 403 are sent out annually and placed as mistresses of Communal schools.

“Finally, in the course of practical instruction established at Paris for teachers of infant schools, 71 pupils were taught in 1863, 37 of whom were sent out with certificates of aptitude.

“*Schools and Pupils.*—Of the 37,510 Communes of the Empire, 818 only were without schools. The greater part of these localities send their children to neighboring schools; 19,372 Communes provided with a special school for girls.

“The 36,692 Communes provided with public or private schools, have 41,494 schools specially for boys or mixed, which receive 2,607,875 pupils; have 27,267 special schools for girls, where 1,728,493 pupils are taught. In all, there are 68,761 schools, and 4,336,368 pupils.

“51,555 schools are conducted by male or female lay teachers, and 17,206 by members of religious orders; 2,725,694 pupils attend the former,—an average of 53 per school; and 1,610,674 pupils attend the latter—an average of 94 per school.

“Of the 4,336,368 children that attend the schools 2,802,943 pay a school fee, 1,533,425 are admitted gratuitously.

“1,963 Communes are provided with infant schools. The number of these is 3,308—attended by 383,856 pupils; of whom 283,215, that is to say, more than two-thirds, are admitted gratuitously. Besides, there exist 2,022 nursery or small schools established in 1,735 Communes, and which are attended by 50,026 children.

“The general total of primary and infant schools is 72,069, which are attended by 4,720,224 children of both sexes.

“Furthermore, 6,048 primary boarding schools are attached to the public or private establishments. There are 6,825 adult classes of schools,—classes for the sundry—schools of apprentices, of manufacturers, of workshops, orphan asylums, attended by 193,207 pupils.

“Thus the establishments for primary instruction number 80,915 (including the 2,022 nursery or small schools), and are attended by 4,963,457 pupils.”

“*School Teachers.*—“The Teaching body of these establishments of primary instruction, not including the Normal Schools, is composed of 40,296 lay male

teachers and assistant teachers; 24,212 lay mistresses and assistant mistresses; of schools of the religious orders, congreganists, there are 8,635 male teachers and assistant teachers; 4,243 mistresses and assistant mistresses."

*School Population—School Attendance.*—"According to the last census, in a population of 37,382,225 inhabitants, there were reported 4,018,427 children from 7 to 10 years of age. That is an average of 10.7 children for every 100 inhabitants. The children from 7 to 10 years of age receive instruction in the primary schools were in number 3,143,540. There would remain, then, 874,887 children who did not attend any school. But there should be deducted the children who receive instruction at home and in the public and private establishments of secondary instruction to which are attached primary departments."

(I omit numerous details as to the length of the time the different classes of pupils attend the school, and the average amount of knowledge they possess on leaving school; also expenditures for the erection and repairs of school-houses.)

### 23.—THE EXPENSE OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM AND HOW PROVIDED.

*Primary Schools.*—The ordinary expense of primary instruction in France, in 1863, (not including buildings and some other extraordinary expenses) was 58,674,700 francs, or \$11,734,940. The sum is derived from the following sources:—

1. From endowments, gifts and legacies, designed for the ordinary expenses of the primary and infant schools.....	2,195,640 francs or	(\$439,128)
2. From Communes, (ordinary resources, 3 centimes, special and extraordinary taxes, for the ordinary expenses.).....	25,316,590	“ (\$5,063,318)
3. From families,—		
Fees of public, boys and mixed schools...	13,739,590 francs	(\$2,747,918)
Fees of girls schools.....	4,541,819	“ (\$908,364)
Fees of infant schools.....	324,310	“ (\$64,862)
Fuel.....	832,316	“ (\$166,463)
Fees of adults.....	291,830	“ (\$58,366)
4. From Normal Schools, (their own resources)..	77,885	“ (\$15,577)
5. From cities and towns for the support of Normal Schools.....	43,275	“ (\$8,655)
6. By families for the board of pupil-teachers in the Normal Schools.....	464,420	“ (\$92,884)
7. From the Departments for primary instruction.....	5,643,220	“ (\$1,128,644)
8. From the State for primary instruction.....	5,203,810	“ (\$1,040,762)
Total.....	58,674,700	“ (\$11,734,940)

*School Buildings*—From the statistics it also appears that the Departments have voted 1,260,992 francs, or \$252,198, for the building of primary and Normal Schools; that private individuals have contributed by gifts and subscriptions to these expenses no less than 16,979,558 francs, or \$3,395,911.

*Private Schools*—The above figures do not comprehend the resources of boarding schools, or the sums paid by families to private seminaries of various kinds, or to secondary schools in which primary instruction is given, or the receipts of teachers from accessory functions, amounting in 1863, to 4,219,587 francs, (\$843,917) or the central administration, or general inspection of "primary instruction, or the rectors, or prefectorial administrations."

## 24.—CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL—EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER.

The following are the remarks and explanations of the Minister of Public Instruction on this point :

“The progress made during the last sixteen years has been less rapid than during the preceding period, because this was the period of creation. It is, however, considerable ; for from 1847 to 1863, we have opened 8,566 public schools, and gained 806,223 pupils, or an average of 50,000 per annum.\* At present there remain only 818 communes unprovided with schools, yet the greater part of these localities send their children to schools in the vicinity.

“But if we take, as the regulations require for the Normal limits of school age, from 7 to 13 years, we find in the primary schools in 1863, only 3,133,540 children of that age, out of 4,018,427, which, according to the census made by the inspector in 1863, must exist in entire France. There would then be a deficit of 884,887 children from 7 to 13 years of age. The University inspection reports only 692,678. But these estimates must be below the truth, because the teachers have not the means of knowing, in large cities, the exact number of children who do not attend school. Besides, whatever may be, as to the primary schools, the figure of the non-attendance of children from 7 to 13 years of age, it should not be regarded as expressing the number of those who are completely destitute of instruction. There are, in fact, a certain number of children of that age who receive their first instruction in the family, or in the elementary classes of secondary establishments. Besides, many others enter the school only at eight or nine years of age, or leave the primary school before their thirteenth year.

## 25.—REASONS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AFTER THE AGE OF TWELVE.

“In regard to childhood, the acts of the religious life, regulate, in general the duration of the school period. The first Commune in the Catholic Church takes place between 11 and 12 years of age. Very few children attend the school when they have no more catechism to recite, as many go there only to learn it. In Protestant countries, where the first Communion is at about 16 years of age, this limit is also that of school age ; and this delay which, in some degree, prolongs childhood, prolongs also the study of the school. It is one of the reasons which explain the superiority, in regard to primary instruction of Protestant over Catholic States. Another reason is found in the religious obligation imposed upon every Protestant to read, assiduously, the Bible. A third reason is in the rich donations which the zeal of individuals has secured to schools, especially during the last thirty or forty years.†

*The French and English Systems of Elementary Education as compared by Matthew Arnold, Esq., M. A., the English Educational Commissioner to France, in his report to the English Royal Commissioners, in 1860, printed by order of the Government, and presented to both Houses of Parliament.*

## 26.—COMPARATIVE EXPENSIVENESS ON THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS.

*French Expenditure.*—“It appears from the above figures that had the communes borne the full ordinary expenses of their schools, as well as the ex-

\*In these figures are included the schools and pupils of the three departments lately annexed. In Savoy and Nice, the public schools number 1,528, and the pupils in the public and private schools, 86,812.

†*Note by the Translator.*—In the various countries of the Continent no child or young person can be apprenticed to a trade or profession, or be admitted into the army, before the first communion, or confirmation, which is preceded in both the Catholic and Protestant Churches, by a course of religious instruction ; among the Protestant clergy, at least in Paris, embracing the Evidences and Doctrines, as well as duties of Christianity.

traordinary expenses actually contributed by them, they would have had to find a sum of, in round numbers, £1,507,740 (\$7,538,700). They actually bore a charge of £874,200 (\$4,371,000), but of this they were legally bound to bear but £478,200 (\$2,391,000). They voluntary undertook a burden of £396,000 (\$1,980,000.) Families and private persons contributed, in school fees, board, and donations, about £423,900 (\$2,119,500). The departments bore a charge of £210,920 (\$1,054,600); of this, the obligations of the law impose on them £164,040 (\$820,200); they voluntary taxed themselves for £46,880 (\$234,400). Finally the State directly contributed about £206,800 (\$1,034,000) (nearly the same amounts as the departments): to defray regular charges which it had undertaken to make good, it paid £146,400 (\$732,000); while for the additional expenses which have been detailed it granted £60,400 (\$302,000.)

“The expenses of primary instruction above enumerated do not include the expense of the central administration in Paris. This, for 1856, was 659,048f. (\$131,809),\* in round numbers, £26,360 (\$131,800). Not more than one-third of this charge, which embraces the services of superior, secondary, and primary instruction, belongs to primary instruction. We must add the salaries of four inspectors-general at 8,000 francs each—32,000 francs (\$6,400), and their travelling allowances—10,000 francs (\$2,000). This will give a total of, in round numbers, £10,470 (\$52,350), to be added to the general expense of primary instruction in 1856. The general total will then, instead of £1,700,000 (\$8,500,000), become £1,710,470 (\$8,552,350), considerably less than one million and three-quarters sterling, or \$8,552,350.†

“Public primary instruction in France, then, cost in the year 1856 about £1,710,500 (\$8,552,500), of this, parish taxation (as we should say) contributed somewhat less than nine-seventeenths; county taxation about two-seventeenths; the consolidated fund about two-seventeenths; and school fees and private benevolence somewhat more than four-seventeenths. Taxation, obligatory and voluntary, produced, altogether, nearly £1,295,000 (\$6,475,000); that is to say, it produced more than three-fourths of the whole amount expended.

*French Schools*—“What will, I think, most strike the reader in considering these figures will be this—the immense number of schools maintained in proportion to the money spent. France possessed in 1856, 65,100 Primary Schools. Of this number all but 15,000 were not aided, but maintained out of an expenditure considerably less than one million and three-quarters sterling; the 15,000 private schools received amongst them some assistance out of it, but 50,100 public schools were, I repeat, maintained. Nor does the total of 65,000 primary schools include infant schools, numbering 2,684 in 1859,‡ and receiving 262,000 infants. Neither does it include adult schools, apprentice schools, needle-work schools, educating among them a great number of pupils, and nearly all assisted, some supported, out of this expenditure, but for which, unfortunately, there are no collected statistics of as recent a date as

\* “Thus divided—Personnel. 472,237 francs (\$94,447); matériel, 180,711 francs (\$36,142); Indemnités a des employés supprimés, 6,099 francs (\$1,219). See the *Compte définitif des Dépenses de l’Exercice, 1856.* (Service de l’Instruction publique, Paris, 1858.

† The services of Rectors and Academy-Inspectors (taking under the head of Administration Academique, a sum of 817,523 francs (\$163,504 in the estimates of 1856) are in part given to primary instruction; but as these functionaries strictly belong to superior and secondary instruction, I charge primary instruction with no share in this item.

‡ “Infant Schools in France are now regulated by the decree of March 21st, 1855, which places them under the immediate patronage of the Empress and of a Central Committee. The decree establishes inspectresses of infant schools, one for each of the sixteen Academies of France; these ladies are named by the Minister, and paid by the State, they receive £80 (\$400) a year and allowances for travelling.

1856.\* If added, these would certainly carry the number of places of instruction for the poorer classes in France to 75,000, and the number of learners in them to above four millions. But, omitting these, omitting the private schools, for £1,710,000 (\$8,550,000) a year, more than 50,000 schools are entirely maintained, and more than three millions and a half of children are instructed."

*French Gross Results*—"Assume the whole expenditure to contribute equally to this result; then to the three-fourths raised by taxation, three-fourths of the School results effected are due; in other words, for £1,295,000 (\$6,475,000), more than 37,500 Schools are maintained, and more than two millions and a half of children are taught.

*English Expenditure and Schools*.—"In Great Britain, according to the latest returns, the annual expenditure on primary instruction, properly so called, was about £800,000 (\$4,000,000). Putting out of sight, as we have put out of sight in the case of France, the value received for this expenditure in the shape of administration, inspection, &c., let us ask what is achieved for Schools and Scholars? It maintained no Schools, but it aided, we will assume, in one way or other, all the schools liable to inspection; and on this estimate, which is exaggerated, it aided 8,461 primary schools to exist, and it helped 934,040 children to receive instruction. In France the same grant would have entirely maintained nearly 25,000 schools, and to more than a million and a half of children it would have entirely given instruction.

"The reader will also, I think, be interested to observe that in France taxation for schools does not appear to extinguish voluntary efforts for their support. Certainly, in France, the local interest about schools, the local knowledge about school matters, does not approach to that which we find in England. Yet in spite of this it appears that the French Communes—already compulsorily taxed, whether they send their children to school or not, to the amount of £478,200 (\$2,391,000) for primary instruction—already compulsorily taxed, if they send their children to school, to the amount of £372,000 (\$1,860,000) for school fees—voluntarily impose on themselves an additional taxation of £396,000 (\$1,980,000) a year, in order to make their boys' schools better, in order to provide themselves with girls' schools and infant schools, the establishment of which the law does not make obligatory. It appears that the departments having already undergone a compulsory rate of £164,040 (\$820,200) for the establishment of the departmental Normal Schools, and for the assistance of the communal primary schools, voluntarily rate themselves to the amount of £46,880 (\$234,400) more, in order to train school mistresses, to improve school-buildings, to furnish school books to the poor, to supply other wants for which the law does not provide. The truth is that a school system, once established in a locality, inevitably renders school matters a subject of interest and occupation with the inhabitants of that locality, even though they may not all be very ardent or very enlightened school promoters; and a Normal or a Village School in France, which local zeal would probably never have been strong enough to found, local attachment is generally strong enough to maintain and improve when founded.

## 27.—NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS.

"I have now briefly to sum up the main points of the French system; and I will then in conclusion attempt, although with great diffidence, to give some estimate of its effects upon the French people.

\*In 1848 there were 6,877 adult schools in France, with 115,164 pupils. In 1843 there were 36 apprentice schools, with 1,268 scholars, and 145 ouvriers or needlework schools, with 5,908 girls attending them.

*French Religious Element.*—"First, then, with respect to a question which meets every system of education upon the threshold—the great question, shall it be secular or shall it be religious? The French system is religious; not in the sense in which all systems profess to be more or less religious, in inculcating the precepts of a certain universal and indisputable morality; it inculcates the doctrines of morality in the only way in which the masses of mankind ever admit them in their connection with the doctrines of religion. I believe that the French system is right. When I come to speak of Holland I shall have more to say on this matter, and shall perhaps be able to give some important information concerning it, at present I content myself with saying that this side the French system has chosen. Here it coincides with the systems of England and Germany. Morality—but dignified, but sublimed by being taught in connection with religious sentiment; but legalized, but empowered by being taught in connection with religious dogma—this is what the French system makes the indispensable basis of its primary instruction.

"But what dogma? Secular education is one; it would be well if religious education could be one also. It would be well, unquestionable, if there reigned everywhere one truly Catholic religious faith, embracing all the faithful in a common bond. But the spirit of sect exists; it has committed its ravages; it is necessary to take account of them. Forcibly to repress it is impossible, except by evoking a spirit more noxious than even the spirit of sect—the spirit of religious persecution. But the French system does not seek divisions; it accepts those that are radical, irreconcilable. All minor shades of division that are not incurably separate, that may without violence to their nature combine, it leaves to combine, it does not deepen by distinguishing them. Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, the great rival systems of authority and enquiry; Judaism, inveterate in its faded isolation; these it recognizes as necessary, irreconcilable, religious divisions in a modern State of Western Europe. It recognizes these, but it recognizes no other. In an Empire of thirty six millions it recognizes no other.

*English Religious Element.*—"Here the English system diverges. In Great Britain, in a population of 21,000,000, it recognizes no less than seven religious incompatibilities. If it followed the French example, it would accept, as denominations essentially distinct, at most only Anglicanism, non-Anglican Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, Judaism. As it is, it distinguishes Anglican Protestantism, the Biblicalism of the British and Foreign School Society, the Protestantism of Wesleyan Methodism, the Protestantism of the Orthodox Church of Scotland, the Protestantism of the Free Church of Scotland, the Protestantism of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland and Roman Catholicism.\* But the divergence does not stop here. The French system recognizes certain religious divisions in the population; but it does not divide itself in order to meet them. It maintains its own unity, its own impartiality. In their relations with the State, with the civil power, all denominations have to meet upon a common ground; the State does not make itself denominational, they have to make themselves national. When the Concordat was under discussion, neither supplication nor adroitness could prevail with Napoleon to give to the State itself an exclusive denominational character, he steadily refused to call the Roman Catholic religion the religion of the State; he would only consent to call it what it undoubtedly was, the religion of the majority of the French nation. State inspection represents the unity of the civil power, not the divisions of rival sects. It takes care that children learn

\* We have an eighth class of schools in the Poor Law Union Schools; but here the distinction, (though perhaps needless), is at any rate based on administrative, not on religious grounds.

in the public schools, each the doctrines of his own religion; but it protects each in learning these, from the intolerance of the others, and itself remains neutral, that it may check intolerance the better. The State, therefore, owes no account to any man of the religious persuasion of its inspectors; for it is not as religious sectaries they have to discharge their duties, but as civil servants; and the moment they begin to discharge them as religious sectaries, they discharge them ill.

*English Denominational Influence.*—"In England the State makes itself denominational with denominations. It offers to them no example of a civil unity in which religious divisions are lost; in which they meet as citizens, though estranged as sectaries. It makes its inspectors Anglican with the Anglicans, Roman Catholic with the Roman Catholics, Orthodox Presbyterian with the Old Church of Scotland, Free Church with the New. It does not hold itself aloof from the religious divisions of the population; it enters into them.

"What has been the result? By dint of concession to the denominational spirit, by dint of not maintaining an impartial and unsectarian character, the State in England has been betrayed into a thousand anomalies, and has created a system far more irritating to sectarian susceptibilities than if it had regarded none of them. More than four-fifths of the population of France profess Roman Catholicism, and about one-three-hundredth part of French inspection is in the hands of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. One-half of the population of England professes Anglicanism, and more than three-fourths of English inspection is in the hands of Anglican ecclesiastics. I heard the other day of an English National School aided by public money, the only school in the place, which had for one of its regulations that no child of dissenting parents should be admitted unless he consented to be re-baptized. I saw with my own eyes the other day, in a British school aided by public money, a printed placard stuck up in a conspicuous place in the school-room, offering a reward of £10 to any Roman Catholic who could prove by text, ten propositions: such as that we ought to adore the Virgin Mary, that we ought to pray for the dead, that St. Peter was unmarried, that he ever was Bishop of Rome, and so on. Is it tolerable that such antics should be played in schools on which the grant of public money confers a public character? Would it be possible that they should be played in a public school in France, where the State permits liberty of conscience, but not liberty of persecution? But it is said that the State in England has bound itself not to interfere with the management of the schools which it aids. True, but whom does this answer excuse? It excuses the functionaries who administer the system, not the State which made and maintains it. No State has the right thus to shackle its own reason and its own equity.

#### 28.—FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

*Schools and Teachers.*—"The French system, having undertaken to put the means of education within its people's reach, has to provide schools and teachers. Here again it altogether diverges from ours, which has by no means undertaken to put the means of education within the people's reach, but only to make the best and richest elementary schools better and richer. Should it ever undertake what the French system has undertaken, perhaps it is in the plan for the provision of schools that it will find its predecessor happiest. Where everything is left to be done by voluntary effort, schools where most needed are not established at all. Where everything, again, is left to be done by the State, there is wasteful extravagance and local apathy. Where everything, finally, is left to be done by the parish, there is niggardly pinching. The French plan places its

schools chiefly, but not absolutely, in the hands of local boards; it tempers the parsimony of the parish with the more liberal views of the central power, and between the parish contributor and the State contributor it places a third contributor of less narrow spirit than the first, of more economical spirit than the second,—the Department or County.

*Salaries and Rewards.*—“I am bound to add, however, that in one most important particular, its provision for teachers, the French system has recoiled, through fear of expense, from making adequate use of the machinery at its disposal. The best authorities are all agreed that the fixed salary of the teacher was put by the law of 1833 too low, and that the law of 1850 ought to have raised it directly, instead of attempting, in a circuitous manner, to provide a palliative for its insufficiency. At present the lay teachers tend to quit their profession as soon as they can, for some more profitable career. If it were not for the inducement offered by the exemption from military service, it would be difficult to recruit their ranks. It is in vain that the State offers to them the lure of honourable mentions, medals of bronze and of silver,\* and even the rank of academic officer, with the privilege of wearing an official coat with a palm embroidered on the collar;† these public distinctions to the teacher are excellent, but they are of no avail so long as he is utterly underpaid.

#### 29.—CENTRAL AND LOCAL CONTROL OF TEACHERS—INSPECTION.

“The State has provided Schools and teachers; under what authority shall it place them? Of inspection, the great guarantee of efficiency, it has abundance; it has first Inspectors-General, then Rectors and Academy Inspectors, then Primary Inspectors, then Cantonal Delegates, then the Parish authorities, the Mayor and the Minister of the persuasion followed by the scholars. But what authority shall give effect to the representations of all this inspection? Local school committees, said the law of 1833, Rectors of Academies, representing the Department of Public Instruction, said the law of 1852; the Prefect, representing the Home Department, says the present law. The local school committees had undoubtedly performed their work ill. Perhaps in England a well chosen county committee might safely be intrusted with the functions which in France, under the law of 1833, the district committee performed so unsatisfactorily; but to give them to the more narrowly local body, to the communal committee, to the parish vestry, would be to destroy your school system, however promising. To superintend the actual expenditure of money voted, to inspect and to report to a higher authority, is the proper province of the parochial committee. It cannot be safely trusted with full powers over the teacher. The most liberal persons in France consider it proved by the working of the law of 1833, that, for public schools, it is expedient to give the ultimate power of confirming or dismissing the teacher to some central authority. With us, indeed, the central government has no power to get rid of a school master, the most destructive or the most negligent. It can dismiss a school inspector, but it cannot dismiss a school teacher. Our system provides its chief educational shepherd with abundant resources against his own watch-dogs; with none against the wolf. In France the local committees no longer retains powers which they showed themselves unfit to exercise. But from the local committees to the Prefect is a prodigious step. The Prefect and the Home department, stern authorities of police and public order, are scarcely the proper authorities for

\* In the year 1857 (the latest for which I have any returns) the sum spent by the State on medals for teachers was 2,728 francs (\$545).

† Decret du 9 Decembre, 1850.



dealing with schools and teachers, unless some actual breach of the law has been committed. The Ministry of Public Instruction with its Academies and Rectors is in some sort a literary department of State; and with this character it has something of the humanity of letters. The teachers themselves would prefer the government of the Rector to that of the Prefect. It is true that the Prefect generally acts on the advice of the Rector's representative, the academy inspector; but the Rector himself and the minister, his superior, are much the fittest persons to act upon this advice, and would act upon it with quite sufficient stringency.

### 30.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS OF INSPECTION COMPARED.

“The machinery of French inspection is perhaps a little redundant. But found impossible to obtain from the cantonal delegates, unpaid and with occupations of their own, that regular intervention in the details of primary instruction which the Government solicit from them. Possibly, if they give it, it might be found to bring with it as many difficulties as advantages. A general supervision, with the office of keeping the higher school authorities informed, so that the teacher may feel that neither his efforts nor his negligence escape notice,—that is, perhaps, all that can be judiciously asked of the local authorities, or that they can properly give. All above the cantonal delegates is excellent. The primary inspectors are the very life of the school system; their inspection is a reality, because made when not expected; the Nancy inspector who went round the schools of that town with me, had a pass-key by which he let himself into any one of them when he pleased, and he told me that he entered every public school in the town fifty times in the year. The academy inspectors, receiving the reports of the primary inspectors, and themselves in connection with the sixteen academies of France; supply local centres for dealing with the mass of details received from the primary inspectors, and thus relieve the central office in Paris. The four inspectors-general, in personal communication with the school authorities, the primary inspectors and the minister, preserve the latter from the danger of falling a victim to the routine of his own bureaux, while he also obtains from four picked and superior men a unity of appreciation of school matters which he would seek for in vain from the 275 primary inspectors, chosen necessarily with less advantage of selection. If I were asked to name the four deficiencies most unanimously remarked in our system by the most competent foreign judges whom I met, they would be these:—first, the want of distinct centres for managing the current details of school business, and the consequent inundation of our London office with the whole of them. Secondly, the inconceivable prohibition to our primary inspectors to inspect without previous notice. Thirdly, the denial of access into the ranks of the primary inspectors to the most capable public school masters. Fourthly, and above all, the want of Inspectors-general.

### 31.—COMPARATIVE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

“The intelligence of the French people is well known; in spite of their serious faults, in spite of their almost incredible ignorance it places them among the very foremost of ancient and modern nations. It is the source of their highest virtue, (for the bravery of this people is rather a physical than a moral virtue,) of a certain natural equity of spirit in matters where most other nations are intolerant and fanatical. I suppose that this intelligence is a thing not altogether peculiar and innate in the people of France; if it were the upper classes, adding high culture to this exclusive natural gift, would exhibit over the upper classes of other nations a superiority of which they certainly have not

given proof. If it is culture which develops this intelligence in the higher ranks of all nations, then of some culture or other the French masses, in spite of their want of book learning, must be feeling the beneficent operation, if they show an intelligence which the masses of other nations do not possess. This culture they do actually receive; many influences are at work in France which tend to impart it to them; amongst these influences I number their school legislation.

*French and English Legislative Diction.*—"This works partly by its form, partly by its spirit. By its form it educates the national intelligence, no otherwise than as all French Legislation tends thus to educate it; but even this is worth noticing. It is not a light thing that the law which speaks to all men should speak an intelligible human language, and speak it well. Reason delights in rigorous order, lucid clearness and simple statement. Reason abhors devious intricacy, confused obscurity and prolix repetition. It is not unimportant to the reason of a nation whether the form and text of its laws present the characters which reason delights in or the characters which reason abhors. Certainly the text of an English Act of Parliament never carried to an uneducated English mind anything but bewilderment. I have myself heard a French peasant quote the Code Napoleon—it is in every one's hands; it is its rational form, hardly less than its rational spirit, that the Code has to thank for a popularity which makes half the nations of Europe desirous to adopt it. If English law breathed in its spirit the wisdom of angels, its form would make it to foreign nations inaccessible. The style and diction of all the modern legislation of France are the same as those of the Code. Let the English reader compare, in their style and diction alone, M. Guizot's education law with the well-known bill of a most sincere and intelligent friend of English education, Sir John Pakington. Certainly, neither was the French law drawn by M. Guizot himself, nor the English bill by Sir John Pakington; each speaks the current language of its national legislation. But the French law, (with a little necessary formality, it is true,) speaks the language of modern Europe; the English bill speaks the language of the Middle Ages, and speaks it ill. I assert that the rational intelligible speech of this great public voice of her laws has a directly favourable effect upon the general reason and intelligence of France.

*Spirit of French School Legislation.*—"From the form I pass to the spirit. With still more confidence I say: It is not a light thing for the reason and equity of a nation that her laws should boldly utter prescriptions which are reasonable and equitable. It is not a light thing for the spread, among the French masses, of a wise and moderate spirit on the vital and vexed questions of religion and education, that the law of 1833 should say firmly: *Le vœu des pères de famille sera toujours consulté et suivi en ce que concerne la participation de leurs enfants à l'instruction religieuse!* It is not a light thing that the whole body of modern French legislation on these critical questions should hold a language equally firm, equally liberal. To this it is owing that in a sphere where the popular cry in other countries either cannot be relied on or is sure to be wrong, there exists in France a genial current of sound public opinion, blowing steadily in the right quarter. To this it is owing that, from dangers which perpetually thwart and threaten intellectual growth in other countries, intellectual growth in France is comparatively secure. To this, finally, it is owing that even on questions beyond this sphere—if they assume a sufficient generality and do not demand a large knowledge of particular facts, of which the mass of Frenchmen is deplorably ignorant—the habit of intelligence continues in the French people to be active and to enlighten. It is with truth that M. Guizot says in his latest work: 'C'est la grandeur de notre pays que *les esprits ont besoin d'être satisfaits en même temps que les intérêts.*'

## 32.—SUMMARY COMPARISON OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS.

“Well then, to two nations thus alike in greatness and so constituted that education can only augment their power and worth, what system of education do their Governments offer? In France a national system which, though very unpretending, is all that a government can prudently attempt to make universal—a system fixing a low level, certainly, of popular instruction, but one which the mounting tide of national wealth and well-being will inevitably push up higher. And this system is so framed as not only not to favour popular unreason or popular intolerance, but positively to encourage and educate popular reason and popular equity. In England, a system not national, which has undoubtedly done much for superior primary instruction, but which for elementary primary instruction has done very little. That it may accomplish something important for the latter, some have conceived the project of making it national. Against this project there are, it seems to me, grave objections. It is a grave objection that the system is over centralised—that it is too negligent of local machinery—that it is inordinately expensive. It is a graver, that to make it national would be to make national a system not salutary to the national character in the very points where that character most needs a salutary corrective; a system which, to the loud blasts of unreason and intolerance, sends forth no certain counterblast; which submissively accompanies the hatefulest and most barren of all kinds of dispute, religious dispute, into its smallest channels;—stereotypes every crotchet, every prejudice, every division by recognising it, and suggests to its recipients no higher rationality than it finds in them.”

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## II.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PRUSSIA.

The Prussian system of Public Instruction has attracted the attention of other countries more, and is better known than that of any other country in Europe. The most elaborate account of the Prussian system is that of M. Victor Cousin, who visited Prussia by order of the French Government in 1831, and whose report embraces not only an account of primary education, but also of the higher schools and Universities. But it is a singular fact that M. Cousin's *account of Primary Education* in his celebrated Report is taken, not from published laws and regulations, but from a scheme proposed by the Count Von Altenstein, who was Minister of Public Instruction at the time of M. Cousin's mission and for many years afterwards; but the scheme thus prepared and elaborated into various and minute details, and which it was doubtless expected would soon become the law of the land, and as such expounded to M. Cousin, was never put into execution, or published, or enacted; but it remains unprinted and unauthorized in the archives of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Berlin at the present day, though M. Cousin called it the “law” and said “That it is the most comprehensive law on primary instruction with which I am acquainted.”

The fact is the Prussian administration of government in regard to education, as well as other matters, is provincial—the growth of a century and more—the result of usages, laws, decrees, regulations, instructions in each of her ten provinces, or local governments, and varying according to the circumstances

and population of each of those provinces, though the fundamental principles and many features of it are common to all the provinces. It is only since 1855 that there has been a general school law in Prussia.

The remarks I have to make relate to Prussia as it was before the recent war with Austria.

#### 1.—PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION OF THE KINGDOM.

*Provinces.*—Down to within the last two years, the Kingdom of Prussia was divided into ten Provinces; each of these Provinces is sub-divided into twenty-five *Regencies*; each *Regency* is again sub-divided into Circles, and each Circle into Parishes. Each *Province* has its *Governor* (Ober President), who is assisted by a Council called a Consistory, exercising functions for the Province similar to what the Supreme Ministerial Council at Berlin exercises for the whole Kingdom. It has direct control over the Secondary instruction and the Normal Schools for the education of primary teachers in the Province. It is sub-divided into two Sections, the one of which, under the title of School Board (*Provinzial Schul Collegium*), has charge of the Primary instruction in the Province; empowers the execution of the Statutes and regulations; examines text-books, permits their introduction, after having obtained the approbation of the Central Ministry. This Board communicates with the higher authorities through its President, to whom also the next lower authority reports.

*Regency.*—The next smaller political division, after the Province, is the *Regency*, presided over by a President and assisted by a Council called, also, a *Regency*. This Council is divided into three sections, one having charge of the internal affairs, the second of the direct taxes, the third of church and school matters. The Church and School Committee examines and appoints all the teachers of elementary and burgher schools, sees to keeping in order the churches and school-houses, collects the church and school fees and administers the church and school funds. This Committee is presided over by a member of the *Regency*, called the School Councillor (*Schul-rath*), who is invested with large powers, visits and examines the condition of the schools, has a seat in the Council or Consistory of the Province, and reports to it on the affairs of his *Regency*.

*Circle.*—Then in each of the Circles into which the *Regency* is divided is a Councillor (Landrath), who administers its civil affairs, and an *Inspector*, a clergyman, who has charge of several Parishes in school affairs.

*Parish.*—The Circle being again divided into Parishes or Communes, each Parish must, by law, have its school, and each school its Committee of Superintendence (*Schul Vorstand*), consisting of the Curate, two Magistrates and from two to four notables. This Committee appoints a local School Inspector, who is usually the Clergyman of the Parish.

*Inspectors.*—The Inspectors, either of Circles or Parishes, seldom receive any salary as such, the duty being regarded as a part of their ecclesiastical functions.

*School Board.*—In the cities and large towns there is a Board of Management over all the schools, called *School Deputation*, consisting of the Burgomaster (*Mayor*), Pastors or Curates, Directors of the Gymnasiums and Real Schools, and a number of the Municipal Council appointed by the Government to oversee all the schools. There is also a Committee of Management over each school.

#### 2.—EXECUTIVE POWER OVER THE WHOLE SYSTEM IN PRUSSIA.

*Functionaries.*—There is thus a regular gradation of authorities from the schoolmaster up to the Minister of Education, and every part of the system of

Primary instruction takes its direction from the highest authorities, and is within the control of the Central Government, which appoints the Governors of Provinces, the Presidents of Regencies, (sometimes called Prefects of Departments,) the Councillors (Landraths) of Circles, and the Magistrates of Parishes. These Executive Functionaries can veto the proceedings of any of the Councils, Boards or Committees over which they preside, and, in some instances, control the very constitution of such Boards. For example, in most of the Provinces of Prussia the householders elect a representative of their own to the Local School Board; but by the Governmental regulations of 1858 the Councillor or Landrath of the Circle may, in his discretion, and without assigning any reason, refuse to confirm the election of any representative so chosen by the householders. Then the householders must proceed to elect another representative; and should the Landrath see fit to reject their second presentee they lose the right of election for that time, and the Landrath fills up the place by a nominee of his own. And, still further, by these regulations of 1858, the Chairman of any Local School Board is empowered to suspend any resolution regularly passed by a majority of the Board, provided, that within eight days he lays his objections before the Landrath or Inspector of the Circle, who then decides upon its validity. A Board of School Trustees thus constituted and controlled is a mockery of self-administration, and with such a system under a despotic Government, the provisions of any law may be successfully enforced.

### 3.—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

*Religious Instruction.*—In regard to religious instruction in connection with the schools, it has always been recognized throughout Protestant Germany, that the Church as well as the State has an obligation in respect to elementary education. The English Commissioner (Rev. M. Pattison) remarks in his report that "The relations of the Protestant Church with the Central Government in the matter of education are harmonious. The Catholic Church, on the contrary, is in a condition of perpetual discord with the State on this subject." The Pastor of the Parish is *ex-officio* local inspector of the schools, both chief and affiliated, within his Parish; but the term Inspector implies much more than is meant by it in England, including superintendence as well as visitation. The composition of the Local School Board varies in different Provinces; but in all the Clergyman of the Parish is a member; in most he is Chairman. In cases where, as in the Provinces of Prussia, the Chairmanship of the Board is reserved for the patron of the school; yet as the patron, probably a great landed proprietor, is never present, the minister takes his place. Practically in country places in many of the provinces, as Pomerania, Silesia, &c., the other members of the Board of Management either never attend its meetings, or if they do, only to sanction what the pastor proposes. In towns the local authority is exercised in a more efficient way by a body called *School Deputation*. The members of these local boards receive no remuneration, and are obliged to serve for six years. The last regulation on the subject of religious instruction—the 24th article of the Constitution of 1851—is as follows:—

"In the ordering of the people's school, regard shall be had as far as possible to denominational relations. The religious instruction of the people's school is under the conduct of the respective religious bodies."

*Separate Schools.*—The primary schools in Prussia have been from the beginning in the 16th century denominational and chiefly Protestant until the present century. By the law of 1794 the school was assigned a place among the other *State* institutions; but it remained subject to the inspection and management of the ecclesiastical authorities. Provision was, however, made

for the recognition, management, ceremonial observances and teaching of Roman Catholic schools, and when the Prussian Monarchy, after the Napoleonic invasion, grew in extent and aggregated large masses of Roman Catholic subjects in Silesia, Posen, Glatz, Westphalia, &c., Roman Catholic schools became an important as well as integral part of the school system. The schools existing in those countries at the time of their annexation to Prussia were Roman Catholic—that is denominational. The law of obligatory attendance was either already in force or was without difficulty applied to them. Protestants and Roman Catholics obtained at once that equal footing on which they still stand in Prussia. But their schools are for the most part separate. Mr. Pattison remarks: “Were the question asked, is the Prussian system at the present moment a system of mixes or denominational education? The answer must be that there is no general law for the whole Kingdom on the subject.” According to the letter of the law any *Commune* is free to have a mixed school if it can agree to do so, and can obtain the consent of the authorities; but so strong is now the feeling against mixed schools that it is scarcely likely that this consent would ever be asked, or, were it asked, would be granted. By a mixed school is meant one in which the teachers are taken in equal proportions from the two religions. In a village school where there is only one trustee the method was to appoint a Protestant and a Catholic alternately, on the vacancy of the office, an expedient at one time not uncommon in Posen and East Prussia, which has ceased since 1856. The strictly secular school was introduced into the Western Provinces with the French law, as a necessary portion of the municipal system of that law in which the *Commune* is a purely civil division; but though the Napoleon Code is still retained a cherished possession by the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine, the schools have almost all become confessional (denominational) schools, and this without any legislative enactment, but by the mere current of circumstances. The *Commune* still remains a civil corporation with the obligation of maintaining both churches and schools for the inhabitants within its boundaries; but the preference of confessional schools is now so decided that protestants and catholics have invariably separate schools. In poor and remote villages a few mixed schools may still remain in the Rhine provinces, but they are only kept so by the poorest of the people and are yearly disappearing before the advance of wealth and population.

#### 4.—EDUCATION OF THE MINORITY.

In cases where the minority are unable to establish and maintain a separate school, or do not wish to do so, the following regulations have long existed: “Amdittance into the public schools shall not be refused to any one on the ground of diversity of religious confession. Children whom the laws of the State allow to be brought up in any other religion than that which is being taught in the public school, cannot be compelled to attend the religious instruction given in the same.”

#### 5.—FUNDS FOR SUPPORTING THE PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

As the endowment funds applicable to school purposes are very small, nearly the whole cost of the vast system of elementary education is defrayed by annual taxation of some kind. The funds for supporting the primary schools are derived chiefly from three sources: 1. School fees of children. 2. Local school rate. 3. The general revenue of the State. The appropriation from the general revenue is not made upon the basis of population to each Province, or Regency, or circle; nor is it made to each parish or *commune* according to either school population, or school attendance; but it is made upon the ground,

and only upon the ground of the *poverty* of a commune, like our Poor School grant, and forms therefore a very small proportion of the sums provided and expended in primary instruction. It is not left to a commune whether it will have a school or not, or what number of masters it will have in the school—this is determined by the number of pupils.

#### 6.—OBLIGATIONS OF PARISHES OR COMMUNES IN PRUSSIA.

Every commune must find school room and teaching for all the children from 6 to 14 years of age belonging to it; and every commune must provide for the support of its school, as far as it is able. The law declares that not only shall provision be made for the education of every child of school age, but that every child shall attend school during that age, and that every commune shall provide for the education of its own children, and shall only claim assistance from the state in case of the inability from poverty to fulfil the requirements of the law. The Prussian system of primary instruction is not based upon the principle, nor does its existence or efficiency depend upon the fact, of a large State school fund or grant for the elementary education of all the children of the nation; but it rests upon the obligation of each parish or commune to provide for the common school education of its own children; and its efficiency arises from the universality of the enforcement and fulfilment of this obligation, and the thorough elementary education given to every child in the kingdom. The State declares what the education shall be, and what shall be the qualifications of the teachers who give it, and what shall be the minimum of the salaries to be paid them, and the minimum and maximum fees to be paid by parents of pupils;\* and then enforces this obligation and duty upon each commune, and assists a commune in case of poverty.

The departmental government determines the salary of the teacher. Each commune school has its local board of trustees; but the mode of providing the local funds for the support of the school greatly varies in the different provinces and districts. The following is the common feature: The school board of each commune determines what the *school fees* payable by parents of pupils shall be, the law fixing the minimum at one *groschen* (two cents) per week, and the *maximum* at fifteen Prussian dollars (\$11 25) per year, or a fraction less than a dollar of our money per month. (A Prussian dollar is seventy-one cents of our money.) In determining what these fees shall be, the school board considers what parents are able to pay. These fees are collected by the school board, are applied, as far as they will go, towards the support of the school. They form, however, but a small part of the sum necessary for the support of the school. For the remaining part of the outlay required the school board applies to the commune, which provides by a *rate* on property according to valuation as with us. If this rate according to a certain per centage on the property of the commune, is insufficient to support the school, then application is made for a grant from the State funds. This application must contain a statement of the resources of the commune, and is addressed to the Inspector, who, if he finds it correct, transmits it to the Provincial Government, when it is forwarded to the Minister of Education. Out of more than 30,000 parishes or communes, compara-

\*The principle which guides the fixing of a minimum stipend of a teacher, is the usage of the district, and the comparative expensiveness of living in it. The mention of any particular sum is avoided in the law. It is left to each departmental government to fix the minimum salaries of the several teachers according to the population of the commune and the years of service of the teacher. In a kingdom like Prussia, composed of countries so various in wealth, in style, and in cost of living, what would be a handsome living in one part would be a meagre subsistence in another.

tively few are thus aided by the State, the aggregate amount granted by which is small in comparison with the sums provided from local sources.† The Prussian law on this subject since 1794 (and which has gradually passed into other States of Germany, and other countries of Europe and America) is as follows:

“Where there are no endowments for the support of Common Schools, then the maintenance of the teacher falls upon the collective householders, without distinction of religion. The contributions requisite for this purpose, whether they be paid in money or in kind, must be equitably divided among all the householders in the proportion of their property and holdings.

#### 7.—POPULATION AND SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PRUSSIA.

*Population.*—The population of Prussia according to the last census before the recent conquests was 18,491,871, of which 11,298,246 were Protestants, 6,906,917 were Catholics, 254,785 Jews, 16,283 German Catholics, 12,716 Menonites and 1,202 belonging to the Greek Church.

*School Children.*—In these figures are included 848,939 children from 5 to 7 years of age, and 2,731,536 from 7 to 14 years of age.

#### 8.—UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, HIGHER AND SPECIAL SEMINARIES IN PRUSSIA.

*Summary.*—There are in Prussia, 1 Academy of Sciences; 1 Academy of Technical Science; 6 Universities with the four faculties, in each complete; 2 Catholic Universities of Philosophy and Theology; 13 higher Seminaries or Colleges, of which 9 are Catholic, 3 Protestant, 1 Jewish; 1 Jewish University of Talmudic Literature; 5 Seminaries or higher Normal Schools for training Professors of the Gymnasia or Colleges; 1 Academy of Arts; 2 Academies of the Fine Arts; 6 Schools of the Arts and Trades; 1 Institute of Church Music; 1 Academy of Bridges, Highways and Architecture; 1 Academy of Mines; 1 Superior Institute of Commerce; 1 Superior School of Forests; 8 Schools of Agriculture; 1 Academy of the Military Art; 1 School of Engineering and Artillery; 3 Schools of War; 5 Military Schools; 1 Superior Marine School; 5 Schools of Navigation; 2 Schools of Military Surgery; 1 Central Institute or Superior Normal School, for training Masters of Normal Schools; 144 Gymnasiums or Colleges; 25 Gymnasiums or Preparatory Colleges; 63 Real Schulen or Real Schools; 10 Superior Burgher or Citizen Schools; 25 Provincial Schools of Arts and Trades; 3 Schools of Design for Weavers; 2 Schools of Ordinary Drawing; 57 Seminaries or Normal Schools, for training Masters of the Primary or Common Schools; 25 Institutes for Deaf Mutes; 9 Institutes for the Blind; 70 Superior Schools for Girls; 350 Middling Schools for Boys; 370 Middling Schools for Girls.

#### 9.—STATISTICS OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN PRUSSIA.

According to the latest printed general returns in 1857, there were in Prussia 25,463 Public Elementary Schools containing 2,828,692 children, of whom 1,430,926 were boys and 1,397,766 were girls, and taught by 33,597 male teachers and 3,032 female teachers.

†For example, an addition of 162,842 thalers was made to the salaries of some 34,000 teachers in 1857; but only 35,000 thalers of this sum was paid by the State; 11,908 thalers was paid out of endowment funds, and 117,934 thalers was provided by the communes by means of local taxation. I have not been able to ascertain from any source the aggregate sum provided and expended in Prussia for primary instruction.



## 10.—DIFFUSION OF EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.

As the object of this report is to give an epitome of systems of instruction and their results, rather than explain the objects and modes of teaching in the schools, it would exceed my prescribed limits and purpose to remark upon the subjects taught in the various kinds and gradations of Prussian Schools, Seminars, Gymnasiums and Universities above mentioned, the methods of instruction and the modes of preparing teachers and professors for them, all of which is characterized by the solidity and thoroughness which distinguish German character and learning. In no other country is there so thorough and universal Common School education, or so complete a provision for the education of all classes in all branches of science and literature, and for all the trades, employments and pursuits of life, as well as for the blind, the deaf and dumb.

## 11.—PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.

*Prussian Education general.*—The principle being avowed that every child shall be educated and well educated, the government provides for the removal of every obstacle to the application of that principle. Whenever, therefore, any member of a local council or board neglects his duty or opposes what he should promote in this respect, he is removed and a better man appointed in his place. This is the ground and object for the exercise of what seems an arbitrary power. And upon the same ground is the power of compelling the education of each child from 7 to 14 years of age, inclusive, to prevent any parent from robbing his child of the sacred right of a good education, and of depriving the nation of an educated citizen. Mr. Pattison, the English School Commissioner to Germany remarks, that "The compulsory attendance by itself is now so entirely adopted into their habits that it has quite lost its involuntary character. It is as much a matter of course that the children of the peasant, the farmer, the artizan, the labourer should take their daily road to school, as that those of the tradesman, the merchant, the banker or the judge should. This is a consequence of the universal prevalence of day schools. In attending the day-school the child is but doing what all the children of the place, rich as well as poor, are doing. This habit of universal attendance at the day schools is one of the most precious traditions of the German family. There is, I believe, a general impression in England that compulsory attendancé is a creation of the modern despotic system, dictated by philosophical sovereigns, on the ground of some abstract theory of the right of the State over the child. But the existing Prussian military system dates only from 1814; and, whatever its merits or demerits, is entirely a creation of central authority. The compulsory school attendance dates from the earliest period of the Reformation, and was recognized as a religious duty long before it became a law of the State. From the time of Luther's address to the Municipal Corporations of Germany, 1524, this has been so recognized, whether it was enforced by enactment or not. When, in the beginning of the 18th century, Freidrich Wilhelm began to issue royal ordinances for the regulation and improvement of elementary schools, we find these ordinances *assuming*, not *enacting* de novo, universal school attendance of all unconfirmed persons [confirmation takes place at the age of 14 or 16, after a course of religious instruction]. The usage as a part of the duty of a christian parent had even survived the ruin of the thirty years war. The edict of 1716, which is popularly regarded as the source of the Prussian compulsory system, does really nothing more than give the sanction of the royal ordinance to an existing practice. The *allgemeines land Schulreglement* of 1763 for the first time exactly defines the age, viz.: from 5 to 14; but this was only defining

an obligation universally admitted as one of the first duties of the citizen and the member of the church. Compulsory education in Protestant Germany never had to contend with an adverse public opinion; not because the spirit of personal liberty is wanting, but because, since Protestantism began, there has never been a time when it was not thought part of parental duty to have the children properly educated.

*Popularity of the Prussian System of Education.*—It is a most mistaken idea to suppose that the Prussian School system is not popular with the mass, even the poorest classes of the people. Mr. Kay, late Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge, in his work on “The Social Condition and Education of the People of England and Europe,” vol. II, pp. 27, 29, states as follows on this subject:—

“I went to Prussia with the firm expectation that I should hear nothing but complaints from the peasants, and that I should find the school nothing but a worthy offshoot of an absolute government. To test whether this really was the case or not, as well as to see something of the actual working of the system in the country districts, I travelled alone through different parts of the Rhine Provinces for four weeks before proceeding to the capital. During the whole of my solitary rambles, I put myself as much as possible into communication with the peasants and with the teachers, for the purpose of testing the actual state of feeling on this question. Judge, then, of my surprise, when I assure my readers that although I conversed with many of the very poorest of the people, and with both Romanists and Protestants, and although I always *endeavoured* to elicit expressions of discontent, I never once heard in any part of Prussia one word spoken by any of the peasants against the educational regulations. But on the contrary, I everywhere received daily and hourly proofs of the most unequivocal character, of the satisfaction and real pride with which a Prussian, however poor he may be, looks upon the schools of his locality.

“Often and often have I been answered by the poor labourers, when asking them whether they did not dislike being *obliged* to educate their children,—‘Why should I? The schools are excellent; the teachers are very learned and good men; and then think how much good our children are gaining; they behave better at home, they make our families all the happier, and they are much better able in after life to earn their own livelihood. No, no! we do not dislike the schools. We know too well how much good our children are gaining from them.’ And one very poor man of Cologne added, ‘you see, if we are not rich enough to pay the school fees, or to give our children clothes decent enough for the school-room, the town does this for us; so really we have not the least reason to complain.’ I have heard this said over and over again in different parts of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden; and, indeed, I may add that throughout Germany I never heard one single word of discontent uttered against these truly liberal and christian establishments.

“Every one of the richer classes, with whom I conversed, corroborated the truth of all that the peasants had told me. I particularly remember a very intelligent teacher at Elberfeld saying to me, ‘I am quite convinced that if we had a political revolution to-morrow, none of the peasants would think of wishing to have any great alteration made in the laws which relate to the schools.’ Recent facts have proved the truth of the assertion.”

#### 12.—PROTECTION OF PRUSSIAN CHILDREN AS TO EDUCATION AND IN FACTORIES.

The protection of children against the neglect and avarice of unnatural parents and rapacious employers, is humanely provided for in Prussia, as also in

other German States. In Berlin every youth proposed to be apprenticed must, at the time of his being apprenticed, be examined by the guild of the trade for which he is destined. If he can read, write and cipher competently for the business, he receives a certificate to that effect. If not he is sent back to school until he is able to do so. "Prussia (says Mr. Pattison) followed by Bavaria, Baden and other states, has minute regulations for the protection of the children employed in factories. The minimum age now in Prussia is 12. No young person under 16 can be employed in a factory without a certificate of having regularly attended school for at least three years, or a certificate stating that the bearer can read and write. This regulation does not apply where the mill-owner supports a school at his own expense, which the children in his employ attend at such hours as the school councillor shall sanction. The maximum number of hours for children under 14 is now reduced from 10 hours to 6, and their employment between 8 p. m. and 5.30 a. m. is prohibited. They must attend school at least three hours daily. Every child has its labour book. These books are supplied gratis to parents or guardians of children. The provisions of the factory laws are printed in the beginning and they contain:—1. Name, age and religion of the child; 2. Name, calling and residence of the parent or guardian; 3. Copy of certificate of school attendance; 4. A column for date of entering present employment; 5. Ditto for date of quitting the mill; 6. Ditto for school attendance; 7. Ditto for school inspector's *visas*. The mill-owner has to take charge of these books for each child in his employ, and to produce them to the inspectors or the commissary of police whenever called for, and to return them to the children on quitting his employment. Special inspectors for factories are appointed only here and there, though they can be sent to any factory. Whether or not any factory be under the supervision of a special inspector, the ordinary inspectors, local and departmental, are required to visit its school (if any) as they do ordinary schools. A manufacturer may be fined for employing persons under 16 without conforming to the prescriptions of this law. A repetition of the offence three times in five years renders him liable to have his permission to employ infant labour withdrawn. He must send the names of all children in his employ twice a year to the public office."

### 13.—FRENCH SUMMARY VIEW OF PRUSSIAN EDUCATION.

I conclude this brief notice of the Prussian system of public instruction in the words (translated) of the French Government School Commissioner to Germany in 1865:—

"Nowhere, in fact, (says M. Baudouin,) is instruction disseminated with so much liberality, given with so much disinterestedness, and directed with so much care. The smallest hamlet has its primary school: the smallest town its gymnasium, its citizen and real schools perfectly organized, endowed and inspected. In Germany every one is interested in youth; the highest personages and women of the first rank consecrate to it their time, their property, their experience. The best writers write books for small children; the poets, for their lessons in vocal music, write verses which the most illustrious composers do not disdain to set to music. The entire German people appear convinced that to occupy themselves with the instruction of youth is to fulfil a personal duty and labour for the future of their country. Each one voluntarily becomes *Volkserzieher*, teacher of the people, and contributes his part to the progress of general instruction."

### III.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN HOLLAND.

Holland,—one-third less in extent than Upper Canada—lower than the tides of the sea, from which it is protected by natural and artificial embankments, intersected by canals, with a soil naturally unproductive,—is nevertheless second to no country in Europe in its historic glory, in its civilization and its universal diffusion of sound elementary education among the labouring classes, and superior education among the wealthier classes.

#### 1.—CIVIL STATE OF HOLLAND.

Holland is divided into eleven Provinces, each with its Governor and Elective Assembly, composed of from 24 to 90 members, besides the National Legislature. The Constitution of Government is founded upon the theory of progressive intermediate elections. The ratepayers elect the Kiezers, the Kiezers elect the Road or Town Council, the Town Council elect a certain proportion of the Provincial Governments, and the Provincial Governments elect the Lower Chamber of the *States General*, or House of Commons. The *States General* is composed of two Chambers; the Upper Chamber consists of 50 life members, the Lower Chamber of 55 elective members. The members receive £250 per annum for travelling expenses.

#### 2.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

The American School Commissioner, Dr. Bache, in his *Report on Education in Europe*, 1838, remarks:—"The system of primary instruction in Holland is peculiarly interesting to an American, from its organization in an ascending series beginning with the local school authorities, and terminating, after progressive degrees of representation, as it were, in the highest authority, instead of emanating, as in centralized systems, from that authority."

The first impulse to an improved system of elementary instruction in Holland originated with a Mennonite Minister named John Nieuvenhuysen, who, with other citizens of Groningen, founded in 1784 the "Society of Public Good," whose objects were threefold: 1. To prepare and circulate elementary works on religious and moral subjects and the matters of every-day life. 2. To establish Model Schools, the temporary Schools, with libraries for the use of work people who had left school. 3. To make and report enquiries into the true methods of school teaching and discipline, and of the principles of the physical and moral education of children. This was the origin of modern investigations of these subjects and of improved systems of education in both Europe and America. This Society was very energetic and successful; the Government encouraged its efforts to prepare school books, train teachers, excite attention to the state of the schools, and gradually adopted its plans. In 1806, when Holland was a Republic, the various edicts and regulations which had been published from time to time were digested into a law and generalized for the guidance of the country at large, by M. Van den Eude, called the "Father of Public Instruction in Holland," and who, from 1806 to 1833, as Commissioner, and acted under the authority of the Home Department, directed the popular education of his country.

#### 3.—FRENCH STATESMEN ON THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

So high was the reputation of the Dutch School Methods and System more than fifty years ago, that the French University deputed M. Cuvier, the great

Naturalist, to visit Holland in 1811, and report on the system of Public Education. He describes the astonishment and delight he felt in first visiting the Dutch schools, and pronounced them above all praise. I confess that no schools which I have visited in America or in different countries of Europe so deeply and favorably impressed me in regard to discipline, methods of teaching, order and neatness as those which I have visited in the principal cities and towns of Holland—the land, after Denmark, of my forefathers, on my father's side. The English Commissioner, Mr. Arnold, in his report of 1860, says: "I have seen no primary schools worthy to be matched, even now, with those of Holland."

M. Cousin, the great French philosopher and educationist, who has visited and reported on the schools of Prussia and other States of Germany in 1831, and prepared the famous French School Law of M. Guizot in 1833, visited and reported on the school system of Holland in 1836. Referring to the Dutch School Law of 1806, M. Cousin says: This code of primary instruction was founded upon maxims so wise, so well connected in all its parts, so conformed to the spirit of the country, so easily adapted itself, by the generality of its principles to the convenience of provinces the most different, that it has continued until the present without any material modifications, through three great revolutions:—that which changed the Batavian Republic into a Kingdom, first independent, afterwards incorporated with France; that which overthrew King Louis, restored the House of Orange and formed Holland and Belgium into one Kingdom; and that which finally separated the two countries, and reduced the Kingdom of the Netherlands within its ancient limits.

#### 4.—STABILITY OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF HOLLAND.

During thirty years no attack has succeeded against the law of 1806, and it could only be reached by a law; and, when in 1829 to please the Belgian liberals, the government proposed a new general school law, making serious modifications in that of 1806, the Chambers resisted it and the government was compelled to withdraw its project. The code of primary instruction of 1806 has then remained intact, and has experienced neither modification nor addition, nor any new interpretation whatever; it has controlled and still controls the whole primary instruction of Holland; all the provincial regulations conform to it, and the particular regulations of each school are founded upon this law and the provincial regulations. The law with these provincial regulations and the rules of each individual school are so little changed that I found in Holland in 1836 the very same regulations which M. Cuvier had seen in 1811, with the developments and solidity which time alone can give to schools, as to all other institutions."

This system remained unchanged until 1857, when the government introduced into the States general a measure to amend and modify certain of its provisions, and the great question of denominational and non-denominational schools underwent one of the most elaborate and profound discussions which have ever taken place on the subject in any legislature. The non-denominational character of the school system was maintained; but it was modified in some of its practical details.

#### 5.—EPITOME OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF HOLLAND.

I will now give an epitome of the Dutch School System as it existed from 1806 to 1857, and then notice the changes which were made in that year.

The law of 1806, which was simple and short, adopted the then existing schools, whether established by the "Society for the Public Good," or by muni-

cipal or other public bodies. But it was chiefly characterized by two provisions which had not been introduced into any school law, and which were the foundations of its great success. 1. It established a thorough system for the examination of teachers, so that none but competent teachers could be employed in the schools. 2. It provided a thorough system of inspection for the schools. This, indeed, was the great object of the law and the chief aim of its author; for thirty years after its enactment, and three years after the infirmities of age had compelled him to retire from its administration, the memorable Van den Eude said to the French Commissioner, M. Cousin, who visited him at Haarlem in 1836, —“*Prenez garde au choix de vos inspecteurs ; ce sont des hommes qu'il faut chercher une lanterne à la main*”—Take care how you choose your inspectors; they are men whom you ought to look for lantern in hand.”

The Kingdom of Holland is divided into provinces, each of which is as large as three or four Counties in Upper Canada; each province is divided into school districts; and over each district is appointed a school inspector. Each school district is nearly as large as a Canadian County. The inspectors of the several school districts of a province constitute the Commission for primary instruction in the province. What Baron Cuvier said in his “Report to the French Government on the establishment of Public Instruction in Holland,” in 1811, is still true: “The Government is authorized to grant to each province a certain sum to meet the compensation and the expenses of travel, and meeting of the inspectors. The mode of choosing them is excellent; they are taken from clergymen or laymen of education, who have signalized themselves by their interest in the education of children, and skill in the local management of schools, from teachers who have distinguished themselves in their vocation; and, in the large towns, from professors of the Universities and higher grades of schools.” The English School Commissioner Arnold, who visited and reported upon the schools and school system of Holland, in 1860, remarks: “This provincial school commission [of inspectors] met three times a year, and received a report on his district from each inspector who was a member of it. It examined teachers for certificates. It was in communication with the provincial government. Once a year it sent as its deputy one of its members to the Hague, to form with the deputies of other provinces a commission, to discuss and regulate school matters under the immediate direction of the Minister of the Home Department and his Inspector-General. In his own district, by this law, each inspector is supreme; local municipal school-committees can only be named with his concurrence, and he is the leading member of them all; no teacher, public or private, can be appointed without his authorization; and he inspects every school in his district twice a year. These powerful functionaries were to be named by the State, on the presentation for the inspectorships of each province of the assembled commission of inspectors for that province. They were excellently chosen from amongst the laymen and clergymen who had shown an intelligent interest in popular education. Following a practice not rare in Holland, where the public service is esteemed highly honorable, and where the number of persons able and willing to take part in it is greater than in any other country, they give their services nearly gratuitously. They received allowances for their expenses while engaged in the business of inspection, but no salaries. Either they were men of private means, or were exercising at the same time with their inspectorship, some other function which provided them with an income. Their cost to the State was therefore very small. There were at first 56 inspectors, whose travelling allowances together amounted to £1,840 sterling; and this sum with an inspector-general’s salary, and with a small charge for the office and travelling expenses of this functionary, was the whole cost to the State for primary instruction.

Four general regulations accompanied and completed this law of 1806. The provincial and communal administrations were charged to occupy themselves with providing proper means of instruction in their localities, with insuring to the teacher a comfortable subsistence, and with obtaining a regular attendance of children in the schools. "The provincial government fixed the teachers' salary for each province at a rate which made the position of the Dutch schoolmaster superior to that of his class in every other country. Free schools for the poor were provided in all the large towns and in the villages, which taught the poor gratuitously, but imposed a small admission fee on those who could afford to pay it. Ministers of religion and lay authorities combined their efforts to draw children into the schools. The boards which distributed public relief imposed on its recipients the condition that they should send their children to school. The result was a popular education, which, for extent and solidity combined, has probably never been equalled. Even in 1811, in the reduced Holland of the French Empire, M. Cuvier found 4,451 primary schools, with nearly 200,000 scholars, one in ten of the population being at school. In the province of Groningen the Prefect reported, as in 1840 the Administration reported, that in the town of Haarlem there was not a child ten years of age and of sound mind that could not read and write. The position of schoolmasters was most advantageous. Municipalities and parents were alike favorable to them, and held them and their profession in an honor which then, probably, fell to their lot nowhere else. Hardly a village school-master was to be found with a salary of less than £40 a year, in the towns many had from £120 to £160, and even more than that sum; all had besides, a house and garden. The fruits of this comfort and consideration were to be seen, as they are remarkably to be seen even at the present day, in the good manners, the good address, the self-respect without presumption, of the Dutch teachers."

#### 6.—ENGLISH VIEWS ON EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

*Mr. Nicholls.*—In 1838, the Poor Law Commissioners of England deputed Mr. George Nicholls to examine and "Report on the condition of the "Laboring Poor in Holland and Belgium." Mr. Nicholls remarks, that "The measures adopted in Holland to promote the education of all classes have apparently resulted from the conviction that the moral and social character of the people, their intelligence, and their capacity for increasing the resources of the country, must, in a great measure, depend upon the manner in which they are trained for the fulfilment of their several duties. A sense of the importance of education pervades the entire community—it is sought for by the poor for their children with an earnestness similar to that observed in the more wealthy classes of other countries; and in Holland the direct interference of government is confined to regulating the mode of instruction by means of an organized system of inspection."—"In the certificate given to every schoolmaster (whether public or private) there is some sort of guarantee that the person to whom the children are sent to learn, is not an ignorant charlatan, professing to teach what he has never learned; and in the next place, it secures to those who devote themselves to the profession a much higher rate of remuneration than they would receive if, as with us, every broken-down tradesman could open a school when he could do nothing else. This exclusion of absolute incapacity is also a means, and a very powerful one, of raising the character of the profession in popular estimation."—"In Holland there is no profession that ranks higher than that of schoolmaster; and a nobleman would scarcely, if at all, command more respect than is paid to many of those who devote their lives to the instruction of youth. The personal consideration is extended to the assistant teacher or usher."—"The most

important branch of administration, as connected with education, is that which relates to school inspection. All who have ever been anxious, either to maintain the efficiency of the school, or to improve its character, will appreciate the importance of the frequent periodical visits of persons having a knowledge of what education is, and who are therefore able to estimate correctly the amount and kind of instruction given. Let a school established by voluntary subscriptions be placed to-day on the best possible footing, if no vigilance be exercised by its founders, and if the master be neither encouraged nor stimulated to exertion by their presence, his position will speedily be converted into a sinecure, and the school will degenerate to the lowest point of utility."

*Mr. E. Hickson*, Principal of the Mechanics' Institute in Liverpool, in an "Account of the Dutch and German Schools," published in 1840, remarks that "In Holland education is on the whole more faithfully carried out than in most of the German States, and we may add that notwithstanding the numerous Normal Schools of Prussia, (institutions in which Holland, although possessing two, is still deficient,) the Dutch school-masters are decidedly superior to the Prussian, and the schools of primary instruction consequently in a more efficient state. This superiority we attribute entirely to a better system of inspection. In Prussia the inspectors of schools are neither sufficiently numerous nor their powers sufficiently extensive. In Holland inspection is the basis upon which the whole fabric of popular instruction rests. There can be no judges of the qualifications of teachers equal to those whose daily employment consists in visiting schools and comparing the merits of different plans of instruction. But the power given to the inspector does not end here; by virtue of his office he is a member of every local board, and when vacant situations occurring in schools are to be filled up, a new (competitive) examination is instituted before him into the merits of the different candidates. It is upon his motion that the appointment is made, and upon his report to the higher authorities, a master is suspended or dismissed for misconduct. Through his influence children of more than ordinary capacity in the schools he visits, are transferred, as pupils, to the Normal schools, in order to be trained for masters; and through his active agency all improved plans or methods of instruction are diffused throughout the various institutions of the country."

#### 7.—RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

In respect to religious and moral education in the schools, I may remark, with *Mr. Kay*, in his educational tour on the Continent, as Travelling Bachelor of the Cambridge University, that "The law proclaims, as the great end of all instruction, the 'exercise of the social and christian virtues.' In this respect it agrees with the law of Prussia and France; but it differs from those countries in the way by which it attempts to attain this end. In France and all the German countries the schools are the auxiliaries, so to speak, of the churches; for, whilst the schools are open to all sects, yet the teacher is a man trained up in the particular doctrines of the majority of his pupils, and required to teach those doctrines during certain hours, the children who differ from him in religious belief being permitted to absent themselves from the religious lessons, on condition that their parents provided elsewhere for their religious instruction. But in Holland the teachers are required to give religious instruction to all the children, and to avoid, most carefully, touching on any of the grounds of controversy between different sects."

*Mr. Nicholls* in his Report on the Condition of the Labouring Poor in Holland and Belgium says:—"As respects religion, the population of Holland is divided in about equal proportion into Catholic, Protestants of the Reformed



Calvinistic and Lutheran Churches; and the ministers of each are supported by the State. The schools contain without distinction the children of every sect of christians. The religious and moral instruction afforded to the children is taken from the pages of Holy Writ, and the whole course of education is mingled with a frequent reference to the great general evidences of revelation. Biblical history is taught, not as a dry narration of facts, but as a store house of truths calculated to influence the affections, to correct and elevate the manners and to inspire sentiments of devotion and virtue. The great principles and truths of christianity, in which all are agreed, are likewise carefully inculcated; but those points which are the subjects of difference and religious controversy form no part of the instruction for the schools. This department of religious teaching is confided to the ministers of each persuasion, who discharge this portion of their duties out of school; but within the schools the common ground of instruction is faithfully preserved, and they are, consequently, altogether free from the spirit of jealousy or proselytism. We witnessed the exercise of a class of children of notables at Haarlem, (according to the simultaneous method,) respecting the death and resurrection of our Saviour, by a minister of the Lutheran Church. The class contained children of Catholics, Calvinists and other denominations of christians, as well as Lutherans, and all disputable doctrinal points were carefully avoided. The Lutherans are the smallest in number, the Calvinists the largest and the Catholics about midway between the two, but all appear to live together in perfect amity without the slightest distinction in the common intercourse of life; and this circumstance, so extremely interesting in itself, no doubt facilitated the establishment of the general system of education here described, the effects of which are so apparent in the highly moral and intellectual condition of the Dutch people."

After this brief general account of the character and results of the system of primary instruction in Holland, it may not be necessary for me to translate the law itself, or the four elaborate circulars interpreting and giving instructions for its administration. But as this remarkable system was established when Holland was a pure republic, has survived successive revolutions,—is the original of the best features of the State school systems in America, and still exists in its integrity under the present monarchical government of Holland, I will note more particularly some of the provisions of the law and the regulations in regard to the constitution of local boards, the examination of teachers and the duties of inspectors, and some of the rules of the schools. The law of 1806 itself is entitled "The Law on Primary Instruction in the Batavian Republic," and consists of twenty-one articles or clauses with several sub-clauses—defining the bodies and officers to whom the administration of primary instruction shall be confided—the description of schools which are to be recognized, and the classes of persons who may be authorized to teach them, together with large and discretionary powers on the part of the "Grand Pensionnaire," or "Superintendent of the System," to make such regulations and give such instructions as are necessary for the uniform and efficacious introduction of this law, as well as all other regulations which will tend to the improvement (*ou perfectionnement*) of primary instruction in general." The law, therefore, expresses the fundamental principles and great objects of the system, leaving all the practical details of it to be matters of executive orders and instructions.

#### §.—PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The first order or regulation contains thirty articles or sections, with sub-sections,—defines primary instruction and the establishments included under it, both public and private; the descriptions of teachers recognized for them;

the control and inspection to which they are subject; the manner in which teachers are appointed to them, and suspended from them in case of misconduct; the conditions on which public aid is granted to them, and the means by which they are to be kept open all the year.

*Examination of Teachers.*—The second general order contains twenty-six articles, or sections, and several sub-sections, and relates to the examinations of teachers for primary instruction. They are divided into four classes, and the qualifications, and the kinds of schools to teach which each class of teachers is eligible, are defined, and the manner in which they are to be examined. The seventh article of this order says that “In the examinations, the object shall not only be to ascertain the extent of the knowledge of the candidate in the branches which he proposes to teach, but also to ascertain his skill in communicating to others, and especially to children, the knowledge which he professes.” The ninth article prescribes the subjects and modes of examination as follows:—

“1. An exercise in reading different printed and written characters; whether with a good pronunciation, a proper and natural accent, and also with a knowledge of punctuation.

“2. Some words and phrases designedly misspelled shall be proposed to the candidate to ascertain his knowledge of orthography.

“3. To ascertain the extent of his grammatical knowledge of the Dutch language, a sentence shall be dictated, which he shall analyze, and name the parts of speech, and give proofs of his familiarity with declensions and conjugations.

“4. The candidate shall write some lines in large, middle and small hand, and make his own pens.

“Some questions in Arithmetic shall be proposed to him, especially in respect to matters of common occurrence, and which are proper to show the experience and dexterity of the candidate in calculations, both in whole numbers and in fractions.

“Some questions shall be proposed on the theory of music.

“7. Various questions relative to history, geography, natural philosophy, mathematics, and such other branches as the candidate proposes to teach.

“8. The examination as to the attainments of the candidate having been completed, the examiners shall proceed to the examination of his aptitude for teaching; they shall question him as to the manner of teaching children the alphabet, figures, and the first principles, afterwards reading, writing, arithmetic. They shall then require him to relate some tale or story of history in order to ascertain his degree of talent in presenting things to children with clearness and precision. Care should be taken if opportunity offers, and if it be deemed advisable, to assemble some children of different ages, and different degrees of knowledge, in order to satisfy themselves more fully of his skill in practical teaching.

“9. Finally, the examiners shall propose some questions—questions upon the principles to be followed in rewards and punishments, and also in general on the most proper means not only to develop and cultivate the intellectual faculties of children, but also to train them up to the exercise of Christian virtues.”

#### 9.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.

The subsequent sixteen sections of this circular order, relate to the mode of giving the different classes of certificates to both male and female candidates who have passed successful examinations; the exact manner of designating the

attainments and talents of each, the limitation of teachers of the third and fourth classes of schools of the lowest grade; the fees payable by teachers for their licenses to teach; and the gradation of salaries according to different classes of teachers.

Every one who reads the above programme for the examination of teachers must be impressed with its thorough character, and that no one is qualified to examine candidates, according to such a programme, but an educated man who has a knowledge of school teaching. As the examining board in each province was composed entirely of school inspectors who had been selected for their office on account of their practical knowledge, as well as zeal in respect to schools, the examination were thus rendered efficient and stimulating, well adapted to produce a class of teachers for primary instruction unequalled in any other part of the world. It is on this point of the selection, powers and duties of local inspectors or superintendents, that our Canadian school system is most defective.

10.—REGULATIONS FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS, AND FOR BOARDS OF INSTRUCTION IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

But if the regulations were admirable in regard to the *examination of teachers*, protecting the people in regard to both public and private schools against unworthy and unqualified teachers, the regulations in respect to the *inspection of schools* were no less practical and effective. This is, indeed, the corner-stone, the life, the soul of the Dutch school system, as it must be of any efficient system of public instruction. Too much importance cannot be attached to an active and vigilant superintendence of schools—forming a tribunal of respectful reference for both teachers and trustees, stimulating them in their noble work, suggesting the best methods of experience for its promotion.

*Inspectors of Schools.*—I have, in preceding pages, stated the manner of selecting and appointing inspectors, the importance attached to their office, as also some of their duties. The third circular order of Government accompanying the School Law of 1806, contains 31 articles of “instruction,” with many sub-articles “for the inspectors of schools, and for the Commissions of Instruction in the different departments of the Batavian Republic.” The following extracts from them are suggestive, and will show the manner in which the duties of inspection have been provided for in Holland for more than sixty years, making each inspector a sort of Normal school instructor of every teacher under his charge needing his counsels:—

“Art. 1. The inspectors of schools shall take the greatest care possible that the instruction of youth be put upon a uniform footing, improved and rendered of the most general and direct utility; that the teachers are really capable of giving such instruction; that their zeal be encouraged, their merits rewarded, their position be improved; especially that the measures taken or to be taken for elementary instruction be known and executed; that the obstacles which may be encountered be prudently removed, finally, that the amelioration of primary instruction in general be presented to the public as interesting and advantageous. The whole to be done in conformity with the following articles.

“Art. 2. Each inspector shall acquaint himself with the number and situation of the primary schools, as also with the state of primary instruction throughout the whole extent of his district. He shall endeavour to see that besides the necessary number of ordinary schools, there shall also be a sufficient number of schools for children of tender age, organized in the best manner possible, and also schools of industry or labour. Finally, he shall take care that proper instruction in all branches of primary education may be obtained, according to the circumstances and wants of the different Communes.

“ Art. 3. He shall apply himself to become acquainted with the persons and talents of the several teachers in his district, and shall make notes of them. He shall be always accessible to those who may think they need his counsels and explanations in regard to their functions.

“ Art. 4. He shall make it his special business to excite and maintain the zeal of the masters ; and for that purpose he shall, at appointed times, assemble a certain number of them, either at his own house, or in other parts of his district, and that as often as possible. He shall then confer with them on the important end and attributes of the functions confided to them, and upon the best manner of discharging them faithfully and usefully in behalf of youth.

*Inspector's Visits.*—“ Art. 5. The inspector is bound to visit twice a year all the schools of his district which are subject to his supervision. He is exhorted to repeat his visits at different times, either in case of necessity, or for the general good, and as often as he can without burthening himself too much. He shall visit other schools in his district from time to time, but in concert with the persons who have charge of them, if they are under private inspection.

“ Art. 6. In visiting the schools which are under his direct supervision, he shall request the master to teach in his presence the pupils of the different classes, and who are in different stages of progress, in order that he may judge of the manner in which instruction is regulated and given. He shall also note, whether the regulations concerning primary instruction, as also the interior order of the schools, are duly observed and executed ; he shall, in fine, attend to whatever he may think of any importance. At the conclusion of his visit, the inspector shall have a private conversation with the master or mistress of the school, upon all that he has remarked during his visit ; and according to the exigency of the case, he shall praise, advise, admonish, or censure, according to what he has seen or heard. Each school inspector shall keep notes of the remarks and observations which he shall have made in the course of his visits for use in the manner hereafter provided.

“ Art. 8. In all matters concerning the welfare of the schools, in which the school inspectors shall need the assistance or co-operation of the civil power, they shall address themselves to the local departmental, or national administration, according to the nature of the case.

“ Art. 9. They shall specially take to heart the improvement of the school rooms ; the instruction of the children of the poor, particularly in villages and hamlets ; the regulations and improvement of the incomes of teachers ; the constant attendance at schools, and keep them open as much as possible during the whole year.”

[*Inspectors and the Teachers.*—The following articles of instruction treat of the care with which the inspector should see that none but teachers duly licensed are employed to teach, should interest local parties in behalf of the schools, and see that vacancies be filled up in case of the death, resignation, or removal of teachers, and the manner of filling up vacancies in case of the resignation or death of an inspector, his retirement from office, from other causes ; the meeting of the School Commissions three times a year, and the manner of calling their ordinary and special meetings, and the manner of conducting them.]

“ Art. 24. At each ordinary meeting of the Commission, each member shall present a written report :

“ (1). Of the schools he has visited since the last meeting, the date of visiting them, and the observations he made in regard to the state of the schools under different aspects.

“(2). Of the meetings which he has held with schoolmasters to confer with them touching their duties.

“(3). Of his examination of teachers of the lowest rank, with such particulars as he shall judge important.

“(4). Of the changes and other circumstances which occurred in his district relative to any school or schoolmaster since the last meeting, and especially the vacancy of masterships, the delivery of certificates of qualifications, the nomination or special admission to any rank or class, noting the interesting circumstances connected with them, the appointment of local inspection in small places, the changes which have taken place in local school boards, the inspection of any new primary or industrial school, the admission of any teacher of languages, the drawing up of any rules for the internal order of the school, the introduction of other than the school books contained in the general list into private schools of either of the two classes of schools, the measures taken to regulate and improve the incomes of teachers, the measures adopted to keep open the schools without interruption and secure the regular attendance of pupils, any difficulties which they have encountered, the encouragements or difficulties experienced by teachers, the examination of pupils in schools. The inspector shall indicate the part of his report which he desires to be inserted in the monthly Journal of Education (*Bydragen*).

*Inspectors' Reports.*—“Art. 25. From these data and other private notes, as also from the written reports of the local school boards, each school inspector shall draw up annually, before the meeting in Easter week, a general report of the state of the schools and of primary instruction throughout his district. If he has failed to visit any of the schools more than once during the preceding year he shall state his reasons for it. He shall also make such suggestions as he may judge worthy of attention for the improvement of primary instruction.

*Local Board Reports.*—“Art. 26. In order that the school inspectors may not omit in their annual reports anything mentioned in the preceding article, the local school boards or trustees, or their individual members as far as concerns the schools placed under their care, shall draw up in writing, at the latest before the end of February, a report similar to that which is required of inspectors.

*Reports of Departments.*—“Art. 27. From all these annual reports by the various members of the respective departmental commissions, there shall be prepared by each of them a general and succinct view of the state of the schools and of primary instruction throughout the whole extent of their department. Of this report there shall be made two copies.

*Reports to Government.*—“Art. 28. Within fifteen days after each ordinary meeting, the Departmental Commissioners shall forward or cause to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior :

“(1.) An authentic summary of the proceedings and acts of the meeting, and of the extraordinary meetings which have been held.

“(2.) The original written reports presented by each member.

“(3.) The name and state of persons who have been examined during the sittings of both the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, stating the results of the examinations, and the rank or class of certificate which the persons examined have obtained, in order to publish what may be deemed necessary in the educational periodical, entitled *Bydragen*.

“Art. 29. At the conclusion of the ordinary meeting the week after Easter, each Commission shall forward, or cause to be forwarded within four weeks to the Secretary of the Interior besides the document mentioned in the preceding article.

“(1.) One of the two authentic copies of the annual general summary.

“(2.) The original of the general reports of the different members of the Commissions.

“(3.) A detailed statement, extracted from that of each of the members, of the propositions which each commission desires to submit for deliberation at the next annual general meeting, or which it has resolved to present to the departmental administration.

“Art. 30. A like authentic copy of the general annual summary is to be sent within the same period, by the commission, to the departmental administration. All the other documents shall likewise be sent, if required, to the departmental administration, or to the member of the administration who is specially charged with the care of the primary schools, and of primary instruction. For this purpose, all the original documents, sent to the Secretary of the Interior,—namely, the various reports written by different inspectors, their annual reports, the annual reports of the different local commissions,—shall be returned to the Secretary of the last meeting, at least within two months, by the Department of the Interior, after having made the needful use of them. These documents shall afterwards be deposited among the papers of the respective commissions.”

#### 11.—SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE OF THE DUTCH SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

Such were the Governmental instructions prepared and published the 3rd of April, 1806, for the inauguration and execution of the famous primary school law of that year—instructions founded on a profound study of popular school economy, and adapted to interest and include all classes in its administration, to secure well qualified teachers and good schools, carefully superintended, to the obscurest villages and remotest places in the land, while the Government would be thoroughly informed of all its operations, and be enabled by the suggestions of experience and observation from all quarters, to remedy the defects and improve the efficiency of the system from year to year. Thus primary education has become more extensively and thoroughly diffused in Holland than in any other country.

The general rules for primary schools, prepared and published May 6th 1806, are also remarkable, not only from the period of their adoption, but for their practical character. I will extract the following:—

“(1.) The primary schools shall be open without interruption throughout the year, except during times fixed for holidays.

“(2.) During the whole time devoted to the lessons, the teacher shall be present from the beginning to the end; he shall not occupy himself with any thing except that which relates to the teaching.

“(3.) The teacher shall see that the pupils do not needlessly go out of school, especially that they be quiet and attentive in the school, and out of it that they show themselves peaceable, polite and modest.

“(4.) When the number of the pupils exceeds seventy, measures shall be taken to employ a second master or under-master.

“(5.) The pupils shall be received, as far as possible, only at fixed periods in the course of the year.

“(6.) The pupils shall be distributed or classified into three divisions; each division shall have its own separate place, and shall receive at each sitting the instruction suitable to it.

“(7.) The teacher shall see that pupils are at all times clean in their dress, well washed and combed; and he shall at the same time take the greatest care of everything which may contribute to their health.

“(8.) The schoolrooms shall always be kept in order; and for that purpose they shall be aired during the intervals of the classes, and scrubbed twice a week.

“(9.) There shall be an examination of each school at least once a year. On that occasion, the pupils of the lower classes shall be promoted to the higher classes, and, as far as possible, rewards shall be bestowed upon those who have distinguished themselves by their application and good conduct.

“(10.) When a pupil who has distinguished himself by his progress and conduct, leaves the school, at the end of the course of study, he shall receive a certificate of honour.”

## 12.—CO-OPERATION OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS WITH THE SYSTEM.

But that which has pre-eminently characterized the Dutch system of primary instruction, is the independence of the primary schools of any religious persuasion, and yet the co-operation of all religious persuasions in the work of primary instruction. It has stood the test of more than half a century, and held its ground in the presence of differing and opposing systems on this point in France, Germany and even England; and the Christian intelligence, morals and virtues of the Dutch people in comparison with those of any other people in Europe, are the best vindication of their primary school system, and of the adoption of this feature of it in Upper Canada. In previous pages it has been shown that the teachers of the primary schools in Holland do not teach the peculiar tenets or doctrines of any religious persuasion, but only the doctrines common to all religious persuasions, and Christian morals and virtues as taught by Scripture biography and precept; that the denominationally dogmatic or doctrinal part of religious instruction was left to the several religious denominations. On the passing of the school law for the organization of the school system, in 1806, the Government addressed a circular to the Protestant Synods and the Roman Catholic Prelates on the subject, and received answers from them. These papers are of practical, as well as of historical, interest to us in Upper Canada; and they have not, as far as I know, yet appeared in the English language. I will give a translation of some of them as follows:—

“The Secretary of State for the Interior :

“To all Synods of the Reformed Holland and Walloon Churches, Consistories of the Lutheran, Remonstrant, Menonite Communions, and Prelates of the Roman Catholic Communion :

“GENTLEMEN,—The high importance which the Government earnestly attaches to primary instruction in this Republic, cannot have escaped your attention. No one of its powers and duties is more attractive. May the improved scholastic institutions, under the Divine benediction, bear the fruits which they appear to promise! They are opposed to the progress of immorality in our country; and the pure principles of Christian and social virtues will by this means be implanted and cultivated in the hearts of future generations. At least it cannot be doubted that this is the dearest wish of the Government, and the first object which it proposes in the improvement of the primary schools. The object of the schools is not then merely to impart useful knowledge, but they are established as an energetic auxiliary for the improvement of morals.

“It is upon the same principle that the Government hopes that you will support and make known its intentions in regard to schools, and invites you, by the present circular, to employ your powerful influence for that purpose.

“ Especially is there one part of the instruction of youth for which the Government claims your co-operation ; namely, the teaching of the dogmatic tenets of the various communions.

“ You cannot be ignorant that throughout the whole extent of our country, there has existed scarcely a school or teacher that could give proper religious instruction. That religious instruction in the schools was limited to committing to memory and causing to recite the questions and answers of some Catechisms. There was no ground, for various reasons, to expect more of the teacher. And though the Government flatters itself that the new school institutions will lead to this result, that there will gradually be introduced into the schools a regular organization of instruction in the Christian religion in that which relates to the historical and moral part of it ; yet, in the actual state of things, it would not be right to impose upon teachers the obligation to teach the doctrinal tenets of particular communions.

“ If the Government has thought for these reasons that it was its duty to separate entirely denominational doctrine from the teaching of the school, it is not the less impressed with the importance of children receiving that instruction. Wherefore, having full confidence in your anxious desire to promote these salutary views for the welfare of youth, the Government has judged that it could not adopt a more effective measure than to address the various ecclesiastical communions of this republic, and to invite you specially by the present circular to take entirely upon yourselves the religious instruction of your youth, either by regular lessons on the catechism or otherwise. I shall be happy to be informed of the measures which you may take on this subject.

“ As you will doubtless judge it desirable to communicate the contents of the present circular to the ministers of the parishes within your jurisdiction, I request you to let me know the number of copies of the present circular required for that purpose ; with which I commend you to the protection of the Most High.”

(Signed.)

HEND. VAN STRALEN.

Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the several Protestant Synods and Consistories and the Roman Catholic Prelates responded to the sentiments and objects of this circular ; their wish and determination to co-operate with the Government as desired by its circular, of which they respectively requested a larger or smaller number of copies to make known to all church officers and congregations under their oversight, the christian and patriotic intentions of the Government. The Synod of the Reformed Communion of Holland replies by the adoption of five resolutions, expressing in detail the manner in which it proposes to give effect to the requests and recommendations of the Government circular. The following first two of these resolutions indicate the spirit of the whole :—

“ 1. That the Synod has remarked with sincere joy this mark of the confidence of the Government in the zeal and good dispositions of the Ministers of the Reformed religion. Honoured by this confidence it gives Your Excellency the assurance that the ministers of its jurisdiction have ceaselessly endeavoured to render themselves worthy of it, both by giving religious instruction and by other indefatigable labours, (in some very difficult circumstances,) in which they will continue with the same zeal—flattering themselves that the intentions of the Government so clearly shown, and of which the Synod has never doubted, will entirely remove the prejudice against the new scholastic institutions as having a tendency to suppress the teaching of religious doctrine, and to replace it by maxims and exhortations purely moral. The Synod will, therefore, earnestly



exhort the ministers within its jurisdiction to continue as they have done, to recommend both in their public sermons and in their pastoral visits, and on all occasions, diligent attendance at the schools.

“2. That the circular letter received shall be brought to the knowledge of the various classes, and through them to the individual churches, in order that the consistories may give official information to the teachers of their respective communes, adding that the Synod has confidence that the teachers will promote to the utmost of their power the salutary intentions of the Government, by diligently exhorting the pupils and parents to the proper use of the lessons of the catechism with the ministers of the communion to which they belong; and that they will undertake the slight labour of sending to the consistory a list which they will fill up from time to time—for example, every three months—containing the names of the children of the Reformed Communion that attend their school, with an indication of the place of their residence.”

The Synods of the several Reform Communions returned substantially the same reply, which the Minister of the Interior gratefully acknowledged, desiring—

“That it should be made known to the respective Synods, the satisfaction of the Government on account of their benevolent and unanimous good wishes concerning the prosperity of the schools, and for their co-operation in that which regards specially the dogmatic part of religion. These various measures present, in a daily enlarging perspective, the happy results of the beneficent intentions of the government for youth, and create a brilliant hope which, thanks to their energetic support, the scholastic institutions may henceforth expect on the part of the reformed and other communions. The work of improvement commenced in the schools will become, under the Divine blessing, a powerful auxiliary for the advancement of moral and religious sentiments in our country, formerly so eminent and commendable in this respect; a sacred end towards which the Government will not cease to march, by availing itself of the suggestions contained in the answers to the circular mentioned. At the same time, the Government gives its assent to the measures taken by the Synods and announced in their respective letters, in relation to the regular instruction of all the scholars, belonging to the reformed communion, in the dogmatic part of religion.

“The Government hereby authorizes the respective members of the boards of instruction in the departments, to direct all the masters, both public and private, as also mistresses, to transmit to the respective consistories, or other ecclesiastical persons of their commune, at their request, a list of the names and, in the town, of the residences of their pupils, appertaining to the religious communion in the name of which the request is made; and to fill up this list every six months, and also to watch with care that their pupils punctually attend the religious instruction which shall be given them by the respective ministers of their communions.”

The following are the admirable answers of the Roman Catholic Archbishops to the circular of the Minister of the Interior :

“SIR,—In answer to your honoured letter of the 30th May, which I have received the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency as follows :—

“Seeing that good school institutions cannot but produce the most desirable results in training youth not only to social, but also to religious virtues, it is indubitable that all the ministers of the different religious communions in general, but those of the Roman Catholic communion in particular, should attach the highest interest to the measures which the government has taken, or will take in

that respect ; and that they should make it a duty to co-operate with it on their part to the utmost of their power.

“The Catholic pastors will willingly take upon themselves the instruction of their youth in the dogmas of their religion, and will give lessons of the Catechism in the Churches and on the days and at the hours which shall be judged the most appropriate in the circumstances of the respective parishes ;—a subject on which I will enter into communication with the Curés that are subordinate to me.

“I take the liberty, on this occasion, to make one observation to Your Excellency. We cannot, especially in rural Communes, choose any other days than Sunday to give with regularity the instruction in question to the children of laborers and artizans ; but an abuse, which is becoming more and more inveterate, causes a great obstacle to all the efforts of pastors : public labour on the Lord’s day is spreading more and more among all classes of the people. Artizans of every kind labour, often in public, the whole Sunday ; and when they are spoken to respecting it, they excuse themselves by saying that their refusal would cause the loss of their employers and customers who insist upon it. Others follow this example, and thus numbers of children are deprived of religious instruction.

“Now, seeing that in all Christian communions, Sunday is consecrated to instruction and the exercise of religion, and that, certainly, ministers have need of this day to instruct the youth, especially those of the lower classes of the people ; it is to be desired that, on its part, the Government would adopt some efficacious measures to facilitate the functions of ministers in that regard, and for extirpating the abuse I have just signalized. I pray you, sir, as far as you can, to expose this thing to the paternal attention of the Government, in order that it may provide a remedy for it.

“I have the honor to be, with all possible consideration, Sir,

“Your Excellency’s very humble servant,

(Signed)

“J. VAN ENGELEN, Archbishop.

“Mausen, 13th June, 1806.”

“SIR,—The letter of Your Excellency of the 30th May reached me the 10th of this month.

“I confess that I have read the contents of it with delight ; and I flatter myself that I and the several curés of this province will respond with all our power to the salutary views of the Batavian Government, and that we will show that we are not unworthy of its confidence.

“In order that concord, friendship and charity may reign among the various Communions, it is necessary, in my opinion, that the teachers should abstain from teaching the dogmas of those various Communions. I except only the case in which the teacher who, besides having acknowledged probity and capacity, has only pupils of a single Communion. Without being taught, children learn too soon that they differ in religion ; one reproaches another, and many teachers take no pains to prevent it. It is at first, indeed, only childishness ; but nevertheless children grow, and alienation increases more and more ; bitterness fixes itself in the heart, and all their religion is often only false zeal which a true religious spirit and Christian charity reprove and abhor.

“To attain the salutary end which the Government proposes, and for which it claims our earnest co-operation, it is with children that it is proper to commence ; and though in our church, the teaching of the dogma is not imposed, yet on account of the exhortations of the Government which attaches so high importance to the well-being of youth, we will with still greater ardour labour to fulfil

our duties. We will endeavour thus to give a mark of our submission, of our esteem and respect; and, at the same time, we will pray God to deign to bless the efforts which the Government is making for the general happiness."

"I have the honor to be, with all dutiful respect, Sir,

"Your Excellency's very humble servant,

(Signed) "H. DE HAAS, Archbishop of Friesland.

"Sneek, 13th June, 1806."

### 13.—MODIFICATIONS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM FROM 1806 TO 1848.

It will have been seen from the preceding pages how far the Dutch School System, as a popular, national, effective system, was prior to and in advance of any other School System in Europe; and, indeed, that the best features of the American School Systems have been borrowed from Holland. From 1806 to 1848 two modifications had taken place in the Dutch School System,—the first, the establishment of Normal Schools in 1816 as an integral part of the system. Though there were but two Normal Schools, which were not adequate to train all the teachers of the primary schools; yet, as in Upper Canada, they trained a sufficient number of teachers to give a tone and character to the elementary teaching generally, and especially in connexion with the admirable system of inspection—the inspectors being acquainted with the methods of teaching in the Normal Schools, as well as with the various methods then being newly developed in Switzerland and in some German States, and making their visits to the schools a means of improving teachers as well as of otherwise promoting the efficiency of the schools. The second change or modification took place in the towns where, from the better management, tuition and inspection, the public schools for the poor (as they were first intended) became superior to the private schools where the children of the middle class were taught. To enter the public schools a certificate of indigence was required, which excluded the children of the middle classes from them. There was, therefore, danger lest the children of the poor would be better educated than the children of the middle classes, and it was claimed that the State should provide for the proper education of these classes as well as for the poor, since the middle classes were the largest tax contributors in support of the primary schools. To avert the threatened social danger arising from the very success of primary schools, and to meet so reasonable a demand on the part of the middle classes, public *intermediate French and Classical* Schools were engrafted upon the National School System. The intermediate schools (*Tusshen-Schoolen*) were established in towns where, by paying a fee from six to ten cents a week, the children of the middle classes could obtain an education invested with a public character and protected by public guarantees. Above these intermediate Common Schools were established French schools (*Franshen-Schoolen*) where a still higher education, including English, French and other modern languages, was given for a higher fee. And above the French school was established the Latin or Classical School. The system of primary instruction in Holland became therefore gradually enlarged so as to include higher common and classical schools.

### 14.—CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN 1848.

Such was the state of the Public School System in Holland in 1848, when the revolutionary spirit, which first broke out in France, shook the thrones and modified the constitutions and governments of most of the countries of Europe.

The old Constitution of Holland was written down and a new one was established, and this led to certain modifications which, after much agitation and elaborate discussion in the States General, were adopted in 1857.

The constitution of 1848 proclaimed what is called "liberty of instruction"—a phrase hardly known in Canada, but well understood in Europe. By the law of 1806 in Holland, as by the law in France and Prussia at the present time, no private school can be established without permission of the Municipal authorities, and no person can teach a private school without a two-fold certificate—a general certificate of qualifications for teaching certain subjects specified, and then a special certificate permitting the opening and teaching a private school in a particular place. It was contended that this latter certificate was an undue interference with the liberty of the citizen; and therefore while the general certificate of qualification was still to be required of private as of public teachers, the Constitution of Holland in 1848 proclaimed unlimited liberty of establishing private schools.

It was contended that the teachers, as agents of national interests, and in a certain sense national officers, were not sufficiently independent of the local boards or municipalities for the amount of their salaries, though as a whole they were better supported than the primary teachers of any other country; that in many instances their salaries were insufficient; and therefore a law should be passed fixing the minimum of the teacher's salary, below which local parsimony could not reduce it.

It was also said that the law of 1806 had not, with sufficient strictness, defined the obligation of communes to provide schools, and that, in consequence, popular education languished or was neglected in some places. Provision was made to remedy this alleged defect.

#### 15.—THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND THE DUTCH SYSTEM.

By the new constitution of 1848, all religious denominations were placed on a footing of perfect equality. Protestantism lost its legal ascendancy, and the Roman Catholics began immediately, in the assertion of their equal rights, to claim the literal observance of the spirit of the law of 1806. They did not ask for Separate Schools, but they demanded the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools. They contended that the word *Christian* in the law of 1806 had become practically only another word for *Protestant*; that the word *Christian* should if possible, be erased from the law, as partisans in a neutral school were sure to take sectarian advantage of it; that, even if the word remained, the law clearly proscribed all dogmatic teaching, and limited the Christianity to be taught to morality only; that they should forbid the teachers giving any dogmatic religious instruction whatever, and banish from the school the *Bible*, which contains dogma as well as moral precepts.

Every effort seems to have been made on the part of the school authorities to satisfy and conciliate the Roman Catholics; religious instruction in many of the schools was reduced to such a minimum and so emasculated of all life and definiteness, and in some schools discontinued altogether, that the high Protestants began to demand Separate Schools—declaring that the School law of 1806 was vicious in principle—that the public schools which this law had founded were "Godless schools," and "centres of irreligion and immorality;" and they demanded denominational schools, as existing so largely in France and Prussia. When, therefore, the Government introduced a measure to make the modifications necessitated by the constitution of 1848, the Chambers had to sanction afresh or condemn the non-denominational, or neutral principle of the school law

of 1806; and in no parliamentary assembly was the question ever more temperately, earnestly and profoundly discussed. I give a brief statement of the parties on either side of this great discussion and its results, from the report of Mr. Arnold, the English Educational Commissioner to Holland, France, and Switzerland in 1860. Mr. Arnold says:—

“Against the neutral school the high Protestant party stood alone; but its strength, though unaided, was great. This party is at the same time the great conservative party of Holland; it was strong by its wealth, by its respectability, by its long preponderance, by the avowed favour of the King. It was strongest of all perhaps, by the character of its leader, M. Groen Van Prensterer, a man of deep religious convictions, of fervent eloquence, and of pure and noble character. As a pamphleteer and as an orator, M. Groen Van Prensterer attacked the neutral school with equal power. ‘No education without religion!’ he exclaimed, ‘and no religion except in connection with some actual religious communion! else you fall into a vague deism, which is but the first step towards atheism and immorality.’

“If the opponents of the non-denominational school were one, its supporters were many. First of all stood the Roman Catholics; insisting, as in States where they are not in power they always insist, that the State which cannot be of their own religion shall be of no religion at all; that it shall be perfectly neutral between the various sects, that no sect, at any rate, shall have the benefit of that State connection which here it cannot itself obtain, but which, when it can obtain it, it has never refused. Next came the Jews and dissenters; accustomed to use the public schools, desiring to make them even more neutral rather than less neutral, apprehensive that of public schools, allotted separately to denominations, their own share might be small. Next came an important section of the Protestant party, the Protestants of the new school, as they are called, who have of late years made much progress, and whose stronghold is in the University of Groningen; who take their theology from the German rationalists, and, while they declare themselves sincerely Christian, incline in their own words ‘to consider Christianity rather by its moral side and its civilizing effect, than by its dogmatic side and its regenerating effect.’ For these persons, the general character of the religious teaching of the Dutch schools under the law of 1806, the ‘Christianity common to all sects’ taught in them, was precisely what they desired. Finally, the neutral schools were upheld by the whole liberal party, bent in Holland, as elsewhere, to apply on every possible occasion their favourite principle of the radical separation of Church and State, but to exclude religion altogether from schools which belong to the State, because with religion, they said, the State ought to have no concern whatever.”

“The party which really triumphed was that of the Protestants of the New School. They owed this triumph less to their own numbers and ability than to the conformity of their views with the language of the legislation of 1806. That legislation was dear, and justly dear, to the people of Holland; a school system had grown up under it of which they might well be proud, and they had not generally experienced any serious inconvenience from it. The new law, therefore, while it forbade more distinctly than the old law the school master to take part in dogmatic religious teaching, while it expressly abandoned religious instruction to the ministers of the different religious communions, while it abstained from proclaiming, like the old law, a desire that the dogmatic religious teaching of the young, though not given in the public school, might yet not be neglected,—nevertheless still used, like the old law, the word *christian*. It still declared that the object of primary education was ‘to develop the reason of the young, and to train them to the exercise of all *christian* and social virtues.’

This retention of the word *christian* gave great offence to many members of the majority. It gave offence to the liberals, 'because,' they said, 'this word was in evident opposition with the purely lay character of the State, which as such has no religion.' Yet the liberals accepted the new law as a compromise, and because, after all, it still repelled the introduction of the denominational school. But the Catholics were less pliant. To the last they insisted on excluding the word *christian*, because in practice, they said, this word signified *Protestant*, and most of them voted against the law because this word was retained. The law passed, however, and by a large majority. Popular instruction in Holland is, therefore, still *christian*. But it is *christian* in a sense so large, so wide, from which everything distinctive and dogmatic is so rigorously excluded, that it might as well perhaps have rested satisfied with calling itself *moral*."

Thus the neutral or non-denominational character of the public school system was maintained. But though the law of 1857 is substantially the same as that of 1806 in regard to religious teaching in the schools; yet as the question had been raised, and the letter of the law excluding all distinctive religions (or denominational) teaching was strictly enforced, the "Orthodox Protestants" (so called) are greatly dissatisfied, and there is an increased demand for private schools, especially in the towns, where the desired religious instruction is given. It is yet uncertain whether, under such a pressure and the well-known views of the King, the Holland school system may not undergo some modification in this respect, and be made more or less denominational.

#### 16.—CHANGES MADE IN THE DUTCH SYSTEM IN 1857.

In the mean time, the following are the principal changes made by the law of 1857, as stated by Mr. Arnold:

"1. The certificates of morality and capacity are still demanded of every teacher, public or private: but the special authorization of the municipality, formerly necessary for every private teacher before he could open school, and not granted except with the district-inspector's sanction, is demanded no longer. This relaxation makes the establishment of private schools more easy. The programme of primary instruction, and that of the certificate-examination of teachers, remain much the same as they were under the law of 1806. Primary instruction, strictly so called, is pronounced by the law of 1857 to comprehend reading, writing, arithmetic, the elements of geometry, of Dutch grammar, of geography, of history, of the natural sciences, and singing. This is a much more extensive programme than the corresponding programme of France or Belgium. The certificate examination is proportionately fuller also.

"2. The new law expressly prescribes that primary schools, in each commune, shall be at the commune's charge. The law of 1806 had contained no positive prescription on this point. The schools are to be in sufficient number, and the States' deputies and the supreme government have the right of judging whether in any commune they are in sufficient number or not. School-fees are to be exacted of those who can afford to pay them, but not of 'children whose families are receiving public relief, or, though not receiving public relief, are unable to pay for their schooling.' If the charge of its schools is too heavy for a commune, the province and the State aid it by a grant, of which each contributes half. The exact amount of charge to be supported by a commune before it can receive aid, is not fixed by the Dutch law; neither is a machinery established for compelling the commune and the province to raise the school-funds required of them. In both these respects the French law is superior.

"3. But in the weakest point of the French law, in the establishment of a *minimum* for the teachers' salaries, the Dutch law is commendably liberal. The *minimum* of a schoolmaster's fixed salary, placed at £8 a year by the Belgian and by the French law, the Dutch law places at nearly £34.\* I need not remind the reader that the sum actually received by a schoolmaster in Holland is much greater. An under-master's salary is fixed at a minimum of 200 florins; one half of the salary fixed for headmaster.

"4. Under the law of 1857 the public schoolmaster is still appointed by competitive examination. The district inspector retains his influence over this examination. After it has taken place, he and a select body of the municipality draw up a list of from three to six names, those of the candidates who have acquitted themselves best. From this list the entire body of the communal council makes its selection. The communal council may also dismiss the teacher, but it must first obtain the concurrence of the inspector. If the communal council refuses to pronounce a dismissal which the inspector thinks advisable, the States' deputies of the province may pronounce it upon the representation of this functionary.

"5. The law fixes the legal staff of teachers to be allowed to public schools. When the number of scholars exceeds 70, the master is to have the aid of a pupil teacher; when it exceeds 100, of an under-master; when it exceeds 150, of an undermaster and pupil teacher; for every 50 scholars above the last number he is allowed another pupil teacher; for every 100 scholars another undermaster. The head master receives two guineas a year for each pupil teacher.

"6. The new legislation organized inspection somewhat differently from the law of 1806. It retained the local school commissions and the district inspectors; but at the head of the inspection of each district it placed a salaried provincial inspector. It directed that these provincial inspectors should be assembled once a year, under the presidency of the Minister for the Home Department, to deliberate on the general interests of primary instruction. The Minister for the Home Department, assisted by a Refrendary, is the supreme authority for the government of education. Between the provincial inspectors and the Minister the law of 1857 has omitted to place inspectors-general. M. de Laveye, in general the warm admirer of the Dutch School legislation, considers this omission most unfortunate.

"7. The 16th article of the law declares that children are to be admitted into the communal school without distinction of creed. For the much-debated 23rd article the wording finally adopted was as follows:—

"Primary instruction, while it imparts the information necessary, is to tend to develop the reason of the young, and to train them to the exercise of all christian and social virtues.

"The teacher shall abstain from teaching, doing, or permitting anything contrary to the respect due to the convictions of dissenters.

"Religious instruction is left to the different religious communions. The school-room may be put at their disposal for that purpose, for the benefit of children attending the school, out of school hours."

#### 17.—PRESENT CONDITION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

"Holland has at present a population of 3,298,137 inhabitants. For her eleven Provinces she has 11 provincial inspectors and 92 district inspectors. In 1857 her public primary schools were 2,475 in number, with a staff of 2,409

\*400 florins.

principal masters, 1,587 under-masters, 642 pupil-teachers, 134 school mistresses and assistants. In the day and evening schools there were, on the 15th of January of that year, 322,767 scholars. Of these schools 197 were, in 1857, inspected three times, 618 twice, 1053 once. In 817 of them the instruction is reported as very good, in 1,236 as good, in 367 as middling, in 55 as bad. There were, besides, 944 private schools giving instruction to 83,562 scholars. There were 784 infant schools, receiving 49,873 young children. Boarding schools, Sunday schools and work-schools with the pupils attending them are not included in the totals above given.

“The proportion of scholars to the population, not yet so satisfactory as in 1848, was nevertheless in 1857 more satisfactory than in 1854; in January of the latter year, but 1 in every 9.35 inhabitants was in school; in the same month of 1857, 1 in every 8.11 inhabitants. But, in truth, the suffering state of popular education in Holland would be a flourishing state in most other countries. In the debates of 1857, one of the speakers, who complained that popular education in Holland was going back, cited, in proof of the justice of his complaint, returns showing the state of instruction of the conscripts of South Holland in 1856. In this least favoured province, out of 6,086 young men drawn for the army, 669 could not read or write. Fortunate country, where such an extent of ignorance is matter of complaint! In the neighbouring country of Belgium in the same year, out of 6,617 conscripts in the province of Brabant, 2,254 could not read or write; out of 5,910 conscripts in the province of West Flanders, 2,088 were in the same condition; out of 7,192 in East Flanders 3,153. And while in East Flanders but 1,820 conscripts out of 7,192 could read, write, and cipher correctly, in South Holland, in the worst educated of the Dutch provinces, no less than 5,268 out of 6,086 possessed this degree of acquirement.

“Such, in Holland, is the present excellent situation of primary instruction. In Prussia it may be even somewhat more widely diffused; but nowhere, probably, has it such thorough soundness and solidity. It is impossible to regard it without admiration. I do not think we can hope, in England, for municipalities which, like the Dutch municipalities, can in the main safely be trusted to provide and watch over schools; for a population which, like the Dutch population, can in the main safely be trusted to come to school regularly; for a Government which has only to give good advice and good suggestions to be promptly obeyed.

“Even the Government of Holland, however, has regulated popular education by law; even the school-loving people of Holland, so well taught, so sober-minded, so reasonable, is not abandoned in the matter of its education to its own caprices. The State in Holland, where education is prized by the masses, no more leaves education to itself, than the State in France, where it is little valued by them. It is the same in the other country of which I have described the school system—in Switzerland. Here and there we may have found, indeed, school-rules in some respects injudicious, in some respects extravagant; but everywhere we have found law, everywhere State regulation. English readers will judge for themselves, whether there is anything which makes the State, in England, unfit to be trusted with such regulation; whether there is anything which makes the people in England unfit to be subjected to it.” [Mr. Arnold’s Report, 1860.]

#### 18.—DUTCH AND UPPER CANADIAN SYSTEM COMPARED.

In conclusion, I may remark, that I have been more minute in this brief account of the Dutch school system, because there are so many features of it common to our Upper Canadian school system, and because the chief religious



elements of society in Holland and Ontario resemble each other in several respects; because the Dutch school system, with many disadvantages of soil and climate, has placed Holland at the head of the educating countries of Europe, and because there is much in that system suggestive of practical improvements in the school system of our own Province.

#### IV.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN SWITZERLAND.

##### 1.—SIZE AND DIVISIONS OF SWITZERLAND.

This Alpine country, one-fifth less in extent than Nova Scotia, consisting of 22 cantons (three divided) forming 25 republics, formed into one confederacy, having no seaport, yet carrying on maritime trade not only with France, Germany and Italy, but also with England and America, is a curiosity in history, a study for the statesman and educationist. It may suggest to the people of Canada how a small inland, cold and mountainous country, may be an independent, a free, a prosperous, an educating country, even in the presence of powerful States. All its civil affairs are administered with remarkable economy, while its schools and colleges are far more numerous than those of any other country in proportion to the population.

In square miles, Switzerland is about one-twelfth the size of Ontario, though its population is more than that of our Province. Its Cantons are less in extent, though more populous, than our Counties. Formerly its cantonal governments were mere oligarchies; the patrician burghers of the towns were despots, and the mass of the people little better than slaves. But since 1830 the true principles of civil freedom have become practically predominant. The system of popular education in Switzerland, like that of France, dates from 1833, and is therefore scarcely twenty years older than that of Ontario. What has been done, and is doing in Switzerland, may surely be done in Ontario.

##### 2.—EDUCATION IN THE SWISS CANTONS.

Some of the Cantons of Switzerland are French, others are German, others again are Italian. Each Canton has its own system of public instruction; is divided into communes, as our townships are divided into school sections; but it would answer no practical purpose for me to give an account of education in each. I will give a summary statement of the educational institutions in some of the principal Cantons, and then note the features of the educational systems common to them all, with some of the particulars wherein they differ from each other.

1. *Geneva*, though one of the smallest of the Swiss Cantons, with a population of only 66,000—little more than that of the County of York—is one of the most important by its manufactures and territorial riches, and the most celebrated by the political and religious events of which it has been the theatre. The City of Geneva, the birth-place and abode of so many distinguished men, has its University, founded by Calvin in 1559, a Classical College, a School of Arts and Manufactures, a Public Library, an Observatory, an Industrial School, an Industrial College, three Secondary Schools, a School for Deaf-Mutes, and several learned Societies, besides Primary Schools. After the revolution of 1846, the schools of the City and Canton were declared *free*. In 1848, there were 55 schools with 3,900

pupils; in 1859, there were 75 schools and 113 teachers, 5,110 pupils—a school for every 68 children, a teacher for every 45 children—a school to every 880 inhabitants. On account of complaints and violent agitations, the whole system was reorganized in 1864, and was placed wholly under the general control of the Council of State, and the management and oversight of the Municipal Council, Communal committees, and Cantonal inspectors. Salaries of teachers from 1,000 1,400 francs (\$200 to \$280), besides a “good casual” paid by the State.

2. *Vaud*, including its capital Lausanne (where Gibbon wrote his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*) has a population of 206,000 inhabitants; 1 University Academy; 1 Cantonal School (superior); 2 Normal Schools, and 1 Model School; 1 School for deaf mutes; 1 School of Gymnastics; 1 Institute for Orphans; 754 Primary Schools, with 32,000 pupils—a school for every 44 children, and to every 273 inhabitants. Contributions by the Canton or State for School purposes 46,666 francs (\$9,333); by the Communes or School sections 298,377 francs (\$59,677); Salaries in the towns from 600 to 1,000 (\$120 to \$200); in the communes one half the salaries less than 522 francs (\$104).

3. *Neuchâtel*, with a population of 83,103 inhabitants has 1 Theological University; 1 Superior Gymnasium or College; 1 Superior School for Girls; 2 Industrial Colleges; 286 Elementary Schools—one school to every 315 inhabitants. Appropriation from the Canton or State for primary instruction, 251,329 francs (\$50,266), of which 64,690 francs (\$12,940) were for pensions. Contributions from Communes, 69,595 francs (\$13,919); School fees 56,567 francs (\$11,313); other sources, 19,750 francs (\$3,950). Salaries of teachers (male and female), from 1,000 to 2,000 francs (\$200 to \$400). It will be seen that the salaries of teachers are nearly twice as large in Neuchâtel as in the neighbouring, more wealthy, and larger Canton of Vaud, where there are two Normal Schools. The consequence is that Neuchâtel has drawn away most of the best teachers, including the greater part of the Normal School teachers, from the Canton of Vaud. M. Baudouin, the French School Commissioner to Switzerland in 1865, remarks:—“Throughout the whole Canton of Neuchâtel education is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age, and the law for the attendance at the school is strictly observed.” Mr. Arnold, the English School Commissioner to Switzerland in 1860, observes:—“The industrious and thriving Canton of Neuchâtel, which has redoubled its activity since its separation from Prussia, has lately bestowed zealous care upon its primary instruction, and is at present, of all the French Cantons, that in which it most flourishes.”

4. *Fribourg*.—Population, 105,970; Schools, 288, 1 School to every 347 inhabitants; average salaries of teachers, 600 francs (\$120); appropriation by the State, 25,000 francs (\$5,000); Communes pay the salaries of teachers. The only other of the five French Cantons of Switzerland, is the Valais—the poverty of whose inhabitants renders their schools very inferior to those of the other French Cantons. I will now give a synopsis of the schools in three or four of the 16 German Cantons.

5. *Argovia* (Aargau), whose population is 199,852, possesses 1 Cantonal School, 1 Normal school, 1 School of Rural Economy, 1 Superior school for Girls, 2 Free Schools for the Poor (one for boys and the other for girls), 9 Schools for Deaf Mutes, 17 District Superior or Classical Schools, 286 Schools of Labour for Girls, 504 Primary Schools. The State appropriates 100,000 francs (\$20,000), and the Communes pay 270,000 francs (\$54,000). Each commune has at least one school. A special board is appointed to take charge of the Cantonal School, and another board has charge of the Normal School. Each district has

its Council of Instruction; and inspectors visit the public schools. The salaries of teachers vary from 620 to 1,860 francs (\$124 to \$372), besides a house and garden.

6. *Zurich*.—The Canton of Zurich contains a population of 239,000—mostly Protestants and Germans. It possesses 1 University, 1 Polytechnic School, 1 Cantonal School, 1 Normal School, 1 Institute for Deaf Mutes, 66 Secondary or Classical Schools, 514 Primary Schools. The public schools are divided into Communal, Cantonal and Federal schools. The Infant and Primary Schools are Communal Schools, established and supported by the Communes, and managed by a board of trustees elected by ballot in each commune. The Secondary Schools (Gymnasiums and real or practical schools) are Cantonal Schools, created and endowed by the Canton, and managed by a board, the members of which are elected by the inhabitants of the Canton at large. The Polytechnic School and University are *Federal* Institutions, to the foundation of which the entire Swiss Confederacy has contributed. The City of Zurich, which solicited and obtained the honour of having within its walls the two Superior Schools of the Confederation, engaged to keep the buildings in repair and provide them with all necessary furniture; but the schools are administered by a board or commission composed of distinguished men selected from all the Cantons.

Of the 514 primary schools, 28 are for girls; 25 are for boys; and 461 are mixed schools for boys and girls.

All the children of the canton from the age of 6 to 16 inclusive, are required to attend the public school, or, with the permission of the local board, to receive corresponding instruction at home.

Primary instruction includes six divisions, and continues six years. Then instruction in what is called school of improvement, (attendance half time) includes three classes, and continues three years.

The legal minimum of a teacher's salary is 520 francs (\$104), to which is added the sum of 50 francs (\$10.)—the estimated half of the school fees, the other half going into the public treasury as part of a reserve fund for the pensions of worn-out teachers. There is also added to the teacher's allowance 300 francs, as compensation for house, fuel and garden, where they are not provided. The minimum of a teacher's salary is, therefore, 950 francs. The legal maximum of salaries is 1,330 francs (\$266) which the inhabitants in each commune can increase to 2,000 francs (\$400)."

The French school commissioner remarks—"The smallest villages have a school house, with a residence and garden for the teacher. The greater part of the schoolhouses are pretty, spacious, well lighted and pleasantly situated."

In this canton there are 320 Schools of Labour, including 8,590 pupils, superintended by 334 mistresses, whose salaries vary from 500 to 1,200 francs (\$100 to \$240.)

There are also 57 Secondary, or classical and high schools, with 67 professors, of whom 57 are resident—2,200 pupils—1,594 boys, and 606 girls.

Public instruction in this canton is placed under the authority of a Director General, who is expert in all matters relating to schools and education. He is assisted by a Council of Education, composed of six members, four of whom are elected by the Grand Council of the Canton, and two by the School Synods and hold office for four years. The Council prepares school laws, and oversees the execution of them. It appoints by ballot each of the boards which have charge respectively of the Gymnasium, the Normal School, and the Real School.

The whole Canton is divided into school districts, or townships, and the school affairs of each district are administered by a board of nine trustees, elected for six years.

Each secondary school has also its board of seven trustees, elected for four years. Each primary school commune has also its school board, elected in the same manner as the boards for secondary schools.

Parents are required to pay the public school rate or fee for each of their children during the required period of their attendance at school, whether they attend the communal school or not.

7. *Berne*.—This is the largest canton in the Swiss confederacy; and since 1848, it has become the capital of Switzerland, and the residence of the Ministers who represent the Foreign Powers to the Federal Government. Through the British Minister resident at Berne, I obtained all the documents and facilities I desired in respect to the objects of my enquiries. The Canton of Berne has a population of 458,301 inhabitants—a little less than one third that of Ontario—possesses 1 university; 2 cantonal schools; 1 real school; 2 institutes for deaf mutes; 3 normal schools for male teachers and 3 normal schools for female teachers; 5 progymnasiums; 29 secondary or high schools; 144 private institutions: 1,393 primary schools. Its school budget amounts to 929,257 francs, (\$185,851.) Its school regulations and system are very similar to those of the Canton of Zurich, and need not be repeated.

8. *Zeig*.—If Berne is the largest, Zeig is the smallest of all the Swiss Cantons; is almost lost in the midst of the cantons of Zurich, Schwitz, Lucerne and Argovia; yet may serve as an example to States of the first class. Its population amounts to only 17,000 inhabitants—one-third that of Toronto; and yet it possesses 1 gymnasium, or college; 1 superior school for girls: 1 female normal school; 3 latin schools; 5 secondary or high schools; 5 private institutions; 12 schools of improvement; 45 primary schools. Its public instruction is managed by one Board of eleven Trustees, placed under the Cantonal Council. Its school budget is 50,663 francs, (\$10,133.) The French school Commissioner to Switzerland in 1865, M. Baudouin, remarks:—"Among all the Swiss Cantons, Zeig is that which most glories in developing elementary instruction, and labours ceaselessly to improve its schools. Its system of instruction is complete; all its parts are linked together, and form an uninterrupted connection from the A. B. C. of the primary school to the superior studies of the university and of the polytechnic school at Zurich."

### 3.—GENERAL REMARKS ON EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.

*Cantons*.—The investigation of the educational systems and institutions of Switzerland is very instructive. It is divided into twenty-five independent cantons, each of which manages its own internal affairs according to its own views—including the system of public instruction. There are differences in the several cantons in language, religion, and in pursuits. They emulate each other in their educational systems, various institutions, and internal improvements, whilst the Federal Government unites them all, and brings their representative men into immediate contact with each other, and enables them to compare systems and measures, and thus improve by each other's experience.

*Progress*.—The development of primary education in Switzerland dates from 1833, immediately after the overthrow of the old aristocratic oligarchies, when the cantonal governments became thoroughly popular, and the education of the people was commenced on a liberal scale.

*Subjects.*—Education in Switzerland is professedly based upon the “principles of Christianity and democracy,” and in the primary schools embraces:—1. Religious instruction; 2, reading; 3, writing; 4, Linear drawing; 5, orthography and grammar; 6, arithmetic and book-keeping; 7, singing; 8, elements of geography, and especially geography of Switzerland; 9, history of Switzerland; 10, elements of natural philosophy, with its practical applications; 11, exercises in composition; 12, instruction in the rights and duties of a citizen. In the Cantonal and Industrial schools the elements of chemistry are taught, together with its application to different kinds of manufacture. The religious instruction is given at the hours appointed by the ministers of the persuasions of the pupils; and if given by the teacher at all is given at the request of the minister whose place he consents to fill.

*State Control* of the public school system is common to all the Cantons. The Council of State is the supreme executive of each Canton, but, for the most part, delegates its controlling functions to a Board or Council General of Instruction, consisting of three or more members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction. Each Canton is divided into communes, or school sections, and in each commune there is an elective committee or board of trustees, but with limited powers over the school.

*The Inspection* of schools is, as a general rule, very carefully provided for. There are Cantonal, and local inspectors—the latter subordinate to the former—who frequently visit the schools, minutely examine them, and exercise large powers in the appointment and removal of teachers, and the organization and discipline of the schools.

*Certificates.*—Teachers must be certificated, and they are examined by a central board of public instruction, which (after a severe examination) gives each successful candidate a diploma, stating the subjects he is qualified to teach; but before a teacher is appointed to a school, he undergoes a second (competitive) examination before a local commission. Mr. Kay, the Cambridge University travelling bachelor, remarks in his *Education of the Poor in Europe* that “the character and abilities of teachers are not considered in Switzerland as matters of small concern, but on the contrary, every precaution is taken to guard against the possibility of a man of low character or poor education obtaining such a post. It is happily understood in the Swiss Cantons, that such a schoolmaster is worse than none at all.”

*Salaries.*—The minimum of a teacher’s salary is fixed by law in most of the Cantons—varying from 500 francs (\$100) to 1,000 francs (\$200). For example in the rich Canton of Vaud, the legal *minimum* of a male teacher’s salary is 500 francs (\$100), the minimum of a female teacher’s salary, 250 francs (\$50)—with an increase of 50 francs (\$10) a year after ten years service. In the Canton of Geneva, the minimum of a master’s salary in town is 1,400 francs (\$280), in the rural Communes, 1,000 francs (200); the minimum of a mistress’s salary in town is 900 francs (\$180)—in the country, 700 francs (\$140). But there is also what is called a *casual* of six cents a month for every pupil up to 50, and four cents a month for every pupil above that number, paid by government. In the little Canton of Neuchâtel, the State, on certain conditions and in a certain combined proportion with the communes, increases the teacher’s salary, to 2,000 francs (\$400), “By this means (says Mr. Arnold) Neuchâtel, though without a normal school of its own, easily procures as its primary teachers the best of the students trained at Lausanne” in the neighbouring Canton of Vaud. I have given other examples at a previous page, and I need not add to them here. But it is worthy of remark, that just in proportion to the liberality of the teacher’s salary, and the thoroughness of inspection, is the efficiency of the schools to be seen in the different Cantons.

## 4.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.

8. The *Compulsory attendance* of pupils at school is now the law, in four out of five of the French Cantons, and in all the rest of the Cantons of Switzerland, Mr. Arnold, who visited the French Cantons of Switzerland only, and that during the "holidays, and could not wait until they should be over," doubts whether the law of compulsory attendance is strictly enforced. He says:—

## 5.—REPORT OF MR. ARNOLD ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

"In the Canton of Geneva, instruction is not by law compulsory; in the other four (French) Cantons it is. I was anxious to ascertain exactly in what this compulsoriness consisted, and how far it was really made effectual. I read in the law that parents not sending their children to the school, were to be warned, summoned, sentenced to fine and imprisonment, according to their various degrees of negligence. I found due provision made for the recovery, by means of the ordinary tribunals, of such a fine; for the execution, by their means, of such a sentence of imprisonment. I asked myself,—In the Cantons of Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, and the Valais, must every child between the ages of 7 and 15 actually be at school all the year round, and, if he is not, are his parents actually punished for it?" In the first place, I soon discovered that he need not be at school all the year round. To take one of the poorest Cantons, a Canton in which it seems to me incredible that the compulsory principle should be fully carried out—the Canton of Valais. The law of the Canton of Valais proclaims that education is compulsory. But it also proclaims that the school years shall not be less than five months. It is for five months in the year, then, and not for ten, that children in the Valais are obliged to go to school. Again I take the Canton of Fribourg, and I find that there also education is obligatory up to the age of 15. But the law gives power to the inspector to exempt from this obligation of attendance at school, children who are sufficiently advanced, and children whose labor their parents cannot do without. In the Canton of Fribourg, again, the school vacations, says the law, must not exceed three months in the year. These are long holidays for primary schools. But I take the largest and richest of all the French Cantons, the Canton of Vaud. In the Canton of Vaud the law makes the attendance at school compulsory on all young persons between the ages of seven and sixteen. Are there no exceptions? I go on reading the law, and I find presently that the school committee may grant dispensations to all children above twelve years whose labour is necessary to their parents. It is made a condition, however, that these children continue to attend school certain times in a week. Children above twelve years of age, then, may, in one way or another, get their school time very much abridged; but, on any of the children at all, or on any parents, is the obligation written in the law actually enforced? At Geneva, the best informed persons did not hesitate to assure me that the obligation of school attendance in the Canton of Vaud was perfectly illusory. When I mentioned this at Lausanne, [Capital of the Canton of Vaud] it was indignantly denied; I was told that the schools of Vaud were excellently attended, and its population almost universally instructed. But of this I had no doubt; so they are everywhere in the prosperous Swiss Cantons; so they were in Geneva where education is not compulsory. What compulsory education is in America or Germany I cannot tell; in the only place where I have been able to examine it closely it is what I have described.\*"

\*Arnold's Report, pp. 124-126.

Mr. Arnold admits that in the poorest Canton which he visited, attendance of children from 7 to 15 years of age was compulsory during *five months* of the year, and in the other Cantons 9 or 10 months of the year. In Ontario, it has never been proposed to make attendance at school compulsory more than *six months* in a year. Mr. Arnold also admits that the compulsory attendance of pupils above 12 years of age is only relaxed upon certain conditions. I think the statements of persons in the capital of the Canton of Vaud are more to be relied upon than the assertions of persons at Geneva, who would, doubtless, wish to justify their own course of proceeding in contrast to that of the neighbouring Cantons.

It is also worthy of remark, that the Cantons of Vaud and Fribourg are two of the most democratic Cantons in Switzerland, and the most democratic governments in the world. Mr. Arnold says nothing of the Canton of Neuchâtel; where, as appears from a passage I quoted from the French Commissioner, the law for the compulsory attendance of children is strictly observed. His words are:—"Dans tout le Canton, l'instruction est obligatoire de six à seize ans accomplis, et la loi sur la fréquentation des écoles *est sévèrement observée*."

#### 6.—REPORT OF M. BAUDOIN ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

M. Baudouin, the French School Commissioner, was sent by his Government to Switzerland in 1865, five years after Mr. Arnold, and visited the schools not only of the French Cantons, but also of most of the other Swiss Cantons. Referring first to the schools in the Canton of Zurich and then to those of other Cantons, M. Baudouin remarks as follows (translation.):—

"The end which the administrative authorities propose in founding the popular schools (*Volksschulen*), in general has been to give to all the children of the Canton indiscriminately, to whatever class or religion they appertained, the instruction necessary to make them intelligent citizens and useful to their country.

"In consequence the primary school is obligatory upon every one, and every Swiss is *Schulpflichtig* from 16 years, that is to say, subject and bound to the school, as every Swiss is by birth a soldier.

"There are only exceptional circumstances, as a malady, too great physical weakness, or imbecility, which can exempt them from it, and then it is necessary that these facts be verified and attested by the physician of the Cantonal Commission.

"Once subject to the academic obligation, children must attend the school regularly until their confirmation, that is until the age of sixteen years complete.

"If the parents desire to place their children in any private institution, or to educate their children under their own eyes, the law does not forbid them; but they must previously state their reasons to the President of the School Commission, which ordinarily grants the authorization requested. Notwithstanding, the Commission reserves to itself the right of causing such children to be examined when it thinks proper, in order to be satisfied that they receive an instruction equivalent to that which is given in the public schools.

"Besides, as long as the children are subject to school obligations (*Schulzwang*) their family must pay the school rate or fees, as if they attended the classes of the communal school."

"Eight days before the commencement of the school year, and the opening of the schools, that is to say, ordinarily the first part of May, the commission of

superintendence addresses to all persons interested a copy of the school law, and reminds them at the same time of the obligation which they are under of sending their children to school."

"The penalty, which, in Germany varies a little in different states, is in Switzerland invariably severe, (invariablement sévère). The parents or guardians who violate the law by permitting their children to absent themselves from the school without permission, or without admissible excuse are first warned, then after a second absence of the child, are punished by a fine of from 8 to 10 florins, and in case of repetition are condemned to prison by the ordinary tribunals.

"In some Cantons the fines are so frequent that their gross sum sensibly increases the school funds; but for the most part the penalty is very rarely inflicted. Each head of a family holds it an honour to educate his children; and public opinion is as powerful as the law, (l'opinion publique est aussi puissante que les lois)."\*

M. Baudouin justly remarks that the law is not executed with equal energy and strictness in all the Cantons. He observes:—

"In the Cantons of Bâle, Zurich, Berne, Neuchâtel, &c., public instruction is obligatory. The authorities see that the school laws are strictly observed; the ministers of religion encourage and stimulate the masters; the Grand Councils interest themselves in the progress of the schools, and encourage improvements. In the Cantons of Lucerne, Soleure, Schwitz, &c., [Roman Catholic] the Commissions of Superintendence remain indifferent; the Grand Councils, composed of farmers, under influences little enlightened, think that the state of education is perfect in remaining what it was in their time. Thus, when a person travels in Switzerland, not to admire the beauty of the landscapes, but to carefully [au fond] observe institutions and form opinions from results, he has no need of marking the territorial limits in order to perceive that he is passing from a Canton in which education is neglected, into another where it is carefully cultivated."

"Let us conclude then, without fear of deceiving ourselves, that the prosperity of a country marches parallel with public instruction, and advances, or retrogrades, or remains stationary with it; and that there is always, between these two facts, an incontestable connection, which bears the authentic character of cause and effect.†

#### 7.—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES IN SWITZERLAND.

I ought not to close this notice of public instruction in Switzerland without referring to a feature of its schools, common to nearly all the Cantons. I allude to the *Gymnastic and Military Exercises*. I had little opportunity myself to witness these exercises, but I translate what M. Baudouin, the French School Commissioner to Switzerland in 1865, has said on the subject. He says:—

"The Government attaches the greatest importance to instructions in gymnastics. Thus, in order to have good masters, it selects well-made intelligent young men, who show fondness and talent for physical exercises, and sends them to study, at its own expense, some years in the great establishment at Dresden. They bring back excellent methods, which they improve, and modify a little, in order to adapt them to the spirit of their own institutions; since the gymnastic exercises are to prepare for military exercises the pupils of the cadet

\* Rapport sur l'état actuel de l'Enseignement Spécial, et de l'Enseignement Primaire en Belgique, en Allemagne et en Suisse, (1865). pp. 427, 428.

† *Ib.*, p. 494.



corps. The plan which the professor of gymnastics proposes to follow must always be subject to a Commission of Superintendence, whose members are nominated by the general inspectors of infantry and artillery. A member of that commission must be present at the exercises; and if any accident happens, a fall, wound, &c., he sends without delay for the President of the Commission.

"I have been present at the gymnastic lessons given at Neufchâtel at Berne, at Zurich, at Saint Gall, and at Bâle, and I think that Germany might well send, in its turn, some of the best subjects to study gymnastics in the Cantonal schools of Switzerland.

#### 8.—MILITARY EXERCISES IN SWITZERLAND.

"Almost all the establishments of superior education in Switzerland are militarily organized in infantry companies. From the age of eleven years, all boys have their hours of military exercise, and wear a uniform, as if they already made part of the army. The largest schools, besides their companies of infantry have their batteries of artillery, armed with two, three or four pieces of cannon. The artillerymen are taken from the pupils of the higher classes, who have already performed at least one year's service in the infantry companies. On the recommendation of the instructor-general and in accord with the director of the secondary school, the inspector-general designates, from among the pupils of the lower school, those who are to exercise themselves on the drum, and names the largest of those selected, as drum-major. This little army of scholars is called a cadet corps (*corps de cadets*).

"The State or Communes, according to their resources, furnish the arms, the scholar pays for his uniform and keeps in order his equipment. Old skilful and experienced soldiers devote their leisure of retirement to the instruction of cadets; and from time to time there takes place in the Cantons field exercises, the expenses of which are paid out of the school funds. Each year the companies of infantry and artillery meet near a town, designated beforehand, for great manœuvres, which are usually commanded by a superior officer. During this practice the boy-soldiers are entertained by the inhabitants of the towns. After the manœuvres the military director (Minister of War) may, on the recommendation of the instructor-general, make mention, in an order of the day, of those who have distinguished themselves during these exercises. It is thus that the young Swiss practise the trade of arms, become familiarized with the idea of death on the battle-field, and submit at an early hour to military duties and discipline."

### V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BELGIUM.

Belgium, which was connected with Holland from 1815 to 1830 has copied more from France (though much less despotic) than from Holland, in the organization of its System of Public Instruction. But as it was proposed some years since to send a Commission from Canada to Belgium, to investigate its educational system, I may here give a synopsis of its provisions and results.

#### 1.—SYNOPTICAL VIEW OF EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

The following synoptical view of the Belgian System of Public Instruction is translated and abridged from the report of the French School Commissioner to Belgium, in 1865—M. Baudouin :

“Belgium is divided into Provinces, Arrondissements, and Communes. Governors administer the Provinces; Commissioners, the Arrondissements; and Burgomasters the Communes, with the concurrence of a Council. These correspond to the French Prefects, the Sub-Prefects, and the Mayors, with the Deputies and Municipal Council.

“The administration of the Governor of a Province is superintended and controlled by Deputies, whom the Communes elect, and who meet under the name of *States*.

“A Committee formed of a certain number of these deputies remain assembled in the intervals of the session of the States, under the name of *Permanent Deputation*.

“The Permanent Deputations evince much zeal and devotion in the exercise of their important functions. From the commencement of putting into execution the law of 1842, on primary schools, they heartily devoted themselves to the interests of popular instruction; and, animated by the most lively solicitude for everything which related to the question of elevated moral order, they did not cease to labor for the improvement and development of instruction in all the Communes of Belgium.

“There are still, it is true, many Communal administrations that are little careful of the rights which the law confers upon them, and of the manner in which their schools are kept, and unfortunately this spirit is not peculiar to Belgium—but this disposition diminishes in proportion as elementary instruction spreads. The Communes occupy themselves in building school-houses, and if their good will is not contravened by any unexpected event, it is to be hoped that before long each locality will have its school-house as each parish has its church.

“The population of Belgium is 4,458,507, that is, about one-eighth of the population of France. The number of public and private schools, not including boarding schools, is 5,322, (not one-third more than in Ontario, though our population is only one-third of that of Belgium.)”

“The law of 1842 established or recognized three kinds of schools, which are:—

“1. Communal schools, founded, supported and administered by the Communes themselves. (Our Common schools.)

“2. Private adopted schools, which are substitutes for Communal schools, and undertake for an indemnity, or certain remuneration, the instruction of poor children.

“3. Private free schools, which admit gratuitously all poor children, and relieve the Commune from all obligation to provide for their primary instruction. These are mostly schools of religious orders.

“In Belgium there are reckoned 3,095 Communal schools, of which 838 are for boys, 369 for girls, and 1,888 for both sexes. Adopted schools, 749, of which 87 are for boys, 396 for girls, and 266 for both sexes. Private schools, 1,478, of which 270 are for boys, 579 for girls, and 629 for both sexes. About 240 are boarding schools.

“All these schools are subject to a double inspection—inspection civil and ecclesiastical,—but the inspectors cannot officially visit schools of the third kind more than once a year, and only for the purpose of satisfying themselves that these schools continue in the conditions desired in order to take the place of the communal or adopted schools.

“The primary schools subject to inspection, including the boarding schools, are attended by 408,133 pupils [not 10,000 more than in Ontario] of whom 222,490 are boys, and 185,643 are girls. The various primary schools receive 209,865 paying pupils, not including boarding schools which contain 9,437. Of this number 111,031 attended the communal schools, 28,854 the private adopted schools, and 69,980 the private schools, entirely free.

“By comparing these figures with those of the ten previous years it is found that there is an increase of 2,542 pupils in the communal schools, a decrease of 202 in the adopted schools, an increase of 794 in the private schools, and a decrease of 9,619 in the private free schools. There seems, therefore, an actual decrease of pupils upon the whole from 1855 to 1865.”

## 2.—MIXED SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

“The absolute independence of the communal administrations, and the working of constitutional (or free) institutions often create in Belgium situations peculiar and embarrassing. Some communes are still destitute of all means of instruction, and others have only mixed schools of boys and girls taught by male teachers.

“The system of mixed schools presents great inconveniences when the classes are numerous, because then the oversight of the teacher becomes very difficult. Notwithstanding, if the teacher is a serious and moral man the children of both sexes may be united in the same place, but in separate groups, as they are in the commune schools of several Swiss Cantons. It is not being together at school which is the danger—that commences later, when the young men and women enter into active life. In Northern Germany, I have seen only a few mixed schools, because the German pedagogues are convinced that young girls receive under the care of capable female teachers, an instruction more appropriate to their nature and to the wants of their future position. But there must be a considerable number of children of both sexes in order that the state may impose upon a commune the obligation of establishing two distinct schools; and in Belgium the local authorities refuse often to vote the sums demanded for the establishment of two schools.

## 3.—FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

“Under the government of the Netherlands, the expenses of building, repairing and furnishing school houses, constituted a charge essentially communal. But the State was often obliged to come to the assistance of poor communes. To those which were not able to defray the expenses of building or repairing their school houses, the government advanced five per cent., repayable at least at the end of ten years.

“In 1830, (when Belgium was separated from Holland), the communes found themselves freed from all legal obligation, and became the sole judges of the expediency of expenses relative to primary instruction; yet some of them continued to incur them. The government and the province granted to the communes assistance under the name of encouragement, and contributed to the expenses of building school-houses—the government paying one sixth, the province one sixth, and the commune four sixths, or two thirds.

“As the communes could not be compelled to include in their budget the least sum for primary instruction, it thence resulted that in 1842 the greater number of them did not possess school-houses, and rented places little fit for their purpose. Therefore in 1851, the government, seeing that the law of 1842, by the terms of which each commune was to have at least one primary

school, received only a partial and incomplete application, opened a credit of a million of francs (\$200,000). This generous initiative stimulated the communal authorities; and, thanks to the voluntary subscriptions, foundations, donations, and subsidies, a great number of school-houses were simultaneously constructed. In nine years, the expenses of these constructions amounted to more than eight millions.

#### 4.—EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF BELGIUM.

“At this day the Communes possess in their own right, 2,465 school-houses and 1,876 houses for teachers. These 2,465 school-houses contain 3,414 class-rooms, being able to receive 230,280 pupils, at the rate of 75 square decimetres of superficie, and 4 cubic metres of air in height. But in many other Communes children are received into rented buildings which do not appear to have been erected for school-houses, and in which more pupils are admitted than they ought to contain.”

#### 5.—REMARKS ON THE EDUCATIONAL WANTS OF BELGIUM.

Monsieur Baudouin adds to the above statistics of primary schools, the following observations:

“With the habits of independence peculiar to the Communes of Belgium, they will never succeed in providing regularly and suitably for the wants of instruction in that which relates to school-houses, the furniture and class-rooms, as long as a strict regulation shall not oblige (as in Switzerland and Germany) the Municipal magistrates to visit the schools often, and see to the appearance of the class-rooms, and satisfy themselves as to the condition of the establishment.”

“Popular instruction in Belgium is then placed in unfavorable circumstances, and is therefore little developed. The number of Militia not knowing how to read or write is 31 per cent. During the three last years which have just elapsed 65,506 pupils have finally quit school; and of that number, 21,566, that is to say, 33 per cent. only, have pursued the complete course of primary studies. Thus more than two-thirds of the children cease to attend school before learning the minimum of the knowledge indispensable to ordinary life, applying themselves prematurely to industrial and domestic labor.”

#### 6.—EDUCATIONAL CONTESTS IN BELGIUM.

“I have often asked, and in various parts of the kingdom, what could be the cause of this state of things; but it was impossible to extract the truth from the passionate and partial reasons given me. In Belgium there are two opposite, irreconcilable parties (both Catholic), and of almost equal strength, which carry their quarrels even to the sanctuary of the Legislature,—where the affairs of the nation ought to be treated with calmness and impartiality—dividing between them the direction of the public mind and the control of the Communes. This enmity neutralizes the respective efforts which each party makes for the improvement of primary instruction. Each party throws upon the other the blame of their common dissensions and makes it alone responsible for the state of education.

“In the one-half of the province,” say the liberals, “human affairs are directed by the occult power of religious institutions; the priests govern the schools, as they lead the elections; the independence of the teacher is only a nominal thing,

and in fact before everything, he is responsible to the priest of the parish for the nature and tendency of his teaching. Thus, when we desire to extend the principle of popular instruction, we find unexpected resistance which arises from the antipathy of the clergy to the development of public instruction, and all improvement becomes impossible.'

"Society at the present time," reply the Catholics (those who profess to be so par-excellence), 'has no more principles, no more solid basis, because it has not the primitive law, and has departed from religion. Modern institutions are atheistic, since they admit all forms of worship without distinction of truth or origin. The priesthood has been removed from the schools by legislation; it (the priesthood) ought to refuse its concurrence in improvements directed against itself. Now, as only that is done easily among men which is seconded by religion, the best intentions are unattainable.'

"Happy the country like Germany, whose national religion imbibes a spirit which renders the instruction of the people necessary, in which each man, obliged to read often, to study, to know, to meditate upon the scriptures, is, by the same means, obliged to learn to read! For then primary instruction, reposing upon the religious worship itself, derives from it a double character, which renders it at once sacred and obligatory, and, besides, the clergy labour with all their strength for the development of the instruction of the people, since none are so interested as they in the progress of a knowledge which is necessary to each one in the performance of his religious duties."

It will be recollected that the above remarks are those of the French School Commissioner to Belgium and to other countries, which he makes in his report to the Emperor in 1865.

Of the Normal Schools, the Secondary Schools, the Colleges and Universities of Belgium, I need not speak. I have given this notice of the system and state of its primary instruction, because an advocacy was set on foot several years ago to import some features of the Belgian school system into Ontario. That system compares very poorly with the school system of France, or Switzerland, or Prussia, or with that of Holland, from which Belgium separated in 1830.

## VI.—GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

[NOTE.—It would extend my report beyond due limits, were I to describe at length the systems of instruction in all the German States, much more the systems of all the countries of Europe. The systems of instruction in all the German States are very much adopted from Prussia, with slight and circumstantial differences. Even in Switzerland, the Prussian programme of studies in the primary schools is mostly adopted; and the general regulations of the Prussian system are largely engrafted in the democratic institutions of the Swiss Cantons. After the account I have given of the systems of public instruction in Prussia, Holland and Switzerland, it will be needless for me to notice the systems of the smaller States of Germany; but there are peculiarities with the school system of the Grand Duchy of Baden that render it worthy of special notice. I will afterwards give short notices of the systems of public instruction in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony and Austria; also in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.]

## 1.—REMARKS ON THE EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE GRAND DUCHY.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has almost exactly the same population as Ontario according to the last census in 1860. The population of Baden was in 1865 1,357,200 inhabitants, among whom are reckoned 905,000 Catholics, 423,000 Protestants, and about 23,000 Jews, with a few Menonites.

The Grand Duke divides the Legislative power with two chambers, of nobles, and of deputies.

The Constitution secures liberty of worship, vote of taxes, and independence of tribunals, &c.

## 5.—EDUCATIONAL STATE OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

The Grand Duchy possesses two celebrated universities—that of Fribourg, with a Faculty of Catholic Theology; that of Heidelberg, with a Faculty of Lutheran Theology; one Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal Seminary; 1 Polytechnic School; 1 School of the Fine Arts; 1 School of Deaf Mutes; 1 Institute of the Young Blind; 1 Military School; 1 Staff School; 3 Primary Normal Schools; Superior Normal Schools; 2 Schools of Agriculture and Rural Economy; 5 Gymnasiums; 7 Lyceums, (each with a class in Philosophy); 5 Superior Schools for girls; 28 Superior Citizen Schools; 34 Schools of Arts and Trades; 2,157 Primary Schools, (one half that of Ontario), of which 1,389 are Catholic, 740 Protestant, and 28 Jewish.

Among these establishments perhaps the most remarkable is the Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe, which contains five different schools; School of Engineers, Architects, Forests, Arts, Trades and Commerce.

## 6.—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN BADEN.

Of all the German States none was more profoundly agitated by the events of 1848 than the Grand Duchy of Baden. Its system and administration of government became greatly modified, and its system of public instruction has since been completely revolutionized. There being great dissatisfaction with the little or no progress of Primary Schools, in comparison with that of the Secondary Schools, a High Commission, presided over by the celebrated Doctor Kneiss, was appointed September 15, 1862, to enquire into the cause of it, and to suggest the proper remedy. After a year of study and conscientious research, the President prepared a memoir or report, which was unanimously adopted by the Commission, and presented to the Minister of the Interior, in 1863. This remarkable document, which is now before me, is divided into three parts. The first contains a summary *exposé* of the organization of the system of public instruction as it existed at the time of the appointment of the Commission; the second part points out the "hereditary" defects of that system, and indicates at the same time the measures to be taken to prevent their perpetuation; the third part contains the recommendations of the Commission, in the form of a bill, or project of law.

These recommendations were presented to the Second Chamber, or Lower House, in the form of a project of law, which was passed, after three weeks deliberation—from the 6th to the 28th of June, 1864—with only two dissentients, was carried to the First or Upper Chamber the 16th of July, and passed with two dissenting voices, and was proclaimed the 29th July, 1864.

This is the latest and perhaps most perfect specimen of what we call constitutional legislation in Germany on the subject of primary instruction. It is for

a country about equal in population to this Province, I will therefore translate the articles of this law entire, from the report of the French School Commissioner, M. Baudouin, and then give his account of the opposition of the Clergy to the law, and the truly constitutional conduct of the Grand Duke in maintaining the legal rights of his people, in respect to it.

7.—LAW PROVIDING FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN BADEN

“ Art. 1st, The object of primary instruction is to teach children, according to uniform methods, the practical knowledge which is necessary in the course of ordinary life, in order to make reasonable, religious and moral men, and active members of the great human family.

“ 2. The Primary Schools are divided into Simple Schools and Superior Schools; the first are those which have only one teacher, and in which instruction is reduced to matters required by the present law; the second are those which have several teachers, under whom simple instruction is completed and from whom children receive the maximum of lessons, that is to say, 35 lessons per week.

“ 3. The subjects of instruction in a simple school are, Religion, German, Arithmetic, Geometry, Natural History, History and Geography, Natural Philosophy, Writing, Singing, Drawing, Gymnastics for boys, and work with the needle for girls. The teacher will select for his lessons of Natural History and Natural Philosophy, the principles (or subjects) by which he may be furnished with useful applications to agriculture and rural economy. In teaching history and geography, he shall not forget that he has a mission to form religious and devout citizens.

“ 4. The subjects of instruction in the superior (primary) schools are the same as those in simple (or elementary) schools, but more extensive and deeper. Thus the teacher may explain to the pupils of the highest classes, the most remarkable popular poems, and give at the end of his course of instruction in history a view of the constitutional (or free) institutions of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and teach the elements of the French language.

“ 5. Two hours each week shall be consecrated to religious instruction. The pastor (curé) may superintend it, unless his presence shall injure the uniform course of the school.

“ 6. Boys are subject to school obligation (attendance at school) from 6 to 14 years, and girls from 6 to 13 years complete.

“ 7. The school on Sunday is abolished. The course of evening instruction for apprentices is optional.

“ 8. The pupils of the Primary Schools are divided into two or several classes according to the number of children.

“ Each teacher shall give 32 lessons per week.

“ The classes shall form at least four, and at most eight divisions.

“ When the number of children shall not exceed 60, the school shall have only one teacher. When it shall exceed 60, it shall contain three classes.

“ 9. The pupils of the higher class shall receive at least 18 lessons per week; those of the middle class, 14; and those of the lower class, 12.

“ 10. The local authorities of the school may introduce changes required by the interests of the locality, provided they are not contrary to the first article. The schemes of studies shall be prepared by the teachers, approved by the local

Committee, and authorized by the Superior Council. If the priest (*curé*) of the parish intends himself to give the lessons of religion, he may at the commencement of the school year, choose the hours most convenient to himself.

“11. Each subject of instruction must have its appointed hours.

“12. The duty of the teacher consists in not only giving his lessons and maintaining order in his class, but in teaching the children to do good for the sake of the good itself, and in showing them by his own example how a good citizen ought to conduct himself towards his neighbour. It is forbidden to a teacher to address abusive or coarse words, (*des paroles injurieuses ou grossières*.) to his pupils, and for a stronger reason to strike them.

“13. The confessional (that is, denominational) schools which existed before the edict of the 28th August, 1834, as well as those which have been established by the communes, may be changed into mixed (that is non-denominational,) schools, if a majority of the inhabitants express a wish for it.

“14. Nevertheless, if during three consecutive years, the number of children attending a confessional school has declined to below 20, the inhabitants who desire to have a mixed school shall not be obliged to obtain the consent of the majority in order to be able to change the character of their school.

“15. If, in a locality in which there are two different confessions, one of the two only has a confessional school, and the other has none, though it contains more than 40 children subject to school obligation, this last may force the commune to establish a confessional or a mixed school.

“16. Mixed schools which have been five years in existence, may be dissolved and form distinct schools.

“17. The distinct (or separate) schools share equally in the proportional allowances made by the communes.

“18. The local inspection with which the priest (or minister) was charged shall be replaced by a local committee of superintendence.

“19. In the communes which have separate confessional (denominational) schools, each school must have its own committee. Nevertheless the Commune may, at its pleasure, have a single committee of superintendence for the different schools.

“20. The committee is composed of *ex officio* members and members *elect*. The *ex officio* members are:—

1. The priest (or pastor) of the commune.
2. The Mayor, or a delegate chosen by the Municipal Council.
3. The teacher himself.

And in important communes

4. The superintending committees of a public secondary school.
5. The physician of the commune.
6. The Rabbi.

To these persons who, *ex officio*, make part of the committee, must be added those who are elected for six years, and whose number must always exceed that of the *ex officio* members.

“21. The president of the committee is elected by ballot by the *ex officio* and elected members. The choice must be confirmed by the inspectorship of the circle.

“The committee chooses, besides, one or several inspectors, who, every three months, render an account of the state of the school.

“The functions of the president and inspector are not incompatible.



"22. The teacher cannot be elected either president or inspector. He does not attend at the sittings in which he is personally concerned ; but in such case the result must be communicated to him.

"23. The functions of inspector of the schools of the district with which the priest or pastor to the district was charged, are abolished. The government will appoint inspectors of the circle, who cannot engage in any other employment.

"24. The régime of the boarding house shall no longer be obligatory for the Normal Schools. No one shall be admitted to the instruction of the school, unless he gives proof that he is 16 years of age and possesses the knowledge required by law.

"25. The complete instruction in the Normal School shall embrace three years, which will be followed by an optional course of reviews during six months."

"26. The instruction given in the Normal School, required to be based upon that of the Primary Superior School, must be extended to German Literature, Rural Economy, the French language, History, to be completed by some lessons on the fundamental institutions of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

"27. The pupils of Normal Schools must submit to a strict examination before being appointed candidate teachers.

"28. After having exercised the functions of school master during three years, two of which must be passed in a school in the Grand Duchy, the candidates must submit to a new examination in order to obtain the title of principal teacher. This second examination will be rather practical than theoretical.

"29. Only the candidates who shall have obtained the note, "very capable," shall be received principal teachers of a Superior School. Teachers of simple (lower primary) schools shall also be admitted to prove that they have the knowledge necessary to teach in a superior Primary School.

"30. Special establishments are maintained, which offer to principal and supplementary teachers, the means of improving themselves in the sciences ; the teachers must then seek to complete the studies which they have commenced in the Normal School.

"31, 32 and 33. Teachers are exempt from the service of sacristan, bellringer and organist, the superior Council having judged that it was incompatible with their duties. Nevertheless they may continue to play the organ, if it does not interfere with their functions ; and in that case they shall receive from the church wardens fees which may be privately agreed upon.

"34 and 35. The situations of teachers are ranged in three classes in proportion to population.

"To the first class, the schools of communes which have 1,000 inhabitants.

"To the second class, those of communes which have more than 1,000 and less than 2,500 inhabitants.

"To the third, those of communes which have more than 2,500 inhabitants.

"36. The increase of salary which was accorded to the teachers of the four large towns of the Grand Duchy, shall be given to all those who reside in towns whose population exceeds 6,000 inhabitants.

"37, 38 and 39. The salary of teachers shall be increased proportionably to their years of service, until it reaches the figure of 600 florins (1,285 francs,) (\$257.)

"40. The pensions granted to the widows and orphans of teachers shall be increased.

“41. The principal teacher shall no longer be obliged to lodge and board his assistant teacher.

“42. The assistant teacher is gratuitously lodged in the school house when the arrangement of the premises permits ; if not, he receives an indemnity sufficient to enable him to provide his own lodgings.

“43. Besides, the assistant master has a right to one-sixth of the school fees.

“44. The Jewish schools and their teachers are regulated by the present law. When in any locality, are found a Jewish school and any other school whatever, the communal allowances shall be divided between them in proportion to the number of inhabitants of each worship.”

#### 8.—FRENCH REMARKS ON THE PASSAGE OF THIS LAW.

Such is the text of the project of law which was reported to, and adopted by the Legislature of the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1864. Monsieur Baudouin the French school commissioner, who reports to his Sovereign in March, 1865, remarks on this law and its reception, as follows :

“It was adopted the 28th June, and the 16th of last July voted in the two Chambers unanimously, less two voices, and accepted with gratitude by the great majority of the inhabitants of the Duchy.

“But the clergy, who by the articles 7, 10, 18, 20, 31 and the following, found themselves dispossessed of the influential part which they had long possessed in primary instruction, opposed, with all their power, the execution of the law. They displayed an indefatigable activity to prevent putting into practice the 20th article, and declared that they would refuse the sacraments to those who should dare to elect school inspectors. The Archbishop of Fribourg published several pastoral letters to denounce before the public the impiety of the new law ; and the Holy Father (*Saint Siège*) deemed it his duty to threaten with excommunication the school commission, with its president, and the government itself. But the inhabitants, convinced that the great powers of the state had only a single end in view, unanimously adopting the proposed measures—that of elevating primary education and of developing with popular instruction the prosperity of the country,—desired to exercise the rights which the new law conferred on them, and out of 1,720 communes, 60 only refused to elect the school committees and school inspectors. After having endeavoured to prevent the vote of the Chambers, a report was spread that some might, by addressing the Grand Duke himself, induce him to replace the law by a provisional regulation which would annul it ; and each day new petitions were addressed to the Palace of Carlsruhe. But this Prince has just written to his minister of the Interior a letter intended to be made public, and in which is found the following passage :—

“I do not desire that the legal representation of my people, should be enfeebled by a deviation from the constitutional course. I do not wish that a direct intervention of the Crown should be claimed in favour of views which, whatever they may be, not being made known in a regular way, can only be regarded as the exigencies of party.

“My intervention, in the regular working of the two powers, must be employed in maintaining in its integrity the action of legislation and of government, but never—contrariwise to what is desired—to turn the executive and legislative powers against each other.”

Thus, as M. Baudouin adds, “the Grand Duke Frederic II. appears firmly resolved to respect the rights of national representation. There must then be obedience, and from that time the amelioration of primary instruction is assured.”

## VII.—KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.

### 1.—EXTENT AND CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM.

The population of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg is 1,822,926 inhabitants, (about 300,000 more than that of this Province, about what Ontario will be at the next census,) all of the German race, of whom 1,179,814 are Protestants, 627,057 are Catholics, 11,338 are Jews, and 4,717 belong to other sects.

Wurtemberg is a constitutional monarchy, with two legislative chambers. The first is that of nobles, two-thirds of whom are nominated by the Crown, and one-third are hereditary. The second Chamber is composed of Deputies elected by all who hold property in the electoral district, in which they vote, and are twenty-five years of age. The Kingdom is divided into 4 circles; each Circle is administered by a Regency, which is subdivided into arrondissements containing a certain number of Communes. The Communes are managed by an *Executive Council* (the President of which is appointed by the King,) and by a committee of citizens charged with the assessment of taxes.

The different Christian Communions recognized by the Constitution, manage their own affairs, under the protection and oversight of the Government. It is known that the Concordat of 1857, gives more than equal protection to the Roman Catholic clergy. In this small Kingdom, apart from State or public schools, there are 9 establishments for Religious Education; 6 Ordinary Seminaries, of which 4 are Protestant and 2 Catholic; 2 Superior Seminaries, 1 Protestant the other Catholic; the famous University of Tubingen, with its library of 60,000 volumes, its beautiful botanical garden, its amphitheatre of anatomy and rich anatomical collections, its 1,200 students, and six faculties, including the faculty of theology, which has done so much to undermine the very foundations of revealed truth.

### 2.—EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.

The State possesses 1 Polytechnic School; 1 School of Fine Arts; 1 School of Architecture; 1 School of Forests; 1 School of Commerce; 6 Lyceums, 3 without and 3 with a course of Philosophy; 3 Normal Schools; 3 Schools of Agriculture; 7 Gymnasiums; 8 Real Schools of the first order, and 46 Real Schools of the second order; 6 Progymnasiums or Latin Schools; 2,337 Primary Schools (little more than half those of Ontario), of which 1,455 are Protestant, 870 Catholic and 12 Jewish.

Instruction is uniformly spread among all classes of society, and the teachers of Primary Schools are said to have a position better than those of any other part of Germany.

Primary Instruction was made obligatory by a decree dated 31st December, 1810, confirmed by regulations of 1824, and again by a decree dated June 1st, 1864. All children are bound to attend school from 6 to 14 years of age, inclusive. At this age they are required to submit to a final examination on all subjects which have been taught them from their entrance into the school; and those of them who cannot pass a satisfactory examination are required to continue their studies one or two years longer. After having left the Primary School young persons are required to attend regularly the Sunday School until their 18th year, unless they pursue their studies in the Superior School, or in the Sunday Technical School.

The Primary Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Schools have the same programmes and methods of study in secular subjects. The only perceptible difference is in religious instruction. The subjects taught in the Primary Schools are divided into *essential* and *supplementary*. The first includes religion, morality reading, writing, grammar, singing. The second includes sacred history, geography, natural history, elements of natural philosophy, of meteorology, of agriculture, of hygiene and gymnastics.

Did my limits permit, I would gladly give some account of the peculiar character and teaching of the different schools mentioned above, and of the schools and institutions characteristic of Stuttgart, the great book shop and intellectual centre of Southern Germany, as is Leipsic that of Northern Germany.

## VIII.—KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

### 1.—EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM.

Bavaria has a population about three times as large as Ontario. The population of Bavaria is 4,660,556, among whom are 3,280,489 Catholics, 1,271,128 Protestants, 56,072 Jews, and some 53,000 of other sects. All these communions live on friendly terms, and enjoy equal rights. The government never interferes in questions which relate to worship, but satisfies itself with exercising over all a kind and impartial protection.

### 2.—EDUCATIONAL STATE OF THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

Bavaria possesses 1 Academy of Sciences, with three classes and 325 members, 1 Academy of Fine Arts, 3 Universities, 9 Lyceums, 3 Polytechnic Schools, 28 Gymnasiums and 88 Progymnasiums, called Latin Schools, 1 Central School of Agriculture, 27 Schools of Arts and Trades and Rural Economy, 1 School of Forests, 4 Schools of Agriculture, 1 School of Roads and Bridges, one Central School of Rural Economy, 1 School of Gardening, 1 School of Mechanic Arts, 3 Institutes for the Blind, 261 Schools of Drawing, which are attended by 8,895 boys and 1,078 girls, and which have 247 masters, and 19 mistresses; 10 Schools for Deaf Mutes, 10 Normal Schools, 7,113 Primary Schools, (of which 4,810 are Catholic, 2,150 are Protestant, 153 Jewish,) which contain 463,501 boys, and 482,774 girls and employ 8,622 masters and 315 mistresses; 141 Boarding Schools, containing 6,853 pupils, employing 872 masters and mistresses; 1,550 Industrial Schools, attended by 71,100 boys, and 58,028 girls, with 368 masters and 1,597 mistresses.

### 3.—CHARACTER OF THE BAVARIAN SCHOOL LAW.

Primary instruction being obligatory since 1856, all the children must punctually attend the German schools—the week day schools from 6 to 13, and Sunday Schools from 13 to 16 years of age, inclusive. It is only by exception, and after having special permission, that parents can educate their children at home, or place them in a private institution; but in both cases, the civil authority maintains and exercises its right of inspection or oversight. Besides, children educated at home, or in any private institution whatever, must assemble with

children of the public school to pass a general and public examination every year, either in the Catholic or Protestant church. All, without distinction of sex, must, when they have accomplished their 16th year, demand a certificate of dismissal—the only authentic proof of having fulfilled the school obligation. But those who, not having successfully passed the public examination, have not the certificate of dismissal, must continue to attend the school.

According to the returns, the proportion of those who cannot read, write or count, is only about 5 per cent., and it is confidently predicted that before long that figure will be reduced to zero. The machinery for giving effect to the school system does not differ materially from that of the other German states already noticed. But as Munich may be regarded as the Athens of Germany in respect to the fine arts, there are more art schools and students in Bavaria than perhaps in any other German state.

## IX.—KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

### 1.—EXTENT AND EDUCATIONAL STATE OF THE KINGDOM.

Before the recent war between Prussia and Austria, Saxony was an independent constitutional monarchy of 2,179,907 inhabitants; of whom 41,363, or about one in fifty, were Catholics, the rest being Protestants. The population of Saxony was only about one-third larger than that of Ontario. It had, and still has, 1 Polytechnic School, 2 Academies of Fine Arts, 1 University, 1 School of Mines, 1 School of Forests, 1 Scientific Society, 1 Academy of Surgery, 1 Military School, 1 Superior School of Arts and Trades, 5 Schools of Architecture, 25 Schools to teach making lace, 4 Schools of Weaving, 1 School of Cadets, 1 School of Artillery, 25 Gymnasiums, 7 Real Schools, 5 Schools of Commerce, 9 Superior Normal Schools, 1 Normal School to train Professors of Gymnastics, 2 Establishments for Deaf Mutes, 1,956 Elementary Protestant Schools, 16 Catholic and 2 Jewish Schools. These Elementary Schools employ 3,589 teachers, and contain 331,854 pupils, of whom 164,519 are boys, and 167,335 are girls.

While, therefore, the population of the Kingdom of Saxony was (in 1865) one-third larger than that of Ontario, its number of Elementary Schools and pupils was one third less; but its higher and special schools rank in number and character above anything which has been conceived among us, apart from its celebrated Gallery of Paintings at Dresden and its famous University of Leipsic.

By the Saxon school law of 1835, every child that enters upon his *sixth* year *must go to school*, and must attend it eight entire years without interruption. This is the *Schulzwang* (school obligation).

The general provisions of the school law are similar to those of Prussia, but less complicated and on a more liberal though smaller scale.

## X.—EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

### 1.—EXTENT, POPULATION, AND NATIONALITIES OF AUSTRIA.

The Empire of Austria is, and was to a greater extent before her recent war with Prussia, an agglomeration of peoples—of Germans, Slaves, Italians, Magyars, Roumaines, Albanians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, &c., &c.,—altogether consisting of 36,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 24,000,000 were Roman Catholics.

It is easy to conceive the difficulty of subjecting to a regular and uniform school regime, nationalities so diverse, some of which reluctantly accepted, and others absolutely refused, the boon of instruction from a power which had little sympathy with them and for which they had no affection.

The number of Germans included in Austria proper, the Salzburg and the Tyrol, was only about twelve millions, that is about one-third of the population of the Empire, of which the Protestants formed only the ninth. In the German and Protestant elements—the two most active propagators of popular instruction—Austria was and is still wanting.

## 2.—EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE.

In Austria there are reckoned 8 Universities, 55 Lyceums of Philosophy and Jurisprudence, 2,138 Gymnasiums, a great number of Professional, Secondary and Elementary Schools, or Schools of Manual Trades as well as Professions, and Primary Schools nearly equal in number to those of the parishes of the Empire. In the Metropolis, in Vienna, with its 34 faubourgs, or suburbs, there is one University more largely attended than any on the Continent, except the University of Paris; 1 Polytechnic Institute, reorganized just before the Austro-Prussian war; 1 School of Commerce, similar to the great Commercial School of Leipsic. There are 4 Gymnasiums; 1 School for Labourers and Apprentices; 4 Superior Real Schools; 19 Inferior Real Schools; 1 Institute for Deaf Mutes; 4 Normal Schools; 70 Superior Primary Schools (*Hauptschulen*); 7 Citizen Schools (*Burgerschulen*), recently founded by Protestants, and Boarding and Primary Schools not returned.

In the German Provinces of the Empire, containing a population of 12,000,000, which heretofore formed part of the German Confederation, there are 1 Academy of Science; 1 Academy of Painting; 1 Academy of Commerce and Navigation; 2 Superior Schools of Forests; 3 Academies of Commerce; 4 Universities; 4 Schools of the Fine Arts; 4 Schools of Surgery; 4 Polytechnic Institutes; 4 Institutes for the Blind; 10 Institutes for Deaf Mutes; 7 Schools of Rural Economy; 11 Normal Schools; 11 Cloistral Houses of Education; 19 Superior Real Schools; 87 Inferior Real Schools; 68 Gymnasiums; 11,158 Schools of the people, of which 10,855 are Catholic, and 303 are Protestant, taught by 17,853 masters and mistresses, of whom 17,477 are Catholic and 376 are Protestant; attended by 1,645,816 children, of whom 1,613,139 are Catholics and 32,677 are Protestants.

## 3.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL LAW.

In Austria primary instruction is obligatory, and essentially at the expense of each Commune, as in other States of Germany. The penalty of neglect is perhaps more severe than in North Germany, for the authorities have the right of not only giving warnings, pronouncing censures, imposing fines, which add to the funds of the communes, and even inflicting several days imprisonment, but also to make the school certificate, or certificate of instruction, a necessary condition for being apprenticed or getting married.

No manufacturer, brewer, restaurateur, &c., can employ in his establishment children under ten years of age, and consequently subject to school obligation, unless they have already attended a school of the people one year; and those who employ children of ten years of age must send them to the evening school.

In all parts of the Empire the principles of school law are the same, and similar to those of the north of Germany; school legislation the same, and the

penalties of neglect also the same; but the results in different parts of the Empire are very different. In the northern and western parts of the Empire, bordering on Saxony, Prussia, other German States, and Switzerland, from 86 to 94 per cent. of children of legal school age attend the schools, as some send their children before the age required by law; but in the southern and eastern parts of the Empire the school attendance of children from 7 to 12 years of age is from 13 to 80 per cent.; the average school attendance of children from 7 to 12 years of age throughout the Empire being only 65 per cent.\*

#### 4.—THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

I have not the space, nor does it accord with the object of this report, to give a detailed account of the course of studies and the peculiar methods of teaching and management of the several Austrian schools, from the Primary School through the Citizen, High and Real Schools, Gymnasiums, &c., up to the Polytechnic Schools and Universities. I will simply translate from the Report (1865) of M. Baudouin, the French School Commissioner to Austria, a few remarks on the movements which were taking place in Austria, and the policy of the government before the war with Prussia:

“The affairs of 1859 brought numerous changes in the governmental system of Austria. The increasing financial deficits and fear of bankruptcy, the vigour of the military requisitions and measures, the religious vexations inflicted upon the Protestants and Jews, fruits of the concordat with Rome of 1855, the complete abolition of all liberty, even provincial and communal, had excited the most bitter discontent in all the provinces. The ministry was changed and M. de Schmerling, placed at the head of public instruction, partially opened to progress the gates of the Empire. The Protestants profited by it, and founded primary schools similar to those of the north.”

“The 18th of last February (1864) the Municipal Council of Vienna voted that there should be established in each of the eight parishes of the city a superior citizens' school (*Bürgerschule*) upon the model of those which exist in Northern Germany; and some months afterwards, a competent person was appointed to go and study the organization, regulations and methods of the principal Burger Schools of Prussia and Saxony.

\* The following table shows the comparative attendance of boys and girls from 7 to 12 years of age, inclusive, in the different provinces of the Austrian empire, the year before the recent war with Prussia:

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
In Buckowina.....	36 per Cent.	6 per Cent.
In Galicia.....	14 “	12 “
In Croatia.....	25 “	15 “
In Carniola.....	50 “	42 “
In Istria.....	52 “	36 “
In Hungary.....	55 “	47 “
In the Military Frontiers.....	56 “	31 “
In Venetia.....	59 “	10 “
In Transylvania.....	61 “	43 “
In Carinthia.....	81 “	62 “
In Styria.....	89 “	81 “
In Silesia.....	94 “	93 “
In Bohemia.....	97 “	95 “
In Upper Austria.....	98 “	98 “
In Salzburg.....	93 “	100 “
In Moravia.....	100 “	99 “
In Lower Austria.....	100 “	97 “
In the Tyrol.....	100 “	100 “

“At length, the 2nd of June following, the professors of the municipal schools of Vienna, encouraged and supported by the heads of the principal families, met in assembly, and adopted an elaborate memorial to the supreme Council of Public Instruction in which they urged the government to ameliorate promptly popular instruction—

“1. By rendering instruction obligatory for all children from six to fifteen years of age inclusive.

“2. By founding in every commune of 1,000 souls a public school with eight classes, that is to say, a citizens' school (*Bürgerschule*).

“3. By enlarging the teaching body in the secondary schools.

“4. By creating *Realschulen* and *Hohere Bürgerschulen* (real and high citizen schools) in the towns of 10,000 souls.

“5. By authorizing towns of less than 10,000 souls, to found real and high schools when they shall ask to establish them out of their own funds.”

“The assembly claimed then for the Austrian monarchy the school regime of Prussia. The moment was not happily chosen, nevertheless the demand of the assembly was taken into consideration by the supreme council; and at this moment (1865,) the government is endeavouring to obtain the necessary resources to put the project into execution.

“Austria, while opening (1865) the door to progress and the exigencies of the times, is careful not to permit the entrance of enough of that ample instruction which inspires the desire of knowledge and investigation, which produces explorers and inventors in all pursuits. All that is necessary to train to the exercise of manual skill, of a trade, collections of products, of machines, of drawing, of sculpture, special courses, practical experiments, laboratories, is given liberally and with profusion. But that which might inspire the taste for liberal studies, awaken ideas, give birth to a spirit of enquiry, is always systematically refused, for fear of exciting the spirit of investigation and inspiring a desire for independence. It is the ancient system. It was yet possible when Austria was impenetrable and destitute of communications with other countries; it is so no more when with railroads and the press, Vienna is now but a day from Leipsic or Paris.”\*

##### 5.—EDUCATIONAL EFFECTS OF THE RECENT WAR WITH PRUSSIA.

Since the war with Prussia, Austria having lost her military prestige and some of her provinces, has commenced a career of constitutional government and educational progress; she is breaking off the fetters which the concordat of 1855 rivetted upon all that was free, and noble and progressive in her dominions, and is entering upon a course which promises to place her among the freest and most prosperous states of the continent.

The Austro-Prussian war has afforded a vivid illustration of the power of education over ignorance, even in the battlefield—of the superiority of mental discipline to mental crudeness—of free thought and intellectual activity to intellectual enslavement and torpor. I last year asked a distinguished Prussian Minister of State, to what he primarily ascribed the superiority of Prussia over Austria in the recent war. His Excellency replied, that in his opinion “it was not in the men physically, or in military skill, or prowess, but in the sound and universal education of the Prussian soldiery, which combined in each Prussian soldier, the intelligence and discipline of an officer, and gave him a momentum equal to many of the uneducated and feeble minded enemy.”

\*Rapport, &c., pp. 326, 333, 341.



That which is true in the army and on the field of battle, is true in a much higher degree in all other relations and pursuits of life. Education, with the inspired Book of Divine truth and human liberty, makes the man, makes the country, makes the nation.

## XI.—KINGDOM OF DENMARK.

### 1.—EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM.

The population of Denmark in 1864 was 1,600,551, only about one fifteenth more than this Province; and, like Ontario, it is a purely agricultural country; four-tenths of the population being occupied in the cultivation of the land. There being no coal, and but little water power in the country, manufactures are limited in variety and extent. But education is widely diffused; it has been provided for by royal ordinances since 1539; but the present system of primary and secondary instruction dates from 1814. The established religion is Lutheran; but there is perfect religious toleration, and no citizen is required to contribute to the support of a form of worship to which he does not belong.

### 2.—PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION IN THE KINGDOM.

1. Every parish must provide school teachers for the primary instruction of all the children within it. In the schools provision is made for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, the Lutheran catechism, grammar, history and geography. There are eight Normal Schools for the training of teachers, including a three years' course of instruction, and teaching the Danish language, mathematics, natural sciences, writing, pedagogy, history, geography, gymnastics, drawing, and music. The Secondary Schools include upwards of 30 High or Grammar Schools, in which are taught Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Geography, History, &c., &c.; also about 30 Real Schools, or schools of practical knowledge, teaching many of the subjects of the Grammar Schools, and other subjects adopted to commerce and trade. There are also higher burgher, or citizen schools, and French schools, but these are mostly private.

### 3.—EDUCATIONAL STATE OF DENMARK.

There are two Universities for Danish students—one at Copenhagen, with 40 professors, and upwards of 1,000 students; and another at Kiel with about 30 professors and tutors, and some 400 students. The revenue of the former was \$72,000, and its library contained upwards of 100,000 volumes; the revenue of the latter was \$30,000, and its library contained 70,000 volumes.

5. There are also Polytechnic, Military, Naval, Medical, and Forest Schools, an Academy of the Fine Arts, a School for the Blind, an Institution for Deaf Mutes.

6. Instruction has long been so far compulsory, that no child could be confirmed in the Lutheran church without being able to read; and no child could be apprenticed, or could a person be employed, or married, without having been

confirmed. But by articles in the present constitution, attendance at school from the age of seven to fourteen is obligatory ; and education is given gratuitously in the public schools to children who cannot afford to pay for it. Education is universal among the poor as well as among the wealthy classes.

## XII.—KINGDOM OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

### 1.—EXTENT, POPULATION AND CONDITION OF NORWAY.

Norway embraces a territory of 121,807 square miles, and contains a population (in 1860) of 1,433,734 inhabitants—almost the same as Ontario. It is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. “In 1858 out of a total male population of 585,381—of whom 424,267 were above 10 years of age—309,000 were connected with agriculture, either as proprietors, farmers, or farm-servants.” The land is mostly owned by those who cultivate it ; but only about one hundredth part of the entire surface of the country is cultivated, or otherwise productive. Yet in such a country, so far north, with winters so long and severe, education is universally diffused, and scarcely a Norwegian can be found who has not a fair knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, Bible history, the Lutheran Catechism, and generally some acquaintance with grammar, geography and history.

### 2.—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN NORWAY.

All the inhabitants are Lutherans, except some 230 Mormons. The parishes are required to maintain good school-houses, and pay the salaries of teachers, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated periods from one place to another, sometimes itinerate from school to school, teaching part of the week in one school and part in another. There are upwards of sixteen hundred of these itinerating schools, with nearly 150,000 children, in the thinly peopled districts, where the people are too poor to support permanent schools—receiving little pecuniary aid from government. There are about 200 permanent country schools, with nearly 20,000 pupils, and some 60 schools for labourers, with about 7,000 pupils.

In all the large towns, there are citizen schools, in which, besides the usual elementary studies, Mathematics, English, French, German and Latin are taught. In Christiania are schools of Drawing and Architecture, a school of Commerce and Navigation. In Christiania and several of the large towns, there are Colleges preparatory to the University, which contains about 30 professors, and upwards of 700 students, and has a library of 50,000 volumes, a Botanic garden and museum, There is also an Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Drontheim.

Norway thus furnishes a striking proof that a cold, poor, sparsely settled country (not more populous than Ontario) can give an elementary education to all its youth, and establish and sustain higher institutions of learning.

### 3.—EXTENT, POPULATION AND EDUCATIONAL STATE OF SWEDEN.

The area of Sweden is 168,042 English square miles ; and its population in 1861 was little more than twice that of Ontario—being 3,917,339.

It has two Universities—one at Upsala, with about 1,000 students ; another at Lund, with about 500 students.

The Secondary schools are called 'Schools of Learning,' 'Gymnasia,' 'Apologist' schools. The schools of learning and gymnasia are both classical schools, the latter rather superior to the former, but both teaching, besides the elementary branches, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, German, and French, and the elements of Natural History. The "Apologist Schools" teach the same subjects as the Gymnasia, except the Greek and Latin classics. These schools are not closed against any child qualified to enter them, though the children of the highest classes are educated in them.

#### 4.—PROVISIONS OF THE SWEDISH SCHOOL LAW.

Since 1684, the law required that no person should be admitted to confirmation (necessary to marriage) who could not satisfy the curate of his ability to read; but on enquiry instituted by a voluntary association in 1822, it was found that education had been much neglected; and a system was introduced in 1825, and matured in 1842, making it compulsory on every district to erect at least one school with an approved teacher. The parishes are divided into school districts, and in each district a school committee or board is elected, with a chairman, to manage the school. Nearly fifteen hundred of the schools are ambulatory, upwards of two thousand are stationary. In them are taught Religion, Geography, Grammar, Swedish and General History, Mathematics, Geometry, Natural History, Music and Gymnastics. "Each teacher is entitled to a minimum salary, consisting of sixteen barrels of corn, lodging, firewood, pasture food for one cow, and a small piece of land to cultivate for a garden. If the district cannot furnish this, the government makes a grant in aid."

All children between the ages of nine and fifteen must attend school, unless it can be shown that they receive instruction at home. It is said there is not in Sweden more than one person in every thousand who cannot read and write.

### XIII.—KINGDOM OF ITALY.

NOTE.—The efforts of the government to establish a thorough system of elementary instruction in the Kingdom of Italy, are too recent to furnish anything very satisfactory or suggestive, and I think it needless to notice the systems of public instruction existing in Spain or Portugal, though there are regular systems, of public instruction established in each, notwithstanding the absence of all religious liberty.

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## EDUCATION IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

### XIV.—IRELAND.

#### 1.—GENERAL INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The peculiarities of the history and systems of education in England, Ireland and Scotland, require separate notice of each. I will begin with Ireland, and then, after taking a brief retrospect of the history and progress of education in Scotland, I will give a sketch of the rise and progress of education in England, and the measures which have issued in the establishment of the present Privy Council Committee system of popular education, including England, Wales and Scotland. Of the character and operations of this system I will give a more particular account, and append the last Revised Code of Regulations, in order that all parties in Ontario may understand the whole English system of elementary education.

#### 2.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In my Annual School Report of Upper Canada for 1857, I gave a full account of the system of National Education in Ireland, extending over 133 pages. I gave the official documents, containing the authority and instructions under which the National Board in Dublin was constituted in 1831, the regulations adopted in regard to every part of the system, the kinds of schools aided, the conditions on which they are aided, the rules by which they are governed, the officers, expense and success of the whole system from 1831 to 1856, together with the evidence of various distinguished persons, given before Committees of the House of Commons, as to the character and working of the system, and the modifications which had been made in its mode of operations since its establishment. I also compared the system of National Education in Ireland with that in Upper Canada, showed wherein they differed, and what features of the Irish system we had selected and adapted to our purposes. It will therefore, be needless for me to review the Irish National System in this place, especially as it has not undergone any material modifications since 1856. I will only add a few remarks as to its present character and operations.

#### 3.—ENGLISH AND IRISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.

The system of elementary education in Ireland, like that in England, is one of Parliamentary grants, administered and controlled by a Central Board—that in England, by a Committee of the Privy Council; that in Ireland, by a Board of Commissioners, composed of distinguished Protestants and Roman Catholics, by whose *unanimous* consent all the regulations and all the text-books for the schools have been adopted.

The system of elementary schools in England is chiefly *denominational*, in which literary and religious instruction are combined; but the National Board in Ireland, state in their last regulations, July, 1866, as they had stated in 1831, that “the object of the system of national education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any

description of Christian pupils." A prominent feature of the regulations is providing to give effect to this principle of "combined literary and moral, and separate religious instruction." At the same time, it is stated, as "the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting the national schools."

#### 4.—DENOMINATIONAL BIAS FOR AND AGAINST THE IRISH SYSTEM.

For many years the Clergy and Members of the Roman Catholic church very generally co-operated in the system, while a majority of the Protestants opposed it; but in 1840, the Presbyterians gave in their adhesion to it, though most of the Clergy of the Established Church and the Wesleyans continued their opposition, until of late years. They are now generally acquiescing in the system, while the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are strenuously opposing it.

But while the original non-denominational object of the system is still avowed, the great majority of the schools have become denominational. More than four-fifths of them are Roman Catholic; the rest belong to the Church of England, Presbyterians and other Protestants.

#### 5.—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.

The whole number of schools reported in each province, December, 1866, was, in Ulster, 2,382; in Munster, 1,576; in Leinster, 1,466; in Connaught, 1,029; total, 6,453. The number of Protestant pupils was 171,279; of whom 152,412, or 89 per cent. attended mixed schools. The number of Roman Catholic pupils attending the schools was 738,794; but what proportion attended mixed schools is not stated. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 910,073. The *average* attendance of pupils for the year is set down at 321,901. As compared with the year 1865 there is an increase of 81 in the number of schools in operation in 1866, but a decrease of one-half per cent. in the number of pupils enrolled and one and a half per cent. in the average attendance of pupils.

#### 6.—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN IRELAND—PARLIAMENTARY AID.

The schools recognized and assisted by the Board, besides the Normal, Model and ordinary Literary Schools, are Agricultural Schools, School Farms, School Gardens, Industrial Schools, Convent Schools, Workhouse Schools, Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c., Evening Schools. Workhouse Schools, 145—pupils, 19,065. Schools attached to prisons, 19; Lunatic Asylum Schools, 4; Convent and Monastic Schools, 138; Agricultural School Farms, 104, and 4 School Gardens.

There is one Normal School (in Dublin) for training teachers, twenty-five District and Minor Model Schools, attended by 2,969 children of the Church of England, 4,597 Roman Catholic children, and 2,985 children of Presbyterians, and 729 children of other persuasions.

There are 6 Head Inspectors of schools; 30 District Inspectors of ordinary schools; and 2 Inspectors of Agricultural schools.

The amount of aid granted by the National Board for books, requisites, and apparatus, at reduced prices, was £15,895; in free stocks of books, requisites and apparatus, £2,250; in premiums and other gratuities, £7,494; for teachers salaries £230,413; for teachers salaries from school fees, £39,135; from local endowments, £12,338; Total paid teachers, £281,886. Expense of the Dublin official estab-

ishment, £15,457 per annum; of the Normal Training School, with Model Schools, £14,654; of the Albert Model Farm and Gardens, £3,110; of District School Farms, £8,793; of District Model Schools £22,594; of Inspectors, £23,234. The annual amount of the parliamentary grant, £340,000 (varies a little); a larger sum than is provided by the French Legislature for the primary education of thirty-seven millions.

#### 7.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL HELPS IN IRELAND.

*The Church Education Society*, instituted in 1839 for instructing its pupils in the principles of the Church of England, and supported wholly by voluntary contributions, has, according to its report for 1864, 1,504 schools, attended by 69,038 pupils, and supported at an expense of £45,160.

There are the following higher institutions: Trinity College, Dublin, with an endowment of £50,000 per annum—attended by 1,000 students; Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway, of Queen's University, attended by 835 students—aided by Parliamentary grant of £7,522 (including £2,372 to Queen's University); and several other Colleges and Academies, Medical and other endowed schools, besides Academies of Arts.

To Ireland we are specially indebted for three important elements of our school system; also for the first and excellent Master of our Upper Canada Normal School; for the first and present most accomplished President of University College; for some of our most able public men, in both Church and State; and for not a few of our most enterprising and successful men of business in different departments of active life.

## XV.—SCOTLAND.

### 1.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

Elementary school instruction commenced in Scotland by the establishment of a *compulsory system of education*, and the enjoined co-operation of the clergy; while in England it was left to the voluntarism of the landed proprietors and clergy. In Scotland, the masses of the people were instructed, in England they were left in ignorance. The system of parochial schools, which have long been the glory of Scotland, was founded in 1494 by the Scottish Parliament, which enacted that the barons and substantial freeholders throughout the realm should send their children to school from 6 to 9 years of age, and then to other seminaries to be instructed in the laws, that they might be qualified for the duties of Sheriffs and other civil offices. It was also enacted that any one who neglected this duty should be subject to a penalty of £20. Sixty-six years afterwards, in 1560, John Knox and his compeers presented to the nobility the "First Book of Discipline," in which they employ the following memorable language:—

"Seeing that God has determined that his kirk here on earth shall be taught, not by angels, but by men, and seeing that men are born ignorant of God and of godliness; and seeing also that He ceaseth to illuminate men miraculously, of necessity it is that your honors be most careful for the virtuous education and godly bringing up of the youth of this realm. For, as they must succeed to

us, so we ought to be careful that they have knowledge and erudition to profit and comfort that which ought to be most dear to us, to wit, the kirk and spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ. Of necessity, therefore, we judge it, that every several kirk shall have one schoolmaster appointed; such a one, at least, as is able to teach grammar and the Latin tongue, if the town be of any reputation. And further, we think it expedient that in every notable town, there should be erected a *college*, in which the arts at least of rhetoric and logic, together with the tongues, be read by sufficient masters, for whom honest stipends must be paid; as also that provision be made for these that are poor, and not able by themselves or their friends, to be sustained at letters."

#### 1.—ORIGINAL EDUCATIONAL ACT FOR SCOTLAND—ITS EFFECT.

The Privy Council of Scotland issued an order in 1615 empowering the bishops along with the majority of the landlords or heritors, to establish a school in every parish, and assess the lands for that purpose. This order was confirmed by Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1633, and under its authority schools were established in the more cultivated of the lowland districts. But this provision was far from adequate to provide elementary instruction for the whole realm. It was proposed to accomplish this by the famous Act of 1696, the preamble of which states, that "Our Sovereign Lord, considering how prejudicial the want of schools in many places has been, and how beneficial the establishing and settling thereof will be to this Church and Kingdom, therefore His Majesty, with the advice and consent," &c. This Act ordered that a school should be established in every parish; that the landlords should build a school-house and dwelling-house for the use of the master, and should pay him a salary, exclusive of the fees of pupils, of not less than £5 11s. 1d. per annum, and not more than £11 2s. 6d. The Act also provided that the landlords and minister of the parish should appoint the schoolmaster, and fix the fees to be paid by pupils; that the Presbyteries should exercise a general supervision of the schools and have the sole power of censuring, suspending and dismissing the master.

Previously to the passing of this Act Scotland had suffered greatly from misgovernment and commotions, and religious persecutions, especially under Charles II and James II.; but she rose so rapidly from these distressing and demoralizing calamities, that in the autumn assizes of 1757 not one person was found guilty of capital crime throughout the whole country. Very few beggars have ever been seen in Scotland, and there has never been an assessment imposed for the support of the poor, except in some large towns and counties adjoining England. Doubtless the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions by the Act of 1748, and the establishment of a system of cheap, speedy and impartial administration of justice has exerted a salutary influence on the social condition of Scotland, but it is chiefly to the parochial schools that she owes the elevation of the labouring classes.

#### 2.—FURTHER EFFORTS TO PROMOTE EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

But from internal dissensions, the increase of population, (especially in many towns where a rapid expansion and even new creation of many branches of manufacture were taking place,) and an increased demand for educated labour, the parish schools languished in many places, and the provisions of the law were found insufficient to secure the establishment and efficient support of parish schools commensurate with the wants of the population, so much so that the General Assembly in 1802, issued an appeal containing the following declaration:—

“That parochial schoolmasters, by instilling into youth the principles of religion and morality, and solid and practical instruction, contribute to the improvement, order and success of people of all ranks: That from the decrease in the value of money, their emoluments have descended below the gains of a day labourer: That it has been found impossible to procure persons properly qualified to fill parochial schools: That the whole order is sinking into a state of depression hurtful to their usefulness: That it is desirable that some means be devised to hold forth inducements to men of good principles and talents to undertake the office of parochial schoolmasters.”

This declaration of the General Assembly was accompanied with complaints to Parliament from all parts of Scotland, in consequence of which the famous Act of 1803 was passed, ordaining among other things:

“That in terms of the Act of 1696, a school shall be established, and a schoolmaster appointed in every parish, the salary of the schoolmaster not to be less than three hundred marks (£16 13s. 4d.), or above four hundred (£22 4s. 5d.) That in large parishes, where one parochial school cannot be of any effectual benefit, it shall be competent for the heritors and minister to raise a salary of six hundred marks, (£33 6s. 8d.) and to divide the same among two or more schoolmasters, as circumstances may require. That in every parish, the heritors shall provide a schoolhouse, and a dwelling-house for the school-master, together with a piece of ground for a garden, the dwelling-house to consist of not more than two apartments, and the piece of ground to contain not less than one-fourth of a Scot's acre; except in parishes where the salary has been raised to six hundred marks, in which case the heritors shall be exempted from providing schoolhouses, dwelling-houses and gardens. That the foregoing sums shall continue to be the salaries of parochial schoolmasters till the end of twenty-five years, when they shall be raised to the average value of not less than one chaldron (chaldron) and a half of oatmeal, and not more than two chalders (72 bushels); except in parishes where the salaries are divided among two or more schoolmasters, in which case the whole sum so divided shall be raised to the value of three chalders; and so *toties quoties* at the end of every twenty-five years, unless altered by Parliament. That none of the provisions of this Act shall apply to parishes which consist of a royal burgh, or part of a royal burgh. That the power of electing schoolmasters shall continue with the heritors and minister, a majority of whom shall also determine what branches of education are most necessary and important for the parish, and shall from time to time fix the school-fees as they shall deem expedient. That the Presbyteries of the Church shall judge whether candidates for schools possess the necessary qualifications, shall continue to superintend parochial schools, and shall be sole judges, in all charges against schoolmasters, without appeal or review.”

### 3.—EARLY SUPERIORITY OF THE SCOTTISH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Such was the system of parochial schools in Scotland at the commencement of the present century. It is seen, that the education of the lower, as well as higher classes of the population has been held from the period of the Reformation, as a national interest and duty—a principle which has not been recognized by the British Parliament, for England, until within the last thirty years, and then very partially. It is also to be observed, that landed property in Scotland has been held liable to local taxation for the education of all the children of the locality or parish—a principle which is, at this moment, a subject of warm discussion and strong agitation in England. It is furthermore, worthy of remark, that the whole system of local self and elective government in school manage-



ment and support, has been in operation in Scotland for nearly two centuries. The existence of the school was not left to chance, or to charity, but was a matter of acknowledged public necessity and duty; the school-house, and dwelling-house of the teacher were as much an assessment charge on property as a public road, or prison; the salary of the teacher was not permitted by law to fall below a comfortable maintenance according to the standard of living in the country parishes. Another peculiar excellence of the Scottish system hitherto has been, as expressed by James Cowan, Esq., in his statement, 1866, to the Royal Commissioners "that in the rural districts and small towns, the children of all classes have been educated together, and boys of talent from the very humblest classes have had the way of advancement opened to the learned professions, of which professions many of them have afterwards proved the most distinguished ornaments." These facts go far to account for the intellectual and moral development of Scotland; for the characteristic self-reliance and intelligence of the Scottish people; for the marvellous culture and productions of a country with a comparatively barren soil and severe climate; for the vast influence of that part of the empire so much beyond the proportion of its population and physical resources.

#### 4.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN SCOTLAND.

There is a considerable number of endowed schools in Scotland,—founded by the pious liberality of past ages, and giving a liberal Grammar School education—at the head of which, perhaps, stands the Edinburgh High School; there are the several Universities and Colleges at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, &c., &c., (aided by a Parliamentary grant of £19,485 per annum)—which have sent forth successive generations of men who have increased the wealth of every department of science and literature, have adorned every profession, added largely to the glory of the Empire, and conferred upon it imperishable benefits.

#### 5.—PRESENT EDUCATIONAL STATE OF SCOTLAND.

The voluntary and educational associations with which the present century opened, exerted a salutary influence in Scotland, and did much there, as in England, to improve the methods of school teaching and management, which resulted in the establishment of Normal Schools for the regular training of teachers, in much more enlightened and enlarged views of the dignity and importance of the teacher's profession, and of the apparatus and instrumentalities of school instruction.

The statistical tables and statements contained in my account of education in England, (pp. 111, 112,) include the present school statistics of Scotland, and the *Revised Code* of the Privy Council Committee of Education, also subjoined, applies to Scotland equally with England.

The great social changes which have taken place in Scotland during the last half century, the religious divisions, the progress of religious and political liberty, the growing numbers and power of the labouring classes, the increased demands for educated labour, the advancement of art, science and general knowledge, all render the old parochial Scottish schools utterly inadequate to supply the wants of society and meet the demands of the age. The Privy Council system offers assistance only to those who can help themselves, and are intelligent enough to do so; while it leaves wholly unaided those districts which most need assistance. The Highland parishes and the poor districts, even in large towns, are wholly unreachd by this system of Parliamentary grants. The

educational deficiency and destitution in many of the towns and poorer parishes are matters of deep regret and loud complaint; and the best minds in Scotland, like those in England, are at this moment earnestly engaged in efforts to devise a more comprehensive, practical, and truly national system of education, free from the acknowledged defects and partiality of the present parochial and Privy Council systems, adequate to the requirements of the poorer districts and classes, and adapted to the existing institutions and state of society.

## XVI.—ENGLAND,

*Including Scotland, under the Privy Council Committee System of Elementary Education.*

### 1.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

School education in England is contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity; and for centuries the schools which existed,—and they were only of the most elementary character—were found in connection with the Cathedrals and Monasteries. But these were mostly swept away by the Danish invasion; so that King Alfred, about 880, invited learned prelates from abroad to establish schools for his own subjects; and for that purpose he set apart one-ninth of his own revenue. Thus to the zeal and benevolence of good King Alfred, existing educational institutions in England owe their origin; but for centuries they were of the most elementary character, and were confined to those who were destined for the service of Church and State. There was the “song scole,” where poor boys were taught to chant, and the “lecture scole,” where young priests were taught to read the services of the Church; yet such was the origin of some of the most famous existing educational establishments in England. Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmunds, once a poor boy, founded, in 1198, the school at St. Edmunds for forty boys. Lanfranc and Anselm, Archbishops of Canterbury, had both been school teachers, and both founded schools. Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, who had been educated at Orleans, thence procured teachers, and established them at Cheltenham in 1110—the traditional origin of the famous University of Cambridge. William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, to aid the education of “poor young men for the Church,” for the support and exaltation of the Christian faith and the improvement of the liberal arts, founded a College at Oxford in 1382, and its nursery at Winchester in 1387—known as Winchester College. But these institutions were confined chiefly to the Clergy; the mass of the nation was left in ignorance; and few even of the nobility were educated. The simple ability to read was considered characteristic of the Clergy, and secured in criminal cases the *privilegium clericale*—the “benefit of clergy.” The Paston Letters record a case which occurred in 1464. Thomas Gurney employed his servant to slay “my Lord of Norwich’s cousin.” They were both tried and convicted of the crime. Thomas Gurney “pleaded his clergy,” as he could read, and was admitted to mercy as a “Clerk Convict;” but the less guilty servant, being unable to read, was hanged. The noble rank of Thomas Gurney was not, however, a guarantee of a knowledge of letters. Many noblemen of the highest rank affected to despise knowledge as common, and therefore beneath their dignity, especially after the invention of printing rendered the ability to read more common than in the days of manuscripts. As

late as the first year of Edward VI., it was assumed not only that a peer of the realm might be convicted of felony, but that he might not be able to read, so as to claim "benefit of clergy." An Act of Parliament was passed to meet such cases. It was enacted "that any Lord of Parliament claiming the benefit of this Act (1st Edward VI., Cap. 12,) '*though he cannot read,*' without any burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of his blood, shall be judged, deemed taken, and used, for the first time only, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as Clerk Convict." The enactment of such a provision indicates the condition of the highest society in England. To how great an extent the nobility were unfitted, through ignorance, for high offices in the State at the time of the Reformation, may be inferred from Latimer's "Sermon of the Plough," preached at St. Paul's, London, January 18, 1548, in which he says—"Why are not the noblemen and young gentlemen of England so brought up in the knowledge of God, and in learning, that they may be able to execute offices in the Commonwealth? Why are they not sent to schools that they may learn? Or why are they not sent to the Universities that they may be able to do the King service when they come of age? And if the nobility be well trained in godly learning, the people would follow the same example. For truly, such as the noblemen be, such will the people be.—Therefore for the love of God appoint teachers and schoolmasters, you that have charge of youth, and give the teachers stipends worthy their pains, that they may bring them up in Grammar, in Logic, in Rhetoric, in Philosophy, in Civil Law, and in that which I cannot leave unspoken of, the word of God."

It is therefore to the period of the Reformation that we must look for the commencement of anything like general education even among the nobility and gentry, as also of the diffusion of the elements of civil and religious liberty throughout the nation. Though a large part of the property and funds of the Monasteries suppressed by Henry VIII., was seized by rapacious courtiers, yet a considerable portion was reserved and applied by good King Edward VI., to found no less than 21 Grammar Schools; some of which still exist, and are among the most flourishing institutions in England. The example of the King was followed by some of his successors, and many pious and benevolent persons; so that during the following century and a half, a large number of free Grammar Schools were established for the instruction of poor children in the learned languages. From these establishments, often of humble appearance and with stinted means, have issued a series of the most illustrious names which have adorned the annals of English history. According to the Digests of Reports made by the Commissioners to enquire into Charities, presented to Parliament in 1842, the annual income of the Grammar Schools of England and Wales amounted to £152,047 sterling, irrespective of the income of some schools exempted from the enquiry.

Still no idea whatever of educating the masses of the people, or of educating any considerable portion of them in the subjects of common life, seems to have been entertained in any quarter. But about the time of the Revolution of 1688, the commercial classes in England had acquired, and were rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. Many of them had pushed their way to fortune without the advantages of education. They saw that schools in which nothing but Latin and Greek, with religious instruction, were taught, were not adapted to a life of trade and commerce. Many of these, by will, established and endowed schools for a certain number of poor boys, to be clothed, and taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. In almost every town in England, one or more of these free schools may be seen; and some of the most enterprising and distinguished men of the present and past ages in England, point to these free charity schools as their intellectual birth-place, and have largely added to their

number and resources as thank-offerings for benefits received. The annual income of these schools, designated in the Digests of the Commissioners above referred to, as "Schools not Classical," is reported as £141,385 sterling. The total income of *endowed charities for education in England and Wales*, embracing both the classical and non-classical schools, and including an addition of £19,112 for general educational purposes, is stated as £160,497. The number of schools is about 4,000, the number of pupils, 150,000.

Referring to these endowed Grammar and Free Schools, an American writer has justly observed,—“They have kept alive the liberal studies which have nourished a race of Divines, Lawyers, Physicians and Statesmen that may challenge comparison with those of any nation. They have opened the gates of the higher employments to industry and talent, unsupported by rank and riches. They have mitigated the inequalities of society. They have ploughed up the subsoil of poverty to make the surface earth stronger and richer. What the grammar schools have done for the higher and middle classes, the free schools have done for the lower in a different measure. They were the prizes for the poor boy, who had no ambition, perhaps no talent, for the struggles of the scholar; they taught him what, amongst the wholly untaught, would give him a distinction, and a preference in his worldly race—and he was unenvied by the less fortunate, because they knew that there was no absolute bar to their children and their kindred running the same race.”

It may be well here to note briefly the principal of those grammar schools which have contributed so pre-eminently to the education of the higher classes in England, and then the Universities of which the grammar schools are feeders—the two classes of institutions rendering England the first of nations as to the education of its nobility and gentry. But it is worthy of remark, that several of the most celebrated grammar schools were not only founded by men in humble life, but nearly all of them were founded for the education of poor and meritorious youth, to very few of whom are they now accessible.

## 2.—GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. *Eton College*.—This College is the most celebrated of all the Public Schools, was founded by Henry VI., A. D. 1440, by the name of “The Blessed Marie College of Etone, besides Wyndstore.” *Visitor* for final appeal, the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Object*—The scholars are of two kinds (*a*) King’s Scholars, so called in consequence of the wish of George III, who are eligible from 8 to 15 years of age, the statutable qualification being that they be “poor and indigent,” and (*b*) the independent scholar, or *oppidant*, whose education averages from £150 to £200 per annum, for each boy.

2. *Winchester College*.—*Founder*—William of Wykeham, A. D. 1393. *Visitor*—the Bishop of Winchester, Warden and 10 Fellows. *Object*—to instruct diligently in grammatical learning poor scholars. *Free Scholars*, 75 are provided with board and lodging, but are subject to an annual payment of £19 13s. 6d. Doctor Moberly, the esteemed, Head Master since 1835, resigned at christmas, 1866.

3. *Harrow School*.—*Founder*—John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish in 1571. *Object*—the founders conveyed property “to six trustees” for the endowment of a schoolmaster and an usher, the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish, and for the endowment of four door Exhibitors for the two Universities. Permission was given to receive foreigners at the stipend the master could get. *Endowment*—£50. *Scholarships and Fellowships*—Lyon’s exhibition of £30 for 4 years to either University; Sayer’s two exhibitions of £52 10 for 4 years to

Cain's College, Cambridge; Nield's two exhibitions of £30 for 3 years to any College of Oxford; Gregory's exhibition of £100 for 4 years to either University; Earl Spencer's exhibition of £30 to either University.

4. *Westminster School*.—*Founder*—Queen Elizabeth in 1560. *Patron or Trustee*—Dean and Chapter of Westminster. *Free Scholars*—The boys on the foundation, and the "town" boys are on the same footing as four bishop's boys. There are Studentships at Oxford and Cambridge.

5. *The Charter House School*.—*Founder*—Thomas Sutton, Esq., May 9th, 1611. *Patrons or Trustees*—seventeen Governors. "The *endowments* of this noble foundation produce a rental of more than £22,000." *Free Scholars*—Those on the foundation are of two classes—pensioner and scholar—both nominated in rotation by the governors. There are exhibitions from £80 to £100 per annum, each for 5 years at either University, and donations of £100.

6. *Rugby School*.—*Founder*, Lawrence Sheriffe, a grocer in London, in 1567. *Visitor* the Lord High Chancellor. *Endowment*.—Originally designed only for the benefit of the Town of Rugby and its neighbourhood. Parents who have resided in Rugby two years, or at any place in the County of Warwick within 10 miles of it, or even in the adjacent Counties of Leicester and Northampton to the distance of 5 miles from it, are privileged to send their sons to be educated at the school without paying anything whatever for their instruction. There are exhibitions of £60 a year at any College of either University.

7. *St. Paul's School*.—*Founder*, Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, A.D., 1512. *Patrons or Trustees*.—The Mercer's Company. *Object*.—Not only natives of the City, but those born in any other part of the Kingdom, and even those who are foreigners "*of all nations and countries*" are capable of being partakers of its privileges. *Endowment*.—£5,000. *Free Scholars*.—Colet limited the number of boys to 153, in allusion to that of the fishes caught by St. Peter. There are nine exhibitions of £50 each at any College, and nine of £100 at Trinity College, Cambridge.

8. *Merchant Tailors' School*.—*Founders and Patrons*, Merchant Tailors' College in 1561; *Unendowed*. Has six Exhibitions of £50 each.

9. *Shrewsbury School*.—*Founder*, Edward VI. in 1551; *Patrons*, Masters and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. *Endowment*, £2,000. *Free Scholars*.—"The school is open without limitation to the sons of burgesses of the Town of Shrewsbury, free of expense. There are twenty-eight Exhibitions of about £40 each.

10. *Christ's Hospital*.—*Founder*, Edward VI. in 1552; *Patrons or Trustees*, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London; object, education of "poor children." 400 orphans were first admitted; they were clothed in russet, which was soon afterwards changed for the dress still worn. In 1672, Charles II. founded a Mathematical School for the instruction of 40 boys in navigation. *Endowment*, above £40,000. "The children are taught, lodged and clothed without a shilling's expense to the parents, and provided with all the books for which they have occasion, and with such as are bound to trade an apprentice fee is paid." Grecianships at Oxford, and Cambridge.

11. *Manchester School*.—*Founder*, Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter 1510; *Visitor*, the Dean of Manchester; *Endowment*, £4,408. There are exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford and St. John's, Cambridge.

12. *Birmingham School*.—*Founder*, Edward VI., 1552; *Visitors*, the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Worcester; *Endowment*, above £10,000. *Free Scholars*, Sons of inhabitants free; qualifications, 8 years of age, and ability to

read and write English. About 100 nominations are open to public competition. Children of non-inhabitants pay from £15 to £20 per annum. There are ten exhibitions, each of £50, at either Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for 4 years; two scholarships of £50, for 4 years at Brasenose College.

Other noted Endowed Grammar Schools are those of Bromsgrove, Bedford Bury St. Edmund's, Highgate, Guernsey, Ipswich, Leeds, Marlborough, Repton, Sherburn, Southwark, &c.

### 3.—UNIVERSITIES.

1. The *University of Oxford* was the seat of a school of learning as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. In the year 1201 (3rd year of King John) it is styled a University, having then, according to Anthony A'Wood, 3,000 students. Its Charter was granted by King John; but the act of incorporation by which its privileges were ultimately defined was the statute 13th Elizabeth, passed in 1570; and the statutes of the University were reduced to a code in 1638, under the chancellorship of the famous Archbishop Laud. The colleges at Oxford are distinct from the University, though represented in it, and subject to its statutes, which relate to matters of study, &c., common to all the colleges. There are 19 Colleges and 5 Halls (doing collegiate work) in the University; and each College or Hall has its own endowment and regulations. According to the report of the English University Commissioners, by Heywood, the smallest number of students entering any one college was 1; the largest number (in New College) was 58; the average number of students entering each of the 24 colleges and halls was 18. The aggregate number of students entering all the Colleges and Halls was 440. It is no part of the English University system that a great multitude of students should herd together in one college only; but a noble and healthy emulation is maintained among a large number of independently and variously endowed colleges. The *ordinary College account* at Oxford including both the University and College fees of all kinds,—boarding, lodging washing, coals, and servants,—seldom exceeds £100 sterling per annum; but students, for clothes, travelling, amusements, and various incidentals, rarely spend less than from £200 to £300 per annum, and sometimes more.

2. The *University of Cambridge*.—The term University was first applied to Cambridge as early as 1227. Hallam thinks it was incorporated in 1229, the 15th of Henry III. The earliest formal Charter bears date, the 20th year of Edward I.; but, like Oxford, its corporate privileges were finally defined by an Act passed in the 13th of Elizabeth. In the Cambridge University there are 16 Colleges, the aggregate annual admission of students at which, according to the Report above referred to, was 499. The smallest number of students entering any one College the last year reported was 4; the largest (at Trinity) was 151—average number of students entering each College was 31. Each College at Cambridge, as at Oxford, has its own endowment—some much more wealthy than others. The necessary average expense of Collegiate education at Cambridge is about the same as at Oxford.

3. The *University of Durham* was founded by Act of Parliament in 1833, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1837.

4. The *University of London*, founded in 1837, is simply a Senatorial Body prescribing courses of Collegiate studies, directing examinations, and conferring degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine. University College, and King's College, London, and upwards of 50 Colleges and institutions, most of them denominational, throughout the United Kingdom, are affiliated to it, and their students receive their degrees from it.

## 4.—VOLUNTARY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES.

With the present century commenced the era of voluntary associations and the wider diffusion of popular education in England. Yet the advocacy and efforts put forth seemed to be directed rather to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, than to the universal education of the people. Prior to that period, the subject had been mooted by individuals in advance of their times. Sir Thomas More, in his "Utopia," professedly intended to describe "the best state of a public weal," had hinted that "all in their childhood be instructed;" the author of the "Wealth of Nations," had, in 1766, advocated the extension of the most essential parts of education to "the whole body of the people;" but these were solitary sentiments in the works which contained them, and the authors stood almost alone in the expression of such sentiments. The earliest voluntary agency of popular education in England was the Church of England "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," founded in 1698 to aid in founding Charity Schools and in publishing and circulating useful books at a low price; which, as early as 1741, had aided in founding more than 2,000 Church Charity Schools, and which has published several hundred millions of books and tracts. In 1811 its School work was transferred to the National Society, which received a Royal Charter in 1817. The Religious Tract Society, founded in 1799, soon became, as it has ever since continued, a potent agent in spreading knowledge of the best kind. The Sunday School agency gave a powerful impulse not only to the religious instruction, but to the primary education of the lowest classes. The new methods of teaching introduced by Bell and Lancaster awakened much attention to the subject of educating the masses; and the British and Foreign School Society commenced a work of usefulness which they have been nobly pursuing to the present time. The "Benevolent Evening School Society" which established the first *evening school* for the gratuitous instruction of the sons of the labouring poor, in Bristol in 1806, accomplished much good, and prepared the way for the gradual extension of, and became merged into, the system of Mechanics' Institutes, through whose instrumentality upwards of 250,000 adult persons in England, Ireland and Scotland have learned to read. Among the latest but not the least potent voluntary agencies for the education of the poor is the system of Ragged Schools, commenced in 1837.

But it were almost endless even to mention the various voluntary agencies and efforts devised and employed to instruct and elevate the lowest classes. It is, however, easy to see how far all these benevolent and diversified, though isolated efforts, fell short of a national organization and governmental system like that of Holland and Germany, for the education of the whole labouring population. Mr. Malthus, in his celebrated "Essay on Population," published in 1803, truly said: "We have lavished immense sums on the poor, which we have every reason to think have constantly tended to aggravate their misery. But in their education, and in the circulation of those important political truths that most nearly concern them, we have been miserably deficient. It is surely a great disgrace that the lower classes of the people in England should be left to a few Sunday Schools."

## 5.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The question of educating the labouring classes was first introduced into Parliament, the present century, by Mr. Whitbread, who, in 1807, proposed a plan in the House of Commons for "The exaltation of the character of the Labourer," by the establishment of Parochial Schools. The measure was very moderate, limiting the amount of education to be given to the merest minimum,

—two years' schooling between the ages of seven and fourteen. Even this proposed mitigation of the ignorance of the labouring classes was successfully opposed; some contending that it was monstrous to think of taxing the occupiers of land and houses in order that all the children of the country should be taught to read and write; others arguing that the proposed two years' schooling tended to give the labouring classes an education above their condition. Mr. Whitbread's bill was therefore not entertained.

This was the year after the establishment of the national system of education in Holland, which I have described in a former part of this report (page 36-61), and which has been the means of rendering the labouring classes in Holland the best educated, and the most industrious in Europe, while the labouring classes in England are the least educated and the most ignorant, and multitudes of them vicious and degraded. Mr. Brougham (now Lord Brougham) was an early, and as he has long been, an earnest friend to the education of the poor. As early as 1808, he assisted at the organization of the British and Foreign School Society; in 1810 and 1812 he contributed able articles to the *Edinburgh Review* on the subject; and on the 21st of May, 1816 he moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a Select Committee "to enquire into the state of education of the lower orders of the Metropolis." He entered upon the duties of the committee with such zeal and industry, that in less than a month, 19th June, he submitted a report, which was speedily followed by four additional reports, which exposed the educational destitution of the Metropolis, the inefficiency of the public schools, and the misapplications of charity and various educational funds. In 1818, the committee was revived with more extensive powers to enquire into the education of the lower orders throughout England, Wales and Scotland, and, by construction, into educational charities, including the Universities and Great Public Schools. The result was three folio volumes of statistics on the state of education throughout the whole Kingdom, and a plan for National Education, to be supported by the State,—proposing to include and improve the schools already established, and to harmonize the administration of the schools composed of children of all denominations with an admitted deference to the authority of the Church of England. The bills embodying this plan were introduced into Parliament in 1820, and created great excitement and much violent discussion between the different religious and political parties—so much so that the whole subject was postponed, and nearly fifteen years elapsed before its consideration was again resumed by parliament.

But Mr. Brougham was more successful in drawing attention to the abuses of educational charities. Successive Committees and Commissions were appointed to examine into them, until their reports filled 33 folio volumes, extending to 28,840 charities, and the work yet unfinished. The total value of the charities reported on was estimated in 1850 at *seventy-five million pounds sterling*, and the annual income at £1,209,395. By the publicity thus given to the management of these charities, the income of them has doubled, and is estimated as likely to amount to £4,000,000, or \$20,000,000 per annum—a vast contribution, under proper management, to the education of the people.

In 1833, on motion of Lord Kerry, another educational enquiry was undertaken into the existing means of education for the poorer classes, and an annual grant\* of £20,000 or \$100,000 was voted by the House of Commons, on motion of Lord Althorp, for the building of school-houses for the poor in England and Wales, under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury—as a supplement and

\* A similar grant of £10,000 was made for the same purpose in Scotland. See pp. under the head of Scotland. The sum of £4,328 had been granted in 1831 to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland—the commencement of the Irish National system. See page , under the head of Ireland.



encouragement to the National (Church) Society, and the British and Foreign School Society. In the following year, 1834, another Committee was appointed by the Commons "to make enquiries into the present state of education in England and Wales, and into the application and effects of the grant made in the last session for the erection of school-houses, and to consider the expediency of further grants in aid of education." This Committee reported the Minutes of evidence taken before them respecting schools in connection with the National Church, and British and Foreign School Societies, and the School systems of Prussia, France, Ireland, and Scotland, together with the views of distinguished educationists,—such as Lord Brougham, Doctor Julius, Professor Pillans, and others.

The following year, 1835, Lord Brougham brought the subject of national education before the House of Lords, by moving a series of resolutions, which he advocated with great earnestness and ability, but on which no action was taken. Again in 1836, Lord Brougham brought two bills into the House of Lords, revived and eloquently advocated them in 1837 and in 1838, but without success.

#### 6.—LORD BROUGHAM'S WARNING TO THE LAWGIVERS OF ENGLAND.

The defeat of Lord Brougham's efforts to establish a system of national education was followed by a published letter from him to the Duke of Bedford, in which his lordship advised the friends of a system of national education to unite in support of the contemplated Government measure to aid schools established by different religious denominations, as the only practicable scheme which there was any chance of carrying. This is the origin of the present system of Parliamentary grants to schools of different religious denominations in England for the education of the labouring classes. Lord Brougham, in his letter to the Duke of Bedford, denounces in words of burning indignation, the "sectarian animosity" and "factious rage" which had defeated every scheme and proposal for an independent system of National education. But he consoles himself with the reflection,—“The ignorance of the people, the origin of all the worst ills that prey upon our social system, has become at length the object of Legislative regard, and I defy the constituted authorities of this free country to delay much longer in applying the appropriate cure by eradicating a disease as easily cured as it is fatal if neglected.”

His Lordship concludes in the following earnest words of warning and appeal—words to which subsequent events and the present advanced age\* of the noble writer give a peculiar interest, and which are not without their moral in Canada as well as in England:

“Lawgivers of England! I charge ye, have a care! Be well assured, that the contempt lavished for centuries upon the cabals of Constantinople, where the Council disputed on a text, while the enemy, the derider of all their texts, was thundering at the gates, will be as a token of respect compared with the loud shout of universal scorn which all mankind in all ages will send up against you, if you stand still and suffer a far deadlier foe than the Turcoman,—suffer the parent of all evil, all falsehood, all hypocrisy, all discharity, all self-seeking,—him who covers over with pretexts of conscience the pitfalls for the souls on which he preys,—to stalk about the fold, lay waste its inmates—if you stand still and make no head against him, upon the vain pretext, to soothe your indolence, that your action is obstructed by religious cabals—upon the far more guilty speculation, that by playing a party game, you can turn the hatred of conflicting

\*While this report was passing through the press, the intelligence of Lord Brougham's death arrived.

professors to your selfish purposes! Let us hope for better things. Let us hope it through His might and under His blessing who commanded the little children to be brought unto Him, and that none of any family of mankind should be forbidden; of Him who has promised the choicest gifts of His Father's Kingdom to those who in good earnest love their neighbours as themselves."

#### 7.—PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

In 1839, for the first time in the history of England, a Speech from the Throne recommended Parliament to do something for the "religious education of the poor;" and towards the close of the Session, Lord John Russell, in a letter to the President of the Privy Council, communicated the desire of the Queen, that five members of the Council, namely, himself, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for the Home Department, and the Master of the Mint, should form a Committee of Council on Education for the consideration of all matters affecting the education of the people.

This was the origin of the Privy Council Committee on Education—the body under whose sole authority all the regulations in respect to the education of the labouring classes and the distribution of the Parliamentary grants for education, have been made from 1839 to the present time. The Committee selected as its Secretary and chief officer an experienced and able educationist, in the person of Dr. James Philip Kay, now Sir James Kay Shuttleworth. Dr. Kay, as early as 1832, published an elaborate Essay on the "Moral and Physical Condition of the working classes employed in the Cotton Manufactories of Manchester." In 1836, as Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in the Norfolk and Suffolk district, he submitted to that Board a report on the evils of the system of apprenticeship education under the old Poor Law; and in 1838, he submitted a plan for the proper training of pauper children and on district schools,"—which was made the basis of a system for reorganizing and improving the management of this class of schools. In 1839, Dr. Kay was appointed to the Superintendence of the Metropolitan District, with the special charge to improve the schools in workhouses. To qualify himself better for a work so important, he visited and made himself acquainted with the best methods of school teaching and management as practised in Holland, Belgium, France, and Scotland; and, at large pecuniary sacrifice and by great labour, he planned and put into successful operation a training school for teachers at Battersea. Dr. Kay was therefore admirably qualified for the duties of Secretary to the Privy Council Committee of Education—an office the duties of which he discharged with great zeal and ability for ten years, and in which he laid the foundation of the present system of elementary education carried on under the authority of the Committee. In 1848, Dr. Kay received a legacy from a person by the name of Shuttleworth, whose name, by Royal permission, he assumed. In 1849, he resigned his office on account of shattered health, and was knighted by the Queen for his services in the cause of popular education—the first example of such a distinction for such services. Dr. Kay was succeeded as Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education by R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., A.M.,—a barrister, and a gentleman of excellent qualifications for the office, and who still continues to discharge its duties with great tact and ability.

The Committee of Council adopted and published a Code of Regulations analogous to our School Law and instructions, but subject to such modifications as the Committee might think proper to make from time to time. It was proposed to give aid on certain conditions; to erect school-houses; to support Elementary Schools for the labouring classes, and Normal Schools for the training of

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teachers and students attending them; to assist in procuring supplies of books, apparatus and school fittings at reduced prices; to provide for the inspection of the Normal and Elementary Schools; to augment the salaries of teachers, &c., &c. But no correct idea can be formed of this system without perusing the Code of Regulations according to which it is administered; and as it is desirable in reviewing and consolidating our own Canadian School System, to understand that which has been adopted in the Mother Country, I append to this historical statistical epitome the *Revised Code*, which, after various modifications, was adopted and published in 1867 for the management of Elementary Schools in England and Scotland.

In the meantime the nature and extent of the work carried on under this Code may be conceived to some extent from the following statistics.

The following table shows the amount of expenditure for the year ending March, 1866, and from 1839 to 1866, and for what objects:

(Table A.)—Classified according to object of Grant.

	FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1866.	FROM 1839 TO 31ST MARCH, 1866.
1. In Annual Grants paid for 1865-6, in Scotland only, according to the Code of 1860, viz:—		
Grants in augmentation of the Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.....	£31,291 0 0	£982,742 0 9
Grants to pay the stipends of Pupil-teachers and Graduates, to the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses instructing them.....	34,605 6 0	2,655,346 5 10
Stipends to Assistant Teachers.....	1,510 0 0	66,139 15 0
Stipends to Teachers in Night Schools.....	322 4 11	10,671 5 7
Special allowance for Drawing.....	196 3 4	9,745 9 8
Grants to Industrial Classes in connection with Elementary Day Schools.....	109 11 5	101,215 10 11
Unexpended Pensions.....	685 0 0	7,265 11 8
2. In Annual Grants to Elementary Schools in England and Wales, under the Revised Code, viz:—		
For Day Scholars.....	378,002 16 2	925,044 1 4
For Evening Scholars.....	10,002 19 2	19,838 11 4
Towards building, enlarging and, furnishing of school premises.....	21,040 11 4	1,608,100 15 1
3. In Annual Grants to Training Colleges.....	69,934 14 2	1,046,443 4 8
6. Administration:		
For Inspection.....		£49,458 15 10
For Office in London.....		20,047 8 0
Contingencies of Office, viz:—		
Extra Copying.....	£2,561 12 0	
Sundry Office Disbursements.....	210 6 0	
Stamps on Pupil-Teacher's Agreements.....		2,771 18 0
Poundage on Post Office Orders.....		384 10 0
7. Discontinued:		
Poundage on Post Office Orders.....	75,030 4 4	912,647 19 4
Capitation Grants, under the old Code, in England and Wales.....		473,946 19 2
In Books, Maps, Diagrams and Scientific Apparatus.....		52,520 11 2
Payments made from the vote for Public Education by the Treasury in 1843, 1850, 1853, 1854.....		11,604 9 0
	£622,730 10 10	£8,883,272 10 6

The Grants formerly made to Industrial Schools are included in this amount.

The following Table shows the Expenditure according to the Denominations or religious parties who were the Recipients or Agents of it.

(Table B.)—Classified According to Denomination of Recipients.

	FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1866.			FROM 1839 TO 31ST MARCH, 1866.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On Schools connected with						
Church of England.....	351,498	6	7	5,279,659	11	10
British and Foreign School Society.....	58,623	1	1	792,754	6	9
On Wesleyan Schools.....	28,592	2	9	408,616	7	11
On Roman Catholic Schools, (England and Wales).....	26,083	14	9	318,525	7	10
On Parochial Union Schools.....	120	0	0	77,603	9	9
On Schools connected with						
(Established Church.....	46,464	14	4	570,662	16	2
Free Church.....	29,297	0	5	434,062	10	3
Episcopal Church.....	4,019	6	0	48,878	14	2
Other Roman Catholic Schools.....	3,002	0	7	26,568	2	8
Other Schools.....	75,030	4	4	189,141	10	
Administration (as in Table A).....				912,646	19	4
Transferred in 1857 under head of Scientific Apparatus to account of Department of Science and Art, towards				1,500	0	0
the expense of establishing the Educational Division of the Museum at Kensington.....						
Payments made from the vote for Public Education by the Treasury in 1843, 1850, 1853 and 1854.....				11,604	9	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£622,730</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>£8,883,272</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>



The following table shows the number of legally qualified teachers, assistant teachers, and pupil teachers, and their Denominations:—

**TABLE showing the number of Certificated Teachers, number of Assistant Teachers, and number of Pupil-Teachers, employed in teaching on 31st December, 1886, classified denominationally:**

SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.			NUMBER OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.			NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
National Society or Church of England.....	4228	3767	7995	359	387	746	2465	3876	6341
British and Foreign School Society.....	679	441	1120	88	60	148	728	712	1440
Wesleyan Methodist Conference.....	339	182	521	22	11	33	385	234	619
Roman Catholic Poor School Committee (in England and Wales).....	147	345	492	14	55	69	144	393	537
Total, England and Wales.....	5393	4735	10128	483	513	996	3722	5215	8937
Church of Scotland.....	893	390	1283	33	10	43	772	396	1168
Free Church in Scotland.....	463	154	617	17	1	18	440	193	633
Episcopal Church in Scotland.....	23	40	63	1	2	2	45	73	118
Roman Catholic Poor School Committee (in Scotland).....	44	44	88	1	1	2	63	62	115
Total, Scotland.....	1423	628	2051	51	14	65	1310	724	3034
Total, Great Britain.....	6816	5363	12179	534	527	1061	5032	5939	11971

## 8.—NORMAL SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

*Normal Schools.*—There are 48 Normal Schools to which Model or practising Schools are attached. The students remain in the Normal Schools about three years, and thus receive there the greater part of their education, and not their professional training only, as with us. The students there pay part of the expenses of their training. The Normal Schools are supported chiefly by Parliamentary Grants, but partly by local endowments, subscriptions, fees, collections and donations. The following are the denominations of the Normal Schools, with the number of students, the amount of the Annual Parliamentary Grant to each denomination of Normal Schools; the whole annual expense of each, and the whole amount of Parliamentary Grants to each class from 1839 to 1866;

1. *Church of England*, 28; male, 15; female, 13. Male students, 638; female students, 770. Annual Government Grant, £43,947; whole annual expense, £69,484. Amount of Parliamentary Grants since 1842, £704,177.

2. *British and Foreign School Society*, 3; male, 2; female, 1. Male students, 90; female students, 100. Annual Grant, £5,963; whole annual expense, £7,497. Amount of Government Grants since 1842, £78,052.

3. *Wesleyans*, 2 (or 1. male and 1 female department); male students, 66; female students, 62. Annual Grant, £4,203; whole annual expense, £6,037. Amount of Government Grants since 1852, £53,166.

4. *Home and Colonial School Society*, Female students, 140. Annual Grant, £4,266; whole annual expense, £5,493. Amount of Parliamentary Grants since 1839, £53,131.

5. *Roman Catholic*, 3; male, 1; female, 2. Male students, 29; female students, 73. Annual Grant, £3,226; whole expense, £4,783. Amount of Parliamentary Grants since 1852, £41,302.

6. *Church of Scotland*, 4 (or 2, with a male and female department in each); male students, 100; female students, 99. Annual Grant, £6,018; whole annual expense, £7,108. Amount of Parliamentary Grants since 1844, £104,253.

7. *Free Church of Scotland*, 4 (or 2 with male and female departments in each); male students, 99; female students, 130. Annual Grant, £6,690; whole annual expense, £8,924. Amount of Parliamentary Grants since 1849, £119,548.

8. *Episcopal Church of Scotland*, 2; male, 1; female, 1; Male students, 13; female students, 6. Annual Grant, £556. whole expense, £861. Amount of Parliamentary Grants since 1848, £5,346.

The whole amount granted by Government for the support of Normal Schools for 1866, was £74,873. The whole amount expended for their support during the year, was £102,693. The whole amount granted by Parliament in support of Normal Schools between the years 1839 and 1866, inclusive, was £1,206,229, or \$6,031,145.

The sums above mentioned are granted and expended in support of Normal Schools alone, and do not include the grants made to support the South Kensington School of Art and Science, and the elementary schools generally.



## 9.—OTHER SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

*School of Science and Art at South Kensington.*—The premises for this Establishment were, at the instance of the late Prince Consort purchased, and the buildings partly erected out of the surplus of the funds of the first Universal Exhibition held in London in 1851. A very extensive Educational Museum has been established, and a School of Science and Art on a large scale, with branch Schools of Design in the principal cities and towns of the Kingdom, to the great improvement of practical art, and to the extension of a taste for the Fine Arts generally. The Parliamentary Grant made for this purpose, called the "Science and Art Department," amounted in 1865-6 to £161,841.!

*The Parliamentary Grant for Public Elementary Education*, embracing the Normal Schools, but not including the Department of Science and Art, amounted in 1865-6, to the large sum of £693,078. Of this sum, the Church of England received about 82 per cent. or upwards of four fifths.

*The number of Schools* under inspection in 1866, was 13,586—increase of 6.36 on the preceding year—a very small increase indeed for such an immense expenditure. The number of pupils present at inspection was 1,287,604—increase 41,549. The *average attendance* was 1,082.055—increase 24,310.

It is clear from these returns, that the increase of the labouring classes must be far greater than the increased attendance at Schools, in a country where the births are reported to exceed the deaths, by one thousand per day.

## 10.—INSPECTION AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

*The system of Inspection* costs £49,459 per annum. A new system has been introduced within the last three years. It is minute and thorough, and on its results depend the amount of grant to each school. There are six Standards of attainment prescribed in article 48 of the "Revised Code," as follows:

	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.	STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
Reading....	Narrative in monosyllables.	One of the narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.
Writing....	Form on black board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small manuscript.	Copy in manuscript character, a line of print.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	Another short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.
Arithmetic..	Form on black board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight, figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10; orally, from examples on black board.	A sum in simple addition or subtraction, and the multiplication table.	A sum in any simple rule as far as the short division (inclusive.)	A sum in compound rules (money.)	A sum in compound rules (common weights and measures.)	A sum in practice or bills of parcels.

But in none of these six standards, is Grammar, or Geography, or History, or Algebra, or Geometry, or Bookkeeping, included. For the several conditions on which aid is granted to the schools, see the Revised Code from Articles 38 to 55 inclusive, pp. 353-356. The system of inspection is most efficient and very fair in ascertaining the progress and attainments of pupils; but it does not appear in the least calculated to aid the teacher, either by example or suggestion. One object of the Revised Code was, as stated in the Report, "to compel teachers to attend to their scholars generally, and not mainly to the most clever or regular among them," but it appears to me, that it is calculated also to limit the range of subjects of teaching very much, since reading, writing and arithmetic alone are recognized as the basis of apportionment to the schools; and there seems to be great deficiency in knowledge even in these subjects. The Privy Council Committee remark as follows in their Report for 1866: "The general results of the individual examinations under the Revised Code still continue to show too backward a state of instruction. Only 664,005 day scholars were qualified by attendance (200 times within the year at the same school), and were judged by the managers to be qualified by attainments for examination at all, (*i. e.*, under any one of the standards), 803,177 were qualified by age. The difference 17.3 per cent., marked either interruption in attendance, or hopeless failure in instruction. Only 161,773 were presented, and only 97,364 passed without failure above Standard III., where 264,231 being over 10 years of age ought to have done so, had the first standard been mastered in the seventh year, the second standard in the eighth, and so on. The difference, 63.1 per cent., or nearly two-thirds, marks children passing out of school to work, with less of elementary knowledge than Standard IV. denotes."

#### 11.—SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

*Salaries of Teachers.*—The Report says: "The table compiled from schools inspected, gives £87 3s. (\$435 75) as the average receipts of 6,042 certificated schoolmasters, of whom 3,654 were living rent free besides. If then, notwithstanding this fact, the Colleges for masters are but two-thirds full, the cause must be sought in that demand for labour which is everywhere raising wages, and which naturally affects soonest such professions as offer to a majority of those who follow them, moderate competency spread over a whole life rather than high present pay, or great prizes to a fortunate few. As experience accumulates, the more sober, but more certain callings recover themselves; and so, doubtless, it will be with schoolmasters in time, subject always to the question, whether the cheaper labour of schoolmistresses is not likely to be found sufficient in a large, if not the larger, part of the country, which remains to be provided with education." The Report states, in another place, that "The minimum of salary of a certificated mistress may be set down as a guaranteed receipt of £40 (\$200) per annum, with a furnished house or lodgings."

#### 12.—PRESENT CONDITION OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

*Parishes without Schools.*—By the same Report of the Committee of Council it appears that "At the end of 1866, of the 14,877 parishes or other places in England separately maintaining their own poor, there were but 31 with more than 5,000 inhabitants in which schools have not been aided with annual grants; but there were 837, with more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants, 1,756 with more than 500 and less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 7,780 with less than 500 inhabitants; making in all 10,404 parishes *not aided by grants*. The 11,635 parishes with less than 1,000 inhabitants contained together a population

of more than 4,000,000 at the last census and 2,099 of these parishes only (2 in 11) had any share in the annual Parliamentary grant 'for the promotion of education among the labouring classes.'

It is a most painful fact that, under the operations of an elementary school system which was inaugurated in 1839, administered at an annual expense of £70,000, and involving an annual expenditure of nearly £800,000, there should be 10,404 parishes in England still unreached and not benefited to the amount of a farthing by the system. James Cowan, Esq., LL. D., of Scotland, in his written evidence to the Royal Commissioners, 1867, remarks: "The Privy Council system offers advantages only to those who can help themselves, while it leaves those districts which most require assistance wholly unprovided for. This remark applies with equal force to remote Highland parishes and poor districts in our large towns." The Reverend M. Mitchell, A. M., inspector of Church of England Schools for East London and North Middlesex, remarks, in his report to the Privy Council Committee for 1866, that "A clergyman interesting himself much in educational matters has lately put forward a statement that there are 150,000 children in London not under any instruction. A controversy has arisen as to the fact, upon which it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any satisfactory statistics." The fact that such a statement is made on such authority, and cannot be successfully controverted, presents a deplorable state of educational neglect and destitution in the very metropolis of the British empire. And where instruction is given it is very limited in duration, and therefore cannot amount to anything like a proper common school education. Mr. Inspector Waddington says, in the same report, that "a subject of real regret is the fact that in the annual grant schools of all denominations throughout England and Wales, no less than 60.99 per cent. of the scholars have been in school less than two years; 39.8 per cent. less even than one year.

Joseph Kay, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, and late Travelling Bachelor of the Cambridge University, to investigate the educational systems of the continent, published an elaborate work of two volumes in 1850, on "The social condition of the people of England and Europe." At the close of his second volume, Mr. Kay gives "a short summary of the present state of primary instruction in England and Wales, as collected from the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, of the Commissioners of Enquiry in Wales, of the National Society," &c., &c. The following are the first three items of this summary:

"1. It has been calculated that there are, at the present day, in England and Wales, nearly 8,000,000 persons who cannot read and write.

"2. Of all the children in England and Wales, between the ages of five and fourteen, more than half are not attending school.

"3. Even of the class of Farmers, there are great numbers who cannot read and write."

I adduce these facts to show the utter inefficiency of the system thus far established, and the measures thus far adopted to educate the labouring classes, or even to keep pace with their numerical increase; to show the impotence of even prodigal liberality on the part of parliament, and the utmost vigilance of executive administration, to educate the mass of the people without making their education a charge upon the landed and other property of the nation, and without combining the interest and resources of all classes in each locality by local tax and management for the education of all the youth in that locality. In this most important feature of a nation's mission and interest, the history of England during the present century presents a distressing contrast to that of other Protestant countries of Europe. "It was from the German States (says the author

of a work, entitled *Recent Measures for the Promotion of Education in England*;) that the influence of advancing civilization spread into Switzerland-Sweden, Denmark and Holland. The wars which succeeded the French revolution, kept back for a time the educational institutions of these States; yet even under a foreign yoke, and in the confusion consequent on rapid political changes, a gradual progress was made; every interval of quiet was, in Germany and Prussia, applied to the reparation of the consequences of foreign invasion; and the peace was no sooner proclaimed, than the government of every Protestant State on the continent sought to rescue the people from the demoralization consequent on a disorganizing war, and to prepare the means of future defence in the development of the moral force of the people. England alone appears in this respect to have misunderstood the genius of Protestantism. With the wealthiest and most enlightened aristocracy, the richest and the most influential church, and the most enterprising middle class, her lower orders are, as a mass, more ignorant and less civilized than those of any other large Protestant country in Europe."

### 13.—REVISED EDUCATIONAL CODE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the *Revised Code* (1867) of *Minutes and Regulations of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in England*.

#### *Preliminary Chapter.*

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Parliament for Public Education in Great Britain.

2. This sum is administered by an establishment called the Education Department.

3. The head of the Education Department is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence.

4. The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

5. The means consist in aiding voluntary local exertion, under certain conditions, to establish or maintain schools, which are either:

(a.) For the instruction of children (*elementary*): or

(b.) For training schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (*normal*).

6. In elementary schools, the children attend from the homes of their parents, and charge is taken of them during the school hours only.

7. In Normal Schools, entire charge is taken of the students.

8. Every school aided from the grant must be either:

(a.) A school in connexion with some recognized religious denomination; or

(b.) A school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version.

9. Aid to establish schools is given by grants towards the cost of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up, elementary school-rooms and dwellings for elementary teachers.

Aid is not given to establish Normal Schools.

10. Aid to maintain schools is given by grants to the Managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

11. The aid given to maintain schools is known as "Annual Grants," being annually payable, at a fixed time, to each school allowed to receive them.

12. No grants are made to schools which are not open to inspection by Inspectors appointed by Her Majesty in Council on the representation of the Committee of Council on Education.

13. The Committee of Council consults the religious or educational bodies which are mentioned in Article 30, before making representations to Her Majesty for the appointment of inspectors to visit schools in connexion with those several bodies.

14. The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council.

15. No annual grant is paid, except on a report from the inspector, after a periodical visit, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. This month remains the same from year to year, unless the Committee of Council informs the managers of a change. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

18. Schools which have received aid for building, but are not receiving annual grants, are inspected as often as the periodical inspection of the schools receiving annual grants permits.

19. The managers of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6 and 8, may apply for the benefit of Article 18, without having received, or applying for, any grant.

20. The duration of the period, over which the right of inspection extends, depends upon the degree of permanency of the object for which the grant is made.

(a.) If the grant is made for erecting, enlarging, or improving a school the right of inspection is secured by a clause inserted in, or endorsed, upon, the school deed, and is co-extensive with the interest conveyed by that deed.

(b.) If the grant is annual only, the inspector's visit may at any time be declined by the managers, on forfeiting the grant depending upon it.

21. No undertaking must be commenced in general reliance upon the aid to be obtained from the Parliamentary grant. Separate applications, in the form of proposals, must, in the first instance, be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on Education, Council Office, London, S. W.

Full instructions are thereupon issued according to the particulars of the application.

The promoters, or managers, must appoint one of their own body to act as correspondent with the Education Department. Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed.

*Chapter I.—Grants to establish Elementary Schools.*

22. *Building.*—Aid is not granted to build new elementary schools unless their Lordships are satisfied—

(a.) That there is a sufficient population of the labouring class which requires a school in the vicinity.

(b.) That the religious denomination of the new school is suitable to the families relied upon for supplying scholars.

(c.) That the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency.

(d.) That the buildings, at the time of application, have not been begun or contracted for, and that no trust deed has been executed.

23. The grants made by the Committee of Council for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up elementary schools, are not to exceed *any one* of the following limits, viz:—

*1st Limit.*—The total amount voluntarily contributed by proprietors' residents, or employers of labour *in* the parish where the school is situated, or *within* a radius of four miles from the school. Such contributions may be in the form of

(a.) Individual subscriptions;

(b.) Collections in churches or chapels in the same parish, or within the distance of four miles from the school;

(c.) Materials, at the price allowed for them by the contractor, or at which sold off;

(d.) Sites given without valuable consideration (the value to be certified by two professional surveyors);

(e.) Cartage (the value to be certified by the parochial surveyor of roads).

*2nd Limit.*—2s. 6d. per square foot of internal area in new school-rooms and class-rooms.

*3rd Limit.*—65l. for each teacher's residence.

24. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be previously approved by the Committee of Council.

25. The balance of expenditure which is not covered by the *voluntary local* contributions and by the *public grant*, taken together, may be made up from any other sources that are available, such as the proceeds of endowment, or subscriptions which are not local.

26. Grants are not made for rooms intended to be used on Sundays only; or for rooms under places of worship; or to pay off debts for buildings; or in consideration of former expenditure for building; or for maintenance of buildings; or for improving or fitting up schools which have already received the maximum amount allowable under Article 23.

27. The extension of the area of existing school-rooms to receive more scholars, and the addition of teachers' dwellings to existing school-rooms are treated *pro tanto* as new cases under Article 23.

28. No application can be entertained if the approved estimate (Article 24) falls below 20l. in small rural schools (Article 133), or 50l. in other schools.

*The Site.*—29. The site must be—

(a.) *In extent,*

Not less than 1,200 square yards.

(b.) *In situation,*

1. Not unhealthy, or noisy.
2. Within convenient distance from the homes of the scholars.

(c.) *In tenure,*

Fee simple (Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49.)

- (1.) Without incumbrance, or rights reserved over the surface.
- (2.) Relates to reservation of minerals.
- (3.) Relates to powers of leasing, sale or re-entry.
- (4.) Leaseholds are not admissible, if fee simple can be obtained. The term must not be less than 99 years, and there must be no onerous covenants, or more than nominal rent.
- (5.) Copyholds must be enfranchised.

*The Trust Deed.*—30. The trust deed must declare the premises to be granted in trust for the education of the poor, and for no other purpose whatever.

(31 and 32 relate also to the trust deed.)

33. The plans (with specification and estimate), when approved and sealed, may be returned to the promoters for use, but must be lodged in the Education Office before a grant is paid.

*Payment of Grants for building, enlarging, improving and fitting up elementary Schools.*—34. The amount of the grant is not announced until after the draft trust deed and plans have been sealed.

35. The grant must be accepted or declined within 14 days.

36. The grant is paid on presentation of a certificate (with balance sheet annexed), by the Building and Managing Committees of the school, setting forth that the building and conveyance are completed, and that the money in hand, raised by absolute donations will, when added to the grant, meet all claims, and finally close the account.

37. Grants under £50 are treated as lapsed, if unpaid at the end of nine months, and grants above £50 at the end of eighteen months, from the date of announcing them.

## Chapter II.—Grants to Maintain Schools.

*Part I.—Elementary Schools—Section I.—Annual Grants conditional upon the number and proficiency of the Scholars, the number and qualifications of the Teachers, and the state of the Schools.*—38. Schools may meet three times daily; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:

(a.) The sum of 4s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings, not being less than 400, of their school, and 2s. 6d. per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening* meetings, not being less than 40, of their school.

(b.) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school:

1. If more than six years of age 8s., subject to examination (Article 48.)

2. If under six years of age, and present, except in united schools (Article \*138<sup>2</sup>), on the day of the examination, 6s. 6d., subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(c.) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5s., subject to examination.

\*40<sup>1</sup>. The average number of scholars in attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances (Article 41) of all the scholars for the same period, and dividing the sum by the number of times the school has been open within the same period; the quotient is the average number in attendance.

41. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction less than two hours, or attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction less than one hour and a half.

42. Evening attendances may not be reckoned with morning or afternoon attendances in making up the prescribed minimum of 200 or 24 attendances.

43. Evening attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under 12 years of age.

44. Every scholar attending more than 200 times in the morning or afternoon, for whom 8s. is claimed, forfeits 2s. 8d. for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 2s. 8d. in writing, and 2s. 8d. in arithmetic (Article 48).

\*44<sup>1</sup>. Evening scholars may be examined by the inspector at the time of his visit (Article 16), or, when more convenient, at another time under the direction of the managers (Articles 142-9).

45. Every scholar attending more than 24 times in the evening for whom 5s. is claimed forfeits 1s. 8d. for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 1s. 8d. in writing, and 1s. 8d. in arithmetic (Article 48).

46. Every scholar for whom the grants dependent upon examination are claimed must be examined according to one of the following standards, and must not be presented for examination a second time according to the same or a lower standard.†

47. Under any Half Time Act, 100 attendances (Article 41) qualify individual scholars for the grant offered by Article 40, *b* :—

(a.) Upon examination.

(b.) Without examination, after they have passed according to the highest standard, but continue to attend school under the Act.

\*47<sup>1</sup>. In calculating (Article 40<sup>1</sup>) the average number in attendance, the attendances (Article 41) of half time scholars reckon for no more than those of other scholars.

48. Contains the table of standards as on page 347.

49. The grant may either be withheld altogether or reduced for causes arising out of the state of the school.

50. The inspector does not proceed to examine scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic for the grant, until he has first ascertained that the state of the school does not require it to be withheld.

\* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

† See Supplementary Rules, page 24.



51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

- (a.) If the school be not held in a building certified by the inspector to be healthy, properly lighted, drained and ventilated, supplied with offices and containing in the principal school-room at least 80 cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance.
- (b.) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67) and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March, 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

*Exceptions :—*

1. United schools (Article 136.)
  2. Infants, in a separate room, whose average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 17) does not exceed 40, and who form part of one school under a certificated teacher in the same premises.
- (c.) If the girls in the school be not taught plain needlework as part of the ordinary course of instruction.
  - (d.) If the registers and accounts be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.
  - (e.) If, on the inspector's report, there appears to be any *prima facie* objection\* of a gross kind. A second inspection, wherein another inspector or inspectors takes part, is made in every such instance, and if the grant be finally withheld, a special minute is made and recorded of the case.
  - (f.) If three persons at least be not designated to sign the receipt for the grant on behalf of the school.

52. The grant is reduced,—

- (a.) By not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction\* or discipline on the part of the teacher, or (after one year's notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.
- (b.) By sums of 10%, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81–9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91–3, respectively, for every such 80 scholars.

The forfeiture is reduced from 10% to 5% if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

Pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed in schools under teachers certificated in the lower grade of the fourth class (Articles 131–2), or in united schools (Articles 135–140).

\*In Church of England Schools the Order in Council of 10th August, 1840, and the instructions to inspectors relative to examination in religion, which are founded upon it, are included under this paragraph.

(c.) By its excess above,—

1. The amount of school fees and subscriptions ; or
  2. The rate of 15s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance,
- } in the year defined by Article 17.

(d.) By the amount of any annual endowment (Article 93<sup>d</sup>.)

53. If the excess of scholars has arisen from increased attendance of children since the last settlement of the school staff (Articles 62, 63), the forfeiture prescribed by Article 52 (b), does not accrue.

\*53<sup>d</sup>. The reduction prescribed by Article 52 *d* is suspended, as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17.

54. Pupil-teachers admitted before 30th June, 1862, and the masters or mistresses by whom they are instructed, have a second charge for their several stipends and gratuities so long as their service fulfils the conditions prescribed by the Code of 1860, upon the money received by the managers under Article 49; and in case the money so received shall not be sufficient to meet the second charge upon it, the Committee of Council will add the sum requisite to make up the deficiency.

55. In every school receiving annual grants is to be kept, besides the ordinary registers of attendance,—

(a.) A diary or log-book.

(b.) A portfolio wherein may be laid all official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

*Diary or Log Book of School.*—56. The diary or log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 500 ruled pages.

57. The principal teacher must daily make in the log-book the briefest entry which will suffice to specify either ordinary progress, or whatever other fact concerning the school or its teachers, such as the dates of withdrawals, commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., may require to be referred to at a future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded.

58. No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

59. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed or altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

60. The inspector will call for the log-book at his annual visit, and will report whether it appears to have been properly kept throughout the year.

61. The inspector will not write any report on the good or bad state of the school in the log-book at the time of his visit, but will enter therein with his own hand the full name and standing (*certificated teacher of the — class, or pupil-teacher of the — year, or assistant-teacher*) of each member of the school establishment. The Inspector will not enter the names of pupil-teachers respecting whose admission the Committee of Council has not yet pronounced a decision.

62. The summary of the inspector's report when communicated by the Committee of Council to the managers must be copied into the log-book by the secretary of the latter, who must also enter the names and description of all

\*Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

teachers to be added to, or withdrawn from, those entered by the Inspector, according to the decision of the Committee of Council upon the Inspectors report. The secretary of the managers must sign this entry.

63. The Inspector, before making his entry of the school establishment in the following year, will refer to his own entry made in the preceding year, and also to the entry which is required to be made by the secretary of the school, pursuant to Article 62, and he will require to see entries in the log-book accounting for any subsequent change of the school establishment.

\*63<sup>1</sup>. A log-book must be kept in each united school (Article 140 *b*.)

*Section II.—Teachers referred to in the preceding Section.*—64. The recognized classes of teachers are,—(a.) Certificated teachers. (b.) Pupil teachers. (c.) Assistant teachers.

65. Lay persons alone can be recognized as teachers in elementary schools.

*Certificated Teachers.*—66. Teachers, in order to obtain certificates, must be examined (Article 130), and must undergo probation by actual service in school (Articles 73, 74).

67. Certificates are of four classes. The fourth (lowest) class consists of an upper and lower grade (Article 131), and includes special certificate for teachers of infants (Article 122). No certificate is issued above the fourth class. Certificates are raised to the higher classes by good service only (Article 78.)

*Examination*—68. Teachers are examined for certificates as means of distributing the Parliamentary grant to schools. The examination is not open to candidates for professional diplomas only.

69. Examinations are held in December of each year at the several training schools under inspection (Article 119 and 128). The relative proficiency of the candidates according to examination is recorded upon their certificates, but does not affect the class of them (Article 67.)

70. A syllabus, for male and female candidates respectively, of the course of study, may be had on application to the Committee of Council.

71. The names of teachers desiring to be examined must be notified by the managers of their schools to the Committee of Council before the first day of November preceding the examination.

72. Candidates admissible to be examined for certificates must be,—

(a.) Students in Normal schools under inspection (Articles 94, 119, and 120-1); or,

(b.) Teachers who, besides satisfying Articles 68 and 71, are upwards of 22 years of age, and have either—

1. Completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily; or
2. Obtained at least two favorable reports with an interval of one year between them upon the school in which they are still employed.

*Probation.*—73. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, undergo probation (*that is to say*), they must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favorable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and, if the first of these

\* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the third examination, a report, at an interval of one year after the second report is required.

74. One favourable report is sufficient after the examination, if the candidate, being continuously engaged in the same school, has obtained two favorable reports in consecutive years immediately preceding the examination.

75. Teachers under probation (Article 73-4) satisfy the conditions which require that schools be kept by certificated teachers.

76. If the second (or third) report is favourable, a certificate of the fourth class is issued, and remains in force (unless recalled under articles 79, 80) for the next five years; after which interval, it is open to revision, according to the intermediate annual reports; and so on after each further period of five years until the first class is reached.

77. No teacher who has changed more than once from one school to another during the five years preceding revision, can be advanced to a higher class.

78. Re-examination is not permitted to candidates once passed, unless they fall under Article 131.

*Concurrence of Managers and Inspector.*—79. The managers must annually state whether the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty have been satisfactory.

80. The inspector must annually report whether the teacher's school is efficient in organization, discipline and instruction.

*Pupil-Teachers.*—81. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a school under inspection on the following conditions, namely:—

(a.) *That the school* is reported by Her Majesty's Inspector to be—

1. Under a duly certificated master or mistress (Articles 67 and 131).
2. Held in suitable premises.
3. Well furnished, and well supplied with books and apparatus.
4. Divided into classes, and skilfully instructed.
5. Under good discipline.
6. Likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(b.) *That the pupil-teachers* be not less than 13 years (completed) of age at the date (*see marginal note 6*) of their engagement.

(c.) Be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school, or department of a school, in which they are employed; but in mixed schools or departments of schools, under a master and mistress, female pupil-teachers may receive instruction out of school-hours from the master, on condition that the mistress be invariably present during the whole time that the lessons are being given by the master, who must be husband, father, son or brother of the mistress, and not both young and unmarried.

(d.) Be presented to the inspector for examination at the time and place fixed by his notice (Article 16).

(e.) Pass the examination and produce the certificates specified in Article 88.

(f) That the managers enter into an agreement in the prescribed form :—

N. B.—This agreement should be deposited with the school papers (Article 55). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or at least a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers, or otherwise*), forms and instructions for a new agreement (with stamp) may be obtained upon application (Article 21) to the Committee of Council.

82. The Committee of Council is not a party to the engagement, and confines itself to ascertaining, on the admission of the apprentice and at the end of each year of the service.

(a.) Whether the prescribed examination is passed before the Inspector.

(b.) Whether the prescribed certificates are produced from the managers.

83. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Committee of Council on Education (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of their Lordships as final,) but, otherwise, must be settled like any other matter of hiring or contract.

84. Vacancies in the office of pupil-teacher, however occasioned, which occur in the course of any year (Article 17) must not be filled up until after the next examination by the Inspector. In the meantime, the candidate or candidates must be engaged by the week only as monitors, and the memorandum of agreement, Article 81 (f), must not be executed until after notice from the Committee of Council (Article 62) to the managers that the conditions of admission to pupil teachership are fulfilled in each case.

85. Temporary monitors engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 84, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 17), satisfy Article 52 (b), provided that—

(a.) A sufficient number of candidates to complete the requisite proportion of teachers to scholars pass the inspector's next examination for admission (Article 88) to permanent engagements; and—

(b.) The vacancies have not been occasioned by voluntary causes (*i. e.*, causes for which any of the parties to the agreement can be held responsible) before the fourth year's examination has been passed.

86. Except in the cases provided for by Article 85, each vacancy in a pupil-teachership during a current year (Article 17) works a forfeiture under Article 52 (b.)

87. The qualifications and certificates required of candidates for admission and of pupil-teachers in each year of their service are regulated by the Committee of Council.

89. Female pupil-teachers, before admission to apprenticeship, must produce a written attestation from the schoolmistress and managers that they possess reasonable competency as sempstresses; and, at the annual examinations, must bring certified specimens of plain needlework to the inspector, together with a statement from the schoolmistress specifying whether they have been receiving practical instruction in any other kind of domestic industry. The inspector, at the time of examination, or afterwards, will obtain the opinion of some competent person upon the merit of the needlework.

*Pupil-Teachers who have successfully completed their apprenticeship.*—90. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil-teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil-teacher has successfully completed an apprenticeship; or the pupil-teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 91), or may be examined as a candidate for admission into a Normal School (Articles 103–111), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 132, 133).

*Assistant Teachers.*—91. Pupil-teachers who can be certified, pursuant to Article 90, to have completed their apprenticeship with credit, may serve as assistants in schools in place of pupil-teachers, without being required to be annually examined. But such assistants cease to fulfil the conditions of Article 52 (b), if at any time the inspector reports them to be inefficient teachers, or if they fail to produce from the managers, and from the principal teacher, of their school, the same certificates of conduct, attention to duty, and obedience, as are required from pupil teachers.

92. Vacancies caused by the withdrawal of assistants in the course of any school year (Article 17) must be supplied by the appointment of temporary monitors, pursuant to Articles 84, 85; but if another assistant, qualified according to Article 91, be appointed before the inspector's next examination, the temporary monitors who preceded such appointment are not required to be examined.

93. Assistants are left entirely at liberty to make their own terms with their employers, both as to hours and wages.

*Section III.—Endowments.*—\*93<sup>1</sup>. An endowed school is one deriving income from property inalienably appropriated to it, or to education.

\*93<sup>2</sup>. Endowed schools, in order to be admissible to receive either grants or inspection, must fulfil the conditions of Articles of 4, 6, and 8.

\*93<sup>3</sup>. Annual Grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52 d.) from endowment; but the reduction is suspended as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15s. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17 (\*Article 53<sup>1</sup>).

*Part II.—Normal Schools.—Section I.*—94. A Normal School includes—

(a.) A College, for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the labouring classes; and

(b.) A practising department, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession.

95. No grant is made to a Normal School unless the Committee of Council is satisfied with the premises, management and staff.

96. No grant is made for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up the premises of Normal Schools.

\* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

*Section II.—Grants to Normal Schools.*—97. To the practising departments (Article 94, *b*), the same annual grants (Article 40) are made as to other elementary schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

98. To the Colleges (Article 94, *a*), annual grants are made of £100, in five successive payments of £20 per annum for every master, and of £70 in five successive payments of £14 per annum for every mistress who, having been trained in them, during two years, has, since December, 1862,—

- (*a*.) completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73–6), and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94; or
- (*b*.) been reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73–6) upon the same terms as others; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the Colleges in which they were trained, provided—

- (*a*.) they completed their training before 1st January, 1864; or
- (*b*.) are teachers of infants, having—

1. received a complete and special course of training for that service in their Colleges, which must have been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as providing such a course; and
2. undergone their probation (Article 73–6) in infant schools.

100. The grants specified in the Articles 98–9 will not come into full operation before the year commencing 1st January, 1868. Provisional arrangements for the years 1864–7 are included in Article 101.

101. In January, 1864, was ascertained—

- (*a*.) What had been *the average annual sum* paid to each College on account of students examined in December, 1860–1–2, and of Queen's scholars certificated assistants, and lecturers resident in the years 1861–2–3. *This sum remains constant in the calculations which follow in this Article.*
- (*b*.) What *number of teachers* trained in it during two years, or during one year conformably to Article 99 (*a*), had, in 1863, become qualified, or been reported, as required by Article 98, or 99 (*b*).

The annual grant to each College was—

In 1864, four-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* £20 or £10 (in the case of females £14 or £7) for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863;

In 1865, three-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* £20 or £10 (in the case of females £14 or £7) for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863–4.

In 1866, two-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* £20 or £10 (in the case of females £14 or £7) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the three years 1863–5.

In 1867, the number will be ascertained of teachers so qualified or reported during the four years 1863–6; in 1868, the number during the five years 1863–7.

In 1867, the grant to each College will consist of one-fifth of the said average sum, *together with* £20 or £10 (in the case of females £14 or £7) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the four years 1863-6.

In 1868, of £20 or £10 (in the case of females £14 or £7) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the five years 1863-7.

In 1869, and in each subsequent year, the earliest year of the five will be replaced by the year last ended.

102. The annual grant to each College, whether payable under Articles 98-9, or, until 1st January, 1868, under the provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

(a.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year; or such proportionately larger sum as Article 102<sup>7</sup> may allow.

(b.) £50 for each male student, and £35 for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

\*102<sup>1</sup>. The number of students in continuous training must not exceed,—

(a.) *In England and Wales*, the number of Students for whom accommodation was provided in 1862.

(b.) *In Scotland*, the actual number in training in 1862.

\*102<sup>2</sup>. The sum payable in each year, conformably to Article 102, is ascertained in *January*; and out of this ascertained sum an instalment is paid for students examined in the *preceding December* (Article 119), according to the scale set forth in Article 102<sup>3</sup>, as soon as the result of that examination has been declared. The remainder of the said ascertained sum is paid in equal parts on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

\*102<sup>3</sup>. The instalments payable under Article 102<sup>2</sup> in respect of each student examined are determined according to the following scale:

AT THE END OF	For Candidates placed by Examination in each Division.	Instalment to be allowed to College (in the Case of Females Two thirds of these Sums.)
First years' residence	1	£ 20 0 0
	2	16 0 0
	3	13 0 0
	4	13 0 0
Second years' residence	1	24 0 0
	2	20 0 0
	3	16 0 0
	4	16 0 0

\*Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of articles not substantially altered.



*Section III.—Admission into Normal Schools.*—103. A competitive examination of candidates for admission into each normal school is annually held at it in December, by one or more of the inspectors during the week following the examination for certificates (Article 119).

104. The examination extends to the subjects required at the end of a pupil teacher's apprenticeship (Article 88.)

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each Normal School on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions than that the candidates—

(a.) Intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6 and 8, or 94, or 98, *b*;

(b.) Having been pupil teachers, have successfully completed their apprenticeship; or

(c.) Not having been pupil teachers, are more than 18 years old.

106. All candidates who obtain the minimum number of marks are arranged in order of merit, irrespectively of their having been pupil teachers or not.

107. The authorities of each Normal School may propose to the Education Department for admission any candidate declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 106.

\*108.

109. Before candidates are admitted—

(a.) The medical officer of the Normal School must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory, and whether they are free from bodily lameness, defect, or deformity; and

(b.) They must sign a declaration signifying their intention conformably to Article 105.

110. The authorities of each College settle their own terms of admission.

111. Upon proof by the authorities of any College that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions set forth in Articles 98-9, contrary to a declaration signed by them on admission into the College, the Committee of Council will refuse to grant teachers' certificates (Article 76) to such candidates, or admit them to probation for certificates (Articles 73-5).

\*112-118.

*Section IV.—Examination of Candidates admitted into Normal Schools.*—

119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several Colleges in the week preceding the examination for admission (Article 103). The day fixed for the commencement of this examination is printed on the syllabus (Article 70) from year to year.

120. No student may be presented for examination except such as, at the date of their admission, satisfied Article 105, and have been resident throughout the whole year. No such student may be left out.

121. The students have a different examination according as they are male or females, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

\*Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

122. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Articles 73-6) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

\*123, 124.

125. At the end of the first year's residence, students who fall into the fourth division (Article 102<sup>b</sup>), are required to take up the first year's subjects again (*viz.*, at the end of the second year), but in such cases the instalments to the College, and the certificates which the students may obtain as teachers (Article 76), are respectively at the rate (Article 102<sup>b</sup>) and in the form (Article 130) of the first year.

126. The principal is at liberty, by notice in writing to the Committee of Council before 30th June in each year, to designate any student who may have appeared in the third division at the end of the previous (first) year's residence as proper to be examined again upon the same terms as the students included in the fourth division; but such designation on the part of the principal does not affect the privileges attached to the student's rank in the previous examination.

\*127.

*Section V.—Use made of Examinations in Normal Schools for awarding Teachers' Certificates.*—128. Teachers qualified to be examined for certificates, according to Articles 68, 71 and 72, receive notice to attend the examination held pursuant to Article 119.

129. Teachers attending examinations pursuant to Article 128 may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second years' students (Article 121).

130. No candidate (Article 72) can obtain a teacher's certificate without passing one of these examinations, but the order of the candidates according to examination, except the fourth division (Article 131), is honorary (Articles 67 and 69).

Students who pass successfully through two years of training in Normal schools receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

131. Candidates (whether students or acting teachers) who are placed by examination in the fourth division (Article 102<sup>b</sup>), receive their certificates in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 67). Such teachers are not recognized under Article 81a, for the superintendence of pupil-teachers until they have risen to a higher certificate either by re-examination (Article 78), or good service (Articles 76-7).

\*131<sup>1</sup>. All teachers at present *registered as competent to instruct pupil-teachers* are included in the fourth class, upper grade, of certificated teachers; all *other registered teachers*, and all *scheduled students acting as teachers*, are included in the fourth class, lower grade.

*Part III.—Special Provisions—Section I.—Small Rural Districts—*

132. Pupil teachers who fulfil the conditions of Article 90, may, upon special recommendation by the Inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers, be provisionally certified in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 131) for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Article 133), but after their 25th year of age (completed) their provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 66), or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

\*Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of Articles not substantially altered.

\*132<sup>1</sup>. The provisional certificate (Article 132) is confined to an entry of the pupil teacher's name in a register kept by the Committee of Council on Education, and does not involve the issue of any certificate to the pupil teacher.

133. Small rural schools—

(a.) Must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms; or

(b.) Must not have an annual average attendance of more than 100 scholars.

134. (The Article formerly 134 is now 131<sup>1</sup>, which see above.) Schools having an average annual attendance of more than 89 scholars are not exempted by Article 133 from Article 52, b.

135. Any number of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6 and 8,

(a.) Not being less than *two*, nor more than *six*;

(b.) Of which no one has within *one and a half* miles of it, a population of more than *five hundred*;

(c.) Of which the aggregate number of scholars is not less than *forty* (annual average); and

(d.) Of which each has its own resident teacher;—

may be united under the superintendence of one certificated master or mistress, who must spend *two* clear hours at the least in each week at each school during its ordinary time of meeting, or, if the number of united schools be less than *six*, such longer time per week as *twelve* hours divided among the united schools will give to each.

136. The resident teacher of each of the united schools is not required to be certificated.

137. The superintending teacher must have been trained for two years in a Normal School (Article 94) under Government inspection, must have been placed not lower than the third division in the examination (Articles 119–121) at the end of the second year, and must have received a certificate after the usual probationary service (Articles 73 and 76.)

138. The day scholars of all the united schools must be assembled once per annum, with their resident and superintending teachers, at some school-room under inspection, for examination by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, in the same manner as if they formed one school (Articles 16, 17.)

\*138<sup>1</sup>. The resident teachers (Article 135 d) must bring with them (Article 138) their school registers, their log books (Article 140), and the examination schedules, duly filled up and signed, of their several schools.

\*138<sup>2</sup>. Children under six years of age, who are qualified by attendance for the grant under Article 40, b, 2 must be entered in the schedules, but they need not appear in person at this examination, but will be inspected at their several schools (Article 140).

Children (of whatever age), who have not attended often enough (200 times) to be entered in the schedules, need not appear at this examination, but will be inspected at their several schools (Article 140.)

139. The whole of the united schools must be represented by one official correspondent, and by one treasurer for the receipt of annual grants (Article 40.)

\* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of articles not substantially altered.

140. (The Article formerly 140 is now 141.) The inspector, before or after examining (Article 138) the children, visits the several schools and makes a special report upon each of them. If he reports (*inter alia*) that Article 40, b, 2 is not satisfied in regard to the infants (Article \*138', the grant for them in that school is withheld.

141. (This Article was numbered 140 in the Code of 1866.) Articles 38-63<sup>1</sup> apply, in all respects not specially excepted, to each united school, but

(a.) pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed (Article 81) in them (Article 136; and

(b.) the superintending (Article 137) as well as the resident (Article 135 d) teacher must join in keeping the log-book (Articles 56-63<sup>1</sup>) of each united school.

*Section II.—Evening Scholars.*—142. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised (Article 16) may apply in writing to the Committee of Council on Education, to be furnished with printed papers and instructions for holding an examination of their evening scholars (Articles 33, 39).

\*142<sup>1</sup>. Only one examination per annum of evening scholars is held in the same school, and it may be held at any time of the year, provided that, between any two of such examinations, there intervene—

(a) the inspectors annual visit (Article 17); and also

(b) forty, or more, meetings of the school in the evening (Article 40a).

143. The applicants must pledge themselves that (exclusively of all teachers of the candidates) at least two managers—or, if only one manager, then such manager, and at least one other responsible person—shall be present during the whole of the examination, and shall conduct it in every respect according to the instructions accompanying the examination papers.

144. The examination papers are sent under an official seal, and must not be unsealed except in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates immediately about to use them.

145. The written exercises, all of which must be upon paper, having been securely sealed up in the presence of the candidates before leaving the examination room under the seals of the two persons holding the examination, must be forwarded, by the next post, to the Education Department, and transmitted thence to the inspector of the School.

146. The exercise of the evening scholars transmitted to the inspector are not returned by him to the Committee of Council except as part of his next annual report on the whole school (Article 16), and the grant for the examination of the evening scholars is not paid except as part of the next annual grant to the whole school (Article 17).

†147. (The Article formerly 147 is now part of \*142<sup>1</sup>, which see above).

148. In order to ensure the presence of a responsible manager to receive the examination papers, the managers of each school, in which a special examination

\* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of Articles not substantially altered.

† Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of these articles which are not substantially altered.

of evening scholars is to be held, must renew their application (Article 149) every year to the Committee of Council. The day fixed for the examination must allow the interval required by Article \*142'.

149. The inspector of the school is at liberty to attend, without notice, at the time fixed for the examination (Article 142), and to hold it in person.

### Chapter III.—Revision of Code.

150. The Committee of Council on Education, in the course of each year, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to parliament, and laid on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

151. In January of each year the Code shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles, since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS,  
Lord President of the Council.

H. CORRY,

Vice-President of the Committee of Council  
on Education.

Council Office, 31st January, 1867.

## XVII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN EUROPE.

### I.—PUBLIC PROVISION FOR COLLEGES.

In all the European countries, however small, whose systems of public instruction have been noticed in the preceding pages, special provision has been made at the public expense for the establishment of Colleges and even Universities, embracing the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Philosophy, and most of them Theology. The Colleges are numerous, whether so designated, or as in Germany, called Gymnasiums.

### 2.—TAXATION OF PROPERTY FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

In all those countries, with the exception of England and Ireland (but including Scotland), the elementary education of all classes, and especially of the poor, is made a charge upon the landed and other property of the nation. This charge is viewed not as a burden or charity, but as a *debt*, as much as any other public charge,—one of the conditions of the tenure of property, and one of the means by which the security and value of property are maintained and promoted. Had this principle been recognized in England and Ireland from the

\* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of Articles not substantially altered.

period of the Reformation, as in Protestant countries of the Continent, the lower classes would have been among the best, instead of being the worst educated and most wretched in Europe, except in some parts of Southern and Central Italy. Hundreds of millions which have been expended in administration of poor laws, and in relief of the poor, would have been saved, as also vast expenditures for reformatories and prisons, and the loss of the intelligent labour and good example of hundreds of thousands of the working classes. England has long expended more in connection with the poor laws than all Germany has in educating the lower classes. The Annual Parliamentary Grants for elementary education in the United Kingdom involve a much larger sum than is provided by the Legislature even in France for both elementary and secondary education; but the education for which those grants provide does not keep pace with the increase of the uneducated classes. Nor do I believe that any material progress in the extension of elementary education in England will take place, until the system of local rates on property for that purpose is established, and all the local interests and influences which local rating invariably develops, are brought to bear on the education of the masses.

### 3.—CO-OPERATION OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN EDUCATION.

Religious differences need not, and should not prevent the co-operation of all classes in the one great interest and duty of educating the whole people. No greater religious differences can exist in any country than those which have been encountered in Holland, in the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine, in Baden in Wurtemberg, in Bavaria, in German Austria, in several Cantons of Switzerland, and I may add in France; yet in each of these countries the difficulties arising from religious differences have been overcome; all the children receive religious as well as secular instruction without wrong or just offence to any party, and to the general satisfaction and mutual amity of all parties, and in all degrees of education from the Primary School up to the University. Whether the Governments are democratic, as in the Swiss Cantons; or liberally constitutional as in Holland, Baden, Wurtemberg, and heretofore in Saxony; or nearly absolute or despotic, as in Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, France, the difficulties of religious differences have been overcome, and all parties have agreed in the paramount duty, and in the one great interest of universal education; and in no one of these countries has there been any desire expressed from any quarter to repeal the laws which relate to Primary Education. If in England a different state of things exists, the cause cannot be mistaken when a church, having been endowed and privileged by the nation, and having neglected to educate the nation, is yet sufficiently potent to make its own supremacy the sole condition of national education. Happy Ontario! that has long since abolished dominations and religious monopolies fatal to national peace and instruction, and has combined all parties upon equal terms in the noblest work of universal education.

### 4.—PRACTICAL SCHOOLS FOR TRADES AND THE ARTS.

It is worthy of remark, that the European systems of public education, provide not merely for the elementary and higher classical or collegiate education, and for the regular training of teachers and professors, but also for practical education in connection with the different pursuits and employments of life. There are the Primary Schools, equivalent to our Common Schools; and the high, or citizen, or burgher schools, and the Communal Colleges of France,—similar to our Grammar Schools; and the Royal Colleges and some Lyceums of France, and the *Gymnasia* of other continental countries,—equivalent to our Colleges, and the diploma or certificate of which is equivalent to our B.A.; and

the Universities, to enter which what we call graduates are alone eligible; in which are the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Theology, and in some Philosophy. Besides this hierarchy of educational institutions, there are various more practical schools, all of which are sequels of the primary schools, and require an entrance examination of all candidates for admission. In nearly all these schools French, German, English, and sometimes other modern languages are taught; also Natural History, Chemistry, Mineralogy, elements of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Geometry, Practical and Descriptive Drawing, History, Book-keeping, &c. In some of these schools only a part of the subjects enumerated is taught, and others introduced, according to the mechanical pursuits, trades, or branches of manufacture or commerce for which they are intended, as a preparatory training of pupils. Among these special schools, are industrial schools (*gewerbe-schulen*), real Schools (*real-schulen*), technical Schools, Commercial Schools, Schools of Arts and Trades, of Agriculture, of Architecture, of Drawing and Painting, of Forests, of Navigation, of high and even Commercial Schools for girls, Military Schools, &c., &c. In most of these schools the course of instruction is four years; in some of them, six or seven years. The technical schools are frequented mostly by labouring mechanics and tradesmen in the evenings; the industrial schools are superior to the technical, and are next to the real schools, from which students often advance to Polytechnic Schools—the highest order of practical schools. Professional education on the Continent implies merely a preparatory education for any of the ordinary occupations of life, and not for the professions of law, medicine, &c., as with us. There are also different kinds and orders of Normal Schools for the special training of instructors of all these Schools, Colleges and Universities. It is thus, that in all the Continental countries from Norway to the Alps, and from the Vistula to the Bay of Biscay, provision is made by the State for the education of all classes, from the pauper to the prince, and in the preparatory studies for all the productive, mechanical, and manufacturing employments, and for all the pursuits of agriculture, trade, commerce, navigation, the fine arts, literature, science and the professions, which make up the industry, wealth, refinement, and civilization of a nation. They may not be in advance of us in some aspects and elements of civil and religious liberty; or religious enlightenment; but in every other respect they are our teachers and exemplars.

##### 5.—CONDITIONS OF EFFICIENCY.

In reviewing the European systems of instruction, it will be observed that there are four conditions essential to the efficiency of their elementary schools. (1.) Suitable buildings, furniture and apparatus. (2.) A high standard of qualification for teachers, and their regular training. (3.) A liberal support of teachers, and a high *minimum* of salary, especially as in Holland, some of the Cantons of Switzerland, Baden, Wurtemberg, and some of the Provinces of Prussia. (4.) Thorough inspection of schools by Inspectors, who are competent and practical instructors themselves.

##### 6.—TRUE METHOD OF EDUCATING A PEOPLE—ITS EFFECT.

Nor is it less obvious from the preceding review, that the method of educating a whole people is, not to attempt to do everything for them as in England, and leave it to their option to do anything or nothing for themselves, but, to enable the people to educate themselves, to help them only as they need, and to compel those who neglect or refuse to attend to this highest national interest and first right of individual humanity.

I think the preceding review also demonstrates, that just in proportion as a country provides liberally and systematically, by means of executive and local municipal co-operation for the support of a truly national system of education, as in Holland, Switzerland, Germany and France, that country advances in all the elements and characteristics of national prosperity. Money employed to educate, whether by a family or a nation, is a profitable as well as patriotic investment.

## XVIII.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

From the last Report to the Emperor of the French, of His Excellency M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, I make the following extracts:—

(*Translation.*)

### 1. INTRODUCTORY—REFORMS REQUIRED IN FRANCE.

“The state of primary instruction, such as results from facts established by enquiry, demands serious remedies.”

Some are of an administrative character: to improve the methods of teaching, to increase the value of teaching, to render the influence of inspection at once more energetic and more continuous, to awaken the emulation of pupils and teachers, &c., &c.”

“Some reforms required are of a financial character; to establish schools where they are wanting; to improve the schools already established in regard to buildings, school furniture, and libraries; for in the school as in the shop, the selection of the locality and the excellence of the tools are of considerable importance; to continue the improvement in the circumstances of teachers, to elevate their position and dignity, which would give the right of demanding new efforts from them.”

“Finally, there is one particular remedy which many persons demand, which many countries practice, and which it is necessary to examine: *it consists in imposing upon primary instruction an obligatory character*, not only as to admission to the school, but as to the duration of attendance.”

### 2.—“PRIMARY INSTRUCTION COMPULSORY—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The system of compulsion in our country is ancient and of noble origin. In the States of Orleans, in 1560, the article 12 of the character of nobility proceeds:

“The raising of a contribution upon ecclesiastical benefices for the reasonable support of teachers and men of letters in all the towns and villages, for the instruction of the poor children of the country; and that fathers and mothers *be required under penalty of fine*, to send said children to the school, and that this be compelled by the nobles and ordinary judges.”

“In 1571, the general States of Navarre, on the proposal of Queen Joan of Albret, made primary instruction compulsory.”

“The Kings Louis XIV. and Louis XV., influenced, it is true, by a private interest, decreed in the declarations of the 15th April, 1695, 13th December,



1698, and 14th May, 1724, that the high Justices should be bound to prepare each month a statement of the children who did not attend school, and that the Attorney-General should take proceedings in that respect."

"The Convention only caused to be restored to a general and patriotic point of view the interested prescriptions of the Royal Government, when it resolved, 25th December, 1793, that all children throughout the extent of the Republic should be compelled to attend the schools."

"This prescription, like many others of the same epoch, remained a dead letter; but in the estimation of many persons whose souvenirs extend not beyond that date, the system of compulsory instruction, by reason of its supposed origin, has rested under the taint of suspicion. Nevertheless we find it established everywhere around us in both Monarchical States and in Republican Societies."

"Frederic II prescribed it for Prussia in 1763. 'It is our will' he says, 'that all our subjects, parents, guardians and masters, send to school the children for whom they are responsible, both boys and girls, from their fifth year, and keep them there regularly until the age of 13 or 14 years.'"

"This royal order is revived in the code of 1794, and in the law of 1819, with a severe penalty; namely, warning, fine, even imprisonment, against offending parents, guardians or masters.

"According to the regulations of the Province of Silesia, school age extends from 5 to 14 years of age, with the same prescriptions. Besides the principle of compulsory instruction is so vigorously applied in Prussia, that the duty of attending school corresponds with the duty of military service. (*Schulpflichtigkeit and Dienstpflichtigkeit*). It results, from the official statistics of 1864, that out of 3,090,294 children of age to attend the primary schools, 130,437 only did not attend; and of this limited number, which responds to the figures of 884,887 in France, there must be deducted all those children who have received instruction in the secondary schools and at home, and those in regard to whom it was physically or morally impossible to go to school. Thus in the Prussian army, of 100 young soldiers, 3 only on the average are completely illiterate. An officer charged with the military instruction of the Landwehr, at Potsdam, received in 12 years only 3 young soldiers who did not know how to read and write. The fact appeared so strange that an enquiry was ordered. It was ascertained that they were three sons of a boatman, born on a river, who had passed their youth in ascending and descending that river, without stopping to reside anywhere.

"As to the rest of Germany, numerous testimonies show that the compulsory system has been perfectly accepted by the populations. The fact is specially attested by an Englishman, Mr. Pattison, who was charged in 1860 with an official enquiry, and this same year (1864) by General Morin, who has just accomplished, in the name of the Minister of Commerce, an important mission to Germany, as also by M. Baudouin-Bugnet, whom the Minister of Public Instruction had charged to visit the schools in Belgium, Switzerland and Germany. The following regulations exist on the subject:—

"*Austria*.—Since 1774 instruction is compulsory, under penalty of fine throughout the whole Empire; but this regulation is only really observed in the German Provinces of the Empire. A certificate of religious instruction is necessary in order to enter into an apprenticeship or to get married, the ordinance of May 16th, 1807, having given the priest in each parish the most extensive powers for the direction of instruction and the application of the compulsory system.

“*Bavaria*.—The *schulzwang* (school obligation) exists in Bavaria as in Prussia, since the second half of the last century, the offenders incurring imprisonment. But it scarcely or never happens to any person to render himself liable to it. Every Bavarian subject accepts the obligation.

“*Baden*.—The obligation has the sanction of a fine, and in case of repetition, of imprisonment. All the children receive instruction. By virtue of a law passed last year by the two Chambers, with only two dissenting voices, the school administered by a Commission (or Board of Trustees) elected by the fathers of families, has its own resources, and does not depend on the Church or the State.

“*Wurtemberg*.—Instruction is obligatory under penalty of fine and imprisonment until fifteen years of age complete; and every locality composed of 30 families must have a school.\*

“*Kingdom of Saxony*.—The obligation exists from 6 to 14 years of age, under pain of fine and imprisonment. At this day there would not be found in the whole Kingdom a single child never having attended school. The following is contained in this respect in a recent note from the French Legation at Dresden:—

“In the first years of the application of the law of June 6th, 1835, the authorities had to combat with the negligence of parents in submitting to the forced regime of the schools. But soon the benefit of a general and punctual attendance at the schools, and its salutary results convinced even the opposers. The present generation of parents, educated under the new law, do not think of keeping their children from its beneficent application. It is thus that the execution of its penal provisions has virtually ceased.’

“The Ambassador of His Majesty, the King of Saxony, at Paris, confirms this information, and adds—“It required two school generations to effect this revolution; for it is since 1848 that the greatest efforts have been made.

“*Duchy of Nassau*.—Instruction since 1817 is obligatory, under pain of fine; but instruction is free, or gratuitous, except for furnishing the school; and it is stated that there is not a single individual entirely illiterate in the Duchy.

“*Grand Duchy of Hesse*.—For each day of absence of the child from school, the parent is liable to a small fine. In default of payment the total fine is converted into days of labour, for the benefit of the commune. With very few exceptions, all the children go to school, and there ‘is reckoned scarcely one voluntary absence in a year for each child.’

“*Electoral Hesse*.—Instruction is obligatory from 6 to 14 years.

\*The general diffusion and excellence of primary instruction in Wurtemberg are certainly very remarkable and that which most strikes a stranger. There is not a peasant or servant girl of the lowest class who does not know how to read and to write and cipher. Besides, education appears as perfect as primary instruction. No where are the labouring classes more respectful, more obliging and more industrious. \* \* \* \* \* We are assured, besides, that morality is much more strict than in several other parts of Germany. In fine, the piety of the Wurtembergians is gentle, tolerant, but sincere and general. To attain to this result, they must have displayed as much energy as generosity. It is stated that each teacher receives a salary of not less than 500 florins (1,075 francs) (\$215), which secures the selection of teachers from among the most educated and respectable of the citizens. On the other side instruction is obligatory until the age of fourteen years. A Commission of select men carefully oversees each school; for the first or second absence of the child from school, the child himself or herself is responsible and is punished by the teacher; but for the third absence the parents are accountable. At the time of the conscription each conscript is examined as to his education, and the parents are responsible in the same manner when their son does not know how to read and write. (Extract from a book entitled “*The Agriculture of Germany, its Schools, organization, its manners, by M. Roger, Inspector of Agriculture, published in 1847 by order of the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.*”)

“*Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg.*—The same regulation. According to a very recent report, there has not of late been presented a case in which a pupil has sought to evade the law.

“*Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.*—The same legislation and the same results.

“*Hanover.*—Instruction is obligatory from the age of 6 years. There is reported 1 pupil for every 7 inhabitants.

“*Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.*—The obligation is found here as in all the Saxes, and dates back 200 years.

“*Saxe Meiningen.*—Instruction is obligatory from 5 to 14 years of age, until confirmation, under penalty of fine and even imprisonment. The cases of resistance are rare, and many schools have never witnessed one.

“*Grand Duchy of Weimar-Eisenach.*—No child remains deprived of instruction. The obligation exists under penalty of fine and imprisonment; but during the last 40 years, no child has been entirely withdrawn from the duty of school attendance.

“*Duchy of Altenburg* (since 1807).

“*Duchy of Brunswick.*—It is the same in the two Duchies with very rare examples of the application of the penalty.

“To sum up.—For all Germany, we may say, that obligatory instruction is regulated by the following principles:

“Lists of children are prepared by those who keep the registers of the Civil State, and are remitted to the teacher that he may be able to attest the absences.

“Registers of absence are kept with scrupulous care by the teacher, who remits the list of absentees to the Chairman of the School Commission, or Board of School Trustees, composed of fathers of families.

“Allowance is made in case of bad and exceptional weather, or on account of great distances, and of harvest.

#### “*Penalties.*

“1st. Admonition or warning, under the form of notice sent by the President of the School Commission, or Chairman of the School Trustees.

“2ndly. Summons to appear before the School Commission, followed by reproof and advice from the President.

“3rdly. Complaint addressed by the Commission to the Magistrate, who imposes most frequently a fine—1 franc and a half, 2 or 4 francs,—which is doubled in case of a second offence. In certain cases the delinquent is sent to prison for 24 hours.

“At the present day there is only reproof and threatening; the penalties are rarely inflicted. But the object is accomplished; and the Frenchman who travels in Germany to study school questions, who sees the assiduous attention at school, those complete studies, that real prosperity of the schools, recrosses the Rhine with regret that there are such differences in the state of primary instruction between the two countries (France and Germany).

“*In Sweden, Norway and Denmark,* parents who do not cause their children to be instructed are equally subject to fine. Confirmation is refused by the Ministers of the Church to all the uneducated. In 1862, out of a population of 385,000 Swedish children, 9,131 only were uninstructed.

“*Switzerland.*—Instruction is obligatory in Switzerland, except in the Cantons of Geneva, Schwitz, Uri and Unterwalden. In the Canton of Zurich, according to the legislation of 1859, the school age extends from five to sixteen

years inclusive. Not only the parents and guardians, but the heads of factories are bound, under the same penalties, to enable their children to fulfil the obligation of the law; and if a father causes private instruction to be given to his son, he does not the less pay to the school the fees of his schooling. In the Canton of Berne, the young soldiers must, as in Germany, give proof that they know how to read, to write a letter, draw up a report, do any ordinary question in Arithmetic. If the examination is not satisfactory, they are obliged to attend the school in the barracks. Ordinarily there are only from 3 to 5 in 100 who are thus deficient. The instruction of women is pushed quite as far as that of men.

“*Holland*.—In Holland public relief is withdrawn from all indigent families who neglect sending their children to school. This procedure has been adopted in several cities in France. It has been so in Paris itself, by virtue of administrative regulations.

“*Italy*.—Instruction is free and obligatory, in principle at least, in the Kingdom of Italy, by the law of 1859, under pain of reprimand, fine and imprisonment. The unlettered are declared incapable of the elective franchise. The requirements relative to direct school obligation cannot yet be executed.

“*Portugal*.—Negligent parents are liable, since 1844, to fine and the privation of political rights for five years. But the law is, as yet, only imperfectly executed, the schools not being numerous enough.

“*Spain*.—Instruction has been declared obligatory by the law of September 9th, 1857, under pain of reprimand and fine.

“*United States of America*.—At the foundation of the New England Colonies, instruction was made strictly obligatory by law, which, its object having been attained, fell into disuse. ‘Instruct the people (says Macaulay), was the first advice given by William Penn to the new State which was then organized. Instruct the people! was the last recommendation of Washington. Instruct the people, was the incessant exhortation of Jefferson.’ But the emigration from Europe carried thither without ceasing new elements upon which it was necessary to operate. A law of 1850 authorized the cities and towns of Massachusetts to adopt measures of compulsion against children who did not attend school. At Boston and in a certain number of cities, the regulations made in virtue of this law were vigorously applied. Notwithstanding, they felt the necessity of going further. A law of the 30th of April, 1862, imposes upon all the towns of Massachusetts the duty of taking measures against vagrancy and non-attendance at school. Every child from 7 to 16 years of age who contravenes the regulations established, may be condemned to a fine of 20 dollars, which the parents have to pay, or the child is placed in a school of correction. In Connecticut a law of 1858 denies the electoral right to every citizen who does not know how to read.”

After giving the above epitome of the state of the law in different countries as to compulsory education, the French Minister of Public Instruction proceeds to answer the seven objections which have been put forth against it “as a limitation of parental authority;” “it is inconsistent with liberty of conscience;” “it lessens the resources of the family;” “it is a dangerous power in the hands of government;” “it is a material impossibility to admit all the children in the present state of school accommodation;” “it is a new impost and heavy burden upon the peasant and labourer.” It is needless for me to occupy space with the translation of the crushing replies to these stale objections. I will translate only two passages—the first a quotation from the report of a commission of which the late celebrated Victor Cousin was chairman, in reporting the project of the

famous school law introduced by M. Guizot in 1833, and which is the basis of the present system of public instruction in France. M. Cousin and his fellow commissioners remark:—

“A law which would make Primary Instruction a legal obligation, does not appear to us more above the powers of the legislator than the law respecting the National Guard and the taking possession of property for public utility. If the reason of public utility suffices to touch private property, why should not the reason of a much higher utility suffice to do less—to require that children should receive the instruction indispensable to every human being, in order that they may not become a nuisance to themselves and to the whole of society? Is not a certain instruction of citizens in the highest degree useful and even necessary to society? Such is the question. To resolve it affirmatively, is to arm society, unless it is desired to contest the right of self-defence; it is, we say, to arm society with the right of watching that the little instruction necessary to all should not be wanting to any. It is a contradiction to proclaim the necessity of primary instruction, and then deny the whole means which can secure it. It is not consistent to impose upon each commune the obligation of a school without imposing upon the children of that school the obligation to attend the school. True liberty cannot be the enemy of civilization; quite the contrary, it is the instrument of it; there is its greatest value, as that of liberty in an individual is to serve for his own improvement.”

The last passage which I will translate is that in which the French Minister of Public Instruction illustrates the moral and material results of a compulsory system of education in a country exactly equal to Ontario in population:

“A century since, the country of Baden was one of the least improved countries. At the close of the wars of the Republic and the Empire it came forth from its lethargy. Compulsory instruction, decreed in principle in 1803, received in 1834 the most important developments; and one generation suffices to make of the Grand Duchy one of the most prosperous States of Germany. The obligatory law there gives occasion no longer for only a very small number of warnings or fines. ‘In that respect,’ said a high functionary in 1864, ‘we have reached a point in which nothing more can be done.’ That law, useless, after 50 years, for boys, is of use only for girls’ schools.

“What have been the consequences of compulsory instruction? The morality and riches of the country have increased; the number of marriages is augmented, illegitimate births diminish, the prisons become empty. In 1854 there were 1,426 prisoners, while in 1861 there were no more than 691. The number of thefts decreased from 1,009 to 460. On the other side the material prosperity of the country made a wonderful advance. The current of emigration to America has been arrested; the warnings in regard to taxes have decreased two-thirds; the number of the indigent has declined one-quarter. And Doctor Dietz, the Commercial Director of the Grand Duchy, speaking of this extraordinary transformation, added ‘The principal instrument of this development has certainly been the compulsory education of the popular classes.’”

I conclude this French review of the question by translating the following paragraphs from the conclusion of the admirable report presented to the Emperor by M. Baudouin, the French School Commissioner to Germany and Switzerland in 1865, and to whom I am indebted for some most interesting portions of the preceding pages. M. Baudouin says:—

“Germany, which was the first to enter upon the career of school reforms, and which had first transformed into public and free schools the numerous convents with which its territory was covered, received long since the fruits of an initiative as happy as it was bold. In the sciences, in literature and arts, it

soon occupied an eminent rank among the most advanced nations. Agriculture, the working of mines, industry and commerce sprang into life; and at this day it is impossible to study attentively the activity and riches of its great industrial centres, Leipsic, Hamburg, Elberfeld, Barmen, Crefeld, &c., without being struck with the connection which exists in a country between the spread of instruction and the development of public prosperity.

“Until these latter times, Southern Germany (Austria, Bavaria, &c.) left the control of instruction in unskilful hands, or those accustomed to restrict it, in order to prevent it from going out of the rut of the old track; thus, notwithstanding the riches of its mines, the excellence of its pastures, the fertility of its soil, the general state of its affairs is not comparable to that of the provinces of the North.

“Switzerland renders these deductions almost palpable, because the terms of the comparison are nearer to each other. In the Cantons of Bâle, Zurich, Berne, Neuchâtel, &c., public instruction is obligatory. The authorities are watchful to see that the school laws are strictly observed; the pastors encourage and stimulate the masters; the grand Councils interest themselves in the progress of the schools and excite emulation. In the Cantons of Lucerne, Soleure, Schwitz, &c., the Commissions of Overseers remain indifferent; the Grand Councils, composed of ignorant farmers, think that the state of schools is perfect in remaining what it was in their time. Thus, when one travels in Switzerland, not to admire the beauty of the landscapes, but to examine thoroughly into its institutions, and to seek counsels in results, he has no need of looking at the territorial limits to perceive that he is passing from a Canton in which instruction has been neglected into another in which it has been carefully cultivated.

“Let us conclude, then, without fear of deceiving ourselves, that the prosperity of a country marches parallel with public instruction, advances, retrogrades, or remains stationary with it; and that there is always between the two parts an incontestible connection which bears the authentic character of cause and effect.”

To these statements and observations of the French School Commissioner I will subjoin the following remarks of the *North American Review*, for January, of the current year.

“As for the history of the system, on which its opponents rely a good deal, the facts are on the side of its advocates. It began in Europe with the Reformation; in America, thirty-five years after the English occupation, with the first Colony whose charter gave power to introduce it: on both sides of the ocean, therefore, it is associated with the growth of liberty. One of the blows dealt against the ancient *régime* by the French Revolution was the establishment of compulsory education; and though the sweep of the revolution may have been but a *déluge de mots*, as it has been called (by Guizot), its surges show what was thought liberal by those to whom liberalism was a matter of life and death. Its liberal character is still more fully supported by the recent development of the system in Massachusetts, where centralization and its train are not supposed to be making much headway. The child, it is to be further noted, has his rights, and, as far as they relate to education, the system of compulsion protects them. The father has his duties, and, as far as they relate to education, the system enforces them. To enforce the father’s duties is not, we take it, to invade his rights, not to undermine the family, not to undermine society, not, in fine, to bring about any of the evils conjured up by the opponents of compulsory education. On the contrary, it would seem that the system, instead of being an assault upon the individual, or upon the family, or upon society, is, to the extent of its influence, a defence of all the three.

“All education is a development, an opening through the ignorances and errors that lie between us and the life before us. It begins within, but works outwardly, and leads us forth from encompassing obstructions to broader ground and clearer skies. Compulsory education does the same, in breaking a way for children or for classes whose training is obstructed, and settling them fast in the direction of light and truth.”

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

My epitome of Foreign Systems of Public Instruction would be essentially defective, did I not refer to the neighboring States, to whose example and experience we are so much indebted for the establishment and success of our Canadian School System. But I must confine my notice chiefly to four States, with which we have the most intimate and largest connections—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. I will also refer to other States, and add a few words on the School system of Connecticut—as the offspring of that of Massachusetts.

### XIX.—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

#### I.—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The system of public instruction in Massachusetts commenced with the establishment of Harvard College, and by a public appropriation for its support. In 1636—16 years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower, and 6 years after the settlement of Boston, the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, met in Boston the 8th of September, and passed an Act appropriating £400 towards the establishment of a College—a larger sum than one year's revenue of the whole Colony, which then consisted of not more than five thousand persons, settled in ten or twelve villages. But those adventurous emigrants came there for permanent settlement; and among them were several graduates of the English University of Cambridge. This was a bold and noble commencement. Two years afterwards, in 1638, Rev. John Harvard left by will to the College the sum of £779, and upwards of 300 volumes of books. Again, two years later, in 1640, the General Court granted to the College the proceeds of Charlestown Ferry; and two years later still, in 1642, the Governor, with the Magistrates, Pastors and Elders of the Churches, were empowered to establish statutes and regulations for the government of the College; eight years afterwards, in 1650, a Charter was granted, which was protected by an Article in the first Constitution of the State, adopted, after the Revolution, in 1780, and which remains at this day the fundamental law or charter of the oldest institution in America.

But at the very time, in 1642, when the Governor and others were empowered to frame statutes and regulations for what was called Harvard College, in Cambridge, and chartered as a University, the General Court laid the foundation of the general educational instruction, character, and prosperity of the Colony by the following enactments:—

“Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth; and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in this kind:

*"It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, That the selectmen of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbours, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavour to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein; also, that all masters of families do, once a week, at least, catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion, and if any be unable to do so much, that then, at the least, they procure such children or apprentices to learn some short orthodox catechism, without book, that they may be able to answer to the questions that shall be propounded to them out of such catechisms by their parents or masters, or any of the Selectmen, when they shall call them to a trial of what they have learned in this kind; and further, that all parents and masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest lawful calling, labour, or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade profitable for themselves and the commonwealth, if they will not or cannot train them up in learning to fit them for higher employments; and if any of the Selectmen, after admonition by them given to such masters of families, shall find them still negligent of their duty in the particulars aforementioned, whereby children and servants become rude, stubborn, and unruly, the said Selectmen, with the help of two Magistrates, shall take such children or apprentices from them, and place them with some masters for years—boys till they come to twenty-one, and girls eighteen years of age complete, which will more strictly look unto and force them to submit unto government, according to the rules of this order, if by fair means and former instructions they will not be drawn unto it."*

In the same year the following brief School Code was enacted—

*"It being one chief project of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures; as in former times, keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times, by persuading from the use of tongues, so that at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of deceivers; and to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, in Church and Commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavours:*

*"It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof: That every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read, whose wages shall be paid, either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those who order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.*

*"And it is further ordered: That where any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a Grammar school, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths so far as they may be fitted for the University, and if any other town neglect the performance hereof above one year, then every such town shall pay five pounds per annum to the next such school till they shall perform this order."*

Such was the commencement of Public Instruction in America. The first educational institution was an endowed College; and the first system of elementary education was a *compulsory* one. It was not left to a settlement of even



fifty families to say whether it would have a school to teach reading, writing and arithmetic or not; or to a village or neighbourhood of a hundred families to say whether it would have a classical and mathematical school or not; nor was it left to any parent or master to say whether he would teach his children and domestics to read the English language or not. The Common School education of each child was an original condition of settlement; a fundamental principal of the social compact as between parents and children, masters and apprentices and servants, under the guardianship of the State; and from this seed-plot have grown and multiplied the educational institutions and systems which now enrich and bless America.

Such was the school system of Massachusetts for 200 years—a system sustaining collegiate education out of public revenue, and providing for elementary education, not by any public school fund or state tax, but, as in Prussia and Holland still, by the requirements of law in regard to each township and neighbourhood. No provision was made for a school fund in Massachusetts until 1834; as late as 1863 the annual amount of that fund was only \$49,044 and the amount apportioned in aid of schools in 1865–6 was \$62,649.

## 2.—PRESENT SYSTEM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The fundamental principles of the Massachusetts school system remain as established more than two hundred years ago: but in 1837 it was organized into a state system, and, as such with sundry legal and practical improvements it is now administered. At the head of it stands

*The Board of Education*, which was first established in 1837, and which is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and eight persons appointed by the executive for the term of eight years, one member retiring annually, and his place supplied by executive appointment. The duty of the Board is to prescribe the forms of returns, appoint a Secretary; appoint the officers of the Normal Schools; collect and diffuse information as to the best methods of rearing and extending education. The expenses of the Board are paid out of the public treasury. The Board presents an annual report of about 60 pages on the state of the Normal Schools and of Schools generally—to which is appended the Secretary's Report and abstracts of local reports of school committees. These abstracts (many of them admirable essays on school education and management) occupy upwards of 300 pages. To these are added tabular and statistical returns filling upwards of 100 pages. The Report of the Secretary of the Board, occupying between 100 and 200 pages, is a document of great value, on his own proceedings, the state of education, and the best means of improving and extending it. Besides the Secretary, the Board appoints Agents to visit, lecture, &c. Spending a day or more in each town, examining schools in the afternoon and lecturing in the evening—also attending associations and institutes of teachers.

*Institutes*, first organized in 1846, may be established where 50 or more teachers express a desire to unite and sustain one. The sessions are limited to five days. Three thousand dollars are appropriated from the school fund to aid in defraying the expenses of Institutes; but the apportionment to each is limited to \$350. The Secretary of the Board usually attends them.

*County Associations* of teachers are also encouraged by an allowance to each of \$25, provided its session be held two days and a half in the interest of public schools.

*Normal Schools*.—The first State Normal School was opened in 1839; two others were opened in 1840; another was opened in 1853. The towns where these four Normal Schools are established, provided the premises and buildings,

for the sake of the local advantages of the schools. Two of these Normal Schools are for females; and two for both sexes. The teachers of the Normal Schools are appointed by the State Board of Education. Tuition is free. Males are admitted at seventeen; females at sixteen; every candidate admitted must give an assurance of his or her purpose to teach in the public schools of the state. The course of study extends through two years; there are four classes of pupils in each school; a six months term of study for each class.

*High Schools* are authorized in all towns, and are required in all towns of 500 families. They are to be kept open ten months of the year, and of course include instruction in the higher branches of English education, together with Latin and Greek, so far as is necessary to prepare pupils for the University. Adjoining towns, each with less than 500 families, may unite to sustain a High School. The number of towns required to keep high schools in 1866 was 131; the number of high schools maintained in these towns was 116; the number of High Schools kept in towns not required by law to maintain them, was 25; the whole number of High Schools was 141. Number of *incorporated Academies* returned, 52. Average number of scholars, 3,564. Amount paid for tuition, \$118,815. Number of *Private Schools* and Academies returned, 596; decrease, 86. Estimated average attendance, 16,387; decrease, 4,947. Estimated amount of tuition paid, \$226,447; decrease, \$144,618.

The law requires that each high school shall be kept open to all the inhabitants for ten months of the year; that provision shall be made for instruction not only in higher branches of English, but also in general History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, the Civil Polity of the United States, and the Latin Language; and that in a town of 4,000 inhabitants, there shall be a first grade high school in which Greek and French as well as Latin are to be taught, if required, and also Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Science and Political Economy.

It is worthy of remark that the high schools in Massachusetts (corresponding to our grammar schools) are supported by public taxes as well as the common schools, and are managed by the same Boards of Trustees or Committees.

*Cities, Towns, School Districts and Schools.*—The number of cities and towns (our townships and incorporated villages correspond to their towns) are 335, and the number of school districts (our sections) are 2,258—2,127 less than there are school sections in Ontario, (their districts being larger according to population than our school sections); but the number of their schools is 4,759, 456 more than in Ontario—they counting each *story* of a large school-house in a city as a school, and having *graded* schools, and therefore more than one school in many of their districts.

*Population—School Attendance.*—The population of Massachusetts according to the last census, taken in 1860, was 1,231,066, about 200,000 less than was that of Ontario taken the same year. The school population in 1865, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, was 255,328. The population of Ontario the same year, between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 426,757. The number of pupils of all ages in Massachusetts attending the schools in winter was 231,685; in summer, 230,894. The number of pupils of all ages in Ontario attending the schools, was 383,652.

*Teachers, and their "Wages," &c.*—The number of *male* teachers employed in the public schools was 1,086; of *female* teachers, 4,695; total, 7,598. "Average wages" of male teachers (including high school teachers) per month was \$59.53; "average wages" of female teachers per month was \$24.36.

**Average length** of time the schools were kept open was 7 months and 19 days. The average time of keeping open the schools in Ontario (including one month's legal holidays and vacations) was 11 months and 3 days.

**School Fund.**—The amount of State School Fund distributed to the several cities and towns in 1865-6 was \$62,649. The amount of Public School Fund and Legislative Grant distributed in Upper Canada was \$165,972. The amount raised by taxes for the support of public schools in Massachusetts, including only wages, board, fuel, care of fires and school rooms, was \$1,993,177. The total expenditure for all Common and Grammar School purposes in Upper Canada was \$1,450,119—very far short of that of Massachusetts.

**School Committees.**—What we call Trustee Corporations are called Committees in Massachusetts. Formerly these Committees were elected annually; but the school law in this respect was amended in 1857, and provided that the School Committee of each town should consist of three, or (in case of large towns) of a multiple of three; “one-third thereof to be elected annually, and to continue in office three years.” This Committee is invested with plenary powers to arrange, classify and grade the schools of the town (township); to examine and employ teachers who are furnished with proper certificates of qualification; to visit the schools during the first and last week of every month of each session. The law fixes a compensation for the members of the Committee. Authorized by a popular vote, the Committee may select a superintendent of schools, to act as their agent, and report to them.

**School Books** are selected by the Committee,—are furnished to the pupils at cost; cannot be changed without the unanimous consent of the Committee, and without supplying at public expense the new books substituted for the old ones. Poor children are furnished gratuitously with school books. Much regret has been expressed in successive reports that the State Board of Education has not been empowered to select and prescribe Text Books for all the schools of the State.

**School Houses and School Sites.**—The law requires that the several townships provide school houses sufficient in number and capacity to accommodate all who have a right to be taught in them. By a recent law the school Committee may take a piece of land for each school site, not exceeding 80 square rods, exclusive of buildings, by paying the owner a fair equivalent, just the same as a piece of land may be taken for a public road by paying the owner the fairly estimated value of it. Such a law exists now in Lower Canada and greatly facilitates the proper selection of school sites.

**Attendance and Truancy.**—The law requires that all children between eight and fourteen years of age should attend some public school in the city or town where they reside for at least twelve weeks of the year, six of which to be consecutive, except in cases of extreme poverty, or where the child has equal advantages in a private or home school, or is physically or mentally incapacitated from attending school. There are also stringent laws which the towns are required to enforce in order to secure attendance of all children at schools, and prevent youthful vagrancy.

**Distribution of the School Fund—Abolition of School districts.**—The law provides for the distribution of one half the school fund to the public schools, and the other half to “other educational purposes”—such as superintendence of schools, printing reports, &c. The distribution of the fund to the cities and towns in aid of public schools has been made on two conditions:

1. That schools in such city or town shall have been kept open six months of the year.
2. That such city or town shall have raised by tax, a sum equal to

three dollars for each resident child between five and fifteen years of age. The distribution amounted to from twenty to twenty-five cents per child. But in 1866, an act was passed containing the following important provision.

“In the distribution of the income of the school fund, for the benefit of the public schools of the state, *every city and town complying with all the laws in force relating to the distribution of the same, shall annually receive seventy-five dollars*; and the residue of said moiety shall annually be apportioned among the several cities and towns in proportion to the number of children in each, between the ages of five and fifteen years: *provided, that after the distribution of the said moiety of income in the year eighteen hundred and sixty nine, no city or town in which the district system [our school section system] exists, shall receive the seventy-five dollars herein specifically appropriated.*”

By the law as heretofore existing, the town (our township) could be divided into as many school districts or sections, as the selectmen or elected Council, might determine, and a Committee of three Trustees be elected for each district. The same provision existed in regard to cities, the wards of which might constitute so many separate school divisions. A law was passed many years since authorizing the union of these districts in both towns and cities into one school corporation. The City of Boston and many townships availed themselves of this provision, and thus centralized their township, and city school operations; but in many cases they adhered to the idea and practice of little local independent school divisions. The law of 1866 provides, that no city or township retaining the sub-divisions of school districts or sections, shall receive the seventy-five dollars from the income of the school fund after 1869. This is the strongest practical testimony of the longest experience in America, against school sections and in favour of township school organizations. The Secretary of the State Board of Education, referring to this provision of the law and to the evil of the sub-division of township and cities into small school sections, remarks:

“This new provision is alike just and wise, and liberal in its policy. It will do something towards alleviating the burdens which the support of their Public Schools imposes upon the town of limited population but extended territory, and will doubtless encourage still nobler efforts. In not a few the territory is so large and the population so sparse, that the endeavour to bring the schools within easy reach of all, has tended to increase their number beyond what a just economy or wise management of the schools themselves would allow. This process of sub-division has been carried to such an extent as not only to reduce the schools themselves to a very low grade, but also to impose a heavy burden of taxation in order to maintain them for the period required by law. In a majority of the towns of this class the per centage of taxation for the support of their schools ranges from two to three or four mills in the dollar, while the munificent, not to say magnificent, system of schools of the City of Boston is maintained by a rate of taxation but little exceeding one mill in the dollar.”

### 3.—THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTORIES.

The last Act of the Massachusetts Legislature on this subject, passed in 1866, is so brief, comprehensive and benevolent that I give it entire, as follows—the counterpart of similar humane Factory Acts in the British Isles:—

“An Act in relation to the Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.

“*Sec. 1.* No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any Manufacturing Establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the age of ten and fourteen years shall be so employed, unless he has attended some

public or private day school under teachers approved by the School Committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least six months during the year next preceding such employment; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least six months in each and every year.

"2. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, who knowingly employs a child in violation of the preceding section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

"3. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth more than eight hours in any day.

"4. Any parent or guardian who allows or consents to the employment of a child in violation of the first section of this Act, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

"5. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may, at his discretion, instruct the constable of the Commonwealth and his deputies to enforce the provisions of chapter forty-two of the General Statutes, and all other laws regulating the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and to prosecute all violaters of the same."

(Approved May 28, 1866.)

## XX.—STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

### 1.—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The settlement of Connecticut commenced in 1633—three years after that of Boston,—and emanated from it. In its first towns and future ultimate capitals of Hartford and New Haven, the public school was one of the earliest subjects of municipal legislation—in Hartford in 1638, and in New Haven in 1639—contemporaneously with providing for roads and bridges, public worship, and protection against the Indians. And eleven years afterwards, the year that the General Court of Massachusetts Bay chartered Harvard College, the little Commonwealth of Connecticut, in adopting the Code of 1650, provided for the maintenance of schools by townships identically with Massachusetts, as in the Acts quoted above, pages 378-379, in Acts which, with slight modifications to make them more efficient, remained on the Statute book for 200 years. Even at that early period, Connecticut legislated on the subject of Collegiate as well as of Primary Education; adopted Harvard College, and provided to assist in its support, by adopting in the chapter on schools of its Code of laws, the recommendation to "every family" to "give yearly the fourth part of a bushel of corn, or something equivalent thereto, for the advancement of learning by the College at Cambridge," a contribution which was continued for 50 years, until ten of the principal ministers, in 1700, brought each a number of books to found a College—now Yale College.

One hundred and sixty-seven years ago, in 1701, the Connecticut system of public instruction was so far matured as to embrace the following particulars:

"1. An obligation on every parent and guardian of children not to suffer as much barbarism, in any of their families, as to leave a single child or apprentice unable to read the holy word of God, and the good laws of the Colony; and also to bring them up in some lawful calling or employment 'under penalty for each offence.'"

"2. A tax of forty shillings on every thousand pounds of the lists of estates was collected in every town with the Annual State tax, and payable proportionally to those towns only which should establish their schools according to law."

"3. A Common School in every town (township) having over seventy families, kept for at least six months in the year."

"4. A Grammar School in each of the four head County towns, to fit youth for College."

"5. A College towards which the General Court made an annual appropriation of £120."

"6. A provision for the religious instruction of the Indians."

*State School Fund.*—In 1795, Connecticut laid the foundation of its State School fund, by devoting for Common School purposes the income of the proceeds of a portion of public lands ceded to it in Ohio. The capital of the School Fund is now \$2,050,460; the annual income \$131,997. There is also a "Town Deposit School Fund," the capital of which is \$763,661, and the annual income \$45,819. Altogether this is the largest school fund of any country in the world in proportion to the population, which, in 1860, was only 410,147—scarcely one-third that of Ontario.

The Colonial Charter which the first settlers of Connecticut obtained from the British Crown, formed the basis of its government until 1818, when the present State Constitution was adopted, the eighth Article of which protects both Yale College and the School Fund.

## 2.—PRESENT CONDITION OF EDUCATION IN THE STATE.

In 1855, the following amendment of the Constitution was adopted—an amendment worthy of being written in letters of gold:

*"Every person shall be able to read any article of the Constitution, or any Section of the Statutes of this State, before being admitted as an elector."*

The school population of the State between the ages of 4 and 16 years was, in 1864, 114,772; the whole number of pupils registered in summer was 69,057; the whole number registered in winter was 77,126; there are 1,795 Common Schools, 12 Public High Schools and Academies, about 350 Private Schools and Academies, 1 State Normal School, State Reform School, an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (the parent institution of the kind in America), three Universities, one of which is Yale, the only University in the United States whose degrees are recognized by Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England.

The amount appropriated from the school fund for the support of the public schools is \$178,311; the amount provided by local taxation and fees for the same purposes is \$259,544. In regard to the condition of the schools and duty of perfecting the school system so as to secure universal education, the State Superintendent, in his report presented in 1865, remarks:—

"It has been my privilege to visit schools in most of the States, from Maine to Missouri, and from Canada to Carolina, and in the course of official duties, I have visited more than a thousand schools in Connecticut. While there are schools in some of our sister States and in Canada which seem as nearly perfect in arrangement, control, and instruction, as any human institution can be, it may be said with truth, that there are schools or departments in this State which will not suffer in comparison with any elsewhere. But this is not universal or general. With all the excellencies of which we may boast, and the bright examples to which we may proudly point, there are defects in organization, in

plan and execution. Let the defects and imperfections be fairly and frankly exposed, and let there be legislative enactments, wherever necessary, which will tend to foster the schools and encourage improvements; and it is hoped that there will be, on the part of the people, promptitude and intelligent action to remedy the defects, remove the imperfections, and secure all the appliances necessary for successful universal education. So long as there is in the State a single school perpetuating error or marring the human soul, or a single pupil checked in his course with half an education, because the school is not to be found to complete the work, or a single child in the streets untaught, there is something to be done to perfect the system and improve the condition of the schools of this commonwealth.

*An important provision to secure proper School-house accommodation.*—The School law provides that “no district (section) shall be entitled to receive any money from the school fund of the State unless such district (section) shall be supplied with a school-house, and out-buildings pertaining thereto, which shall be satisfactory to the Board of School Visitors.”

## XXI.—STATE OF NEW YORK.

### 1.—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The population of New York State is nearly three times that of Ontario. There are two State Normal Schools, largely attended; there are school libraries, but diminishing in the number of books in them; the School Trustees are elected and now hold office as in Ontario; the schools are now made free to all residents from 5 to 21 years of age throughout the State; and the school districts are pretty much the same as our school sections: but no teacher can be employed who is within two degrees of relationship to any trustee, without the consent of the majority of the rate-payers.

*Statistical.*—The number of school districts (our sections) reported in 1864 was 11,717; the number of teachers employed for the whole or part of the year was 5,707 males and 21,181 females. The number of children between five and twenty-one years of age was 1,307,822, the number of children reported as attending the public schools was 881,184.

*Financial.*—The school moneys apportioned by the State Superintendent, are derived from three sources, and in 1864–5 amounted to the following sums: From the Common School Fund, \$155,000; from the U. S. Deposit Fund, \$165,000; from State School Tax (at the rate of three-fourths of a mill on all real and personal property in the State, and paid into the State Treasury), \$1,125,749. Total \$1,445,790. This sum was apportioned by the State Superintendent as follows: For salaries of School Commissioners (our County Superintendents), \$56,000; for “district quotas” (that is, apportionment to school districts or sections according to school population), \$439,249; for “pupil quotas” (that is, apportionment according to average attendance of pupils—adopted from Upper Canada), \$893,607; for libraries \$55,000; for contingent apportionment, \$1,848. The following sums were provided from local sources: By local tax in cities, \$1,993,479; by local tax in rural districts, \$674,599; by rate bills in rural districts (before the schools were made free—they being free in cities long

since), \$429,892; total from local sources, \$3,097,971, which, with \$1,445,749 apportioned by the State Superintendent, makes a grand total of \$4,543,720 for common school purposes. This sum was expended as follows: For teachers' salaries \$3,093,460; for libraries, \$26,890, not half the sum apportioned, school districts being allowed in many cases to apply such money to pay teachers; for school apparatus, \$137,613; for coloured schools, \$30,468; for school-houses, sites, &c., \$647,301; for all other incidental expenses, \$614,036. Such were the statistics and financial operations of this great system in 1864, I not being able to command a later report.

*The State Superintendent* was formerly elected for three years by a popular vote of the State; he is now elected for three years by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly. His powers are great and various; his decisions have the force of a court of law, and are final, and enforced by fines against all parties that resist them.

*District Commissioners* correspond to Local County Superintendents with us, but with greater powers. They are elected triennially by popular vote in each of the 113 County Assembly districts in the State, at the general election of County officers. Each Commissioner is sworn, and receives a salary of \$500, with travelling expenses not to exceed \$200 per annum paid out of the public fund; but the salary may be increased by the vote of a majority of the town supervisors. The expenses of each Commissioner are to be assessed on the property of the district which he superintends. His duties are similar to those of our County Superintendents. He has supervision not only of instruction and discipline in the schools, but also of the buildings, ground, &c., and in concurrence with the town supervisors may condemn a school-house, the school in which is cut off from all share in the school fund during the continuance of the sentence. But a Commissioner is liable to be removed from office by the State Superintendent for being concerned in any agency in aid of booksellers or publishers.

The mode of electing the County School Commissioner, or Superintendent, by popular vote, gives rise to much electioneering and partyism. One report says: "There is as much wire-pulling and pipe-laying to win the office as in any other of equal or greater dimensions." In some cases, the most active party-man gains the office against the best qualified man. But the State Superintendent says: "With very few exceptions the Commissioners are competent and worthy men"; and thinks the salaries allowed them are inadequate and should be increased by legislative enactment. He also speaks of the office of County Commissioner "as incomparably superior in both economy and efficiency to that of Town Superintendent, which it superseded." The State Superintendent speaks likewise of the beneficial operations of the legal provisions for improving and securing proper school-house accommodation—provision required in many places in Canada. He says: "Commissioners report that the provisions of the school law of last winter are contributing to the improvement of the school-houses, and the sentiments of the inhabitants of the districts in regard to them. Those utterly unfit for man or beast, have, in a few instances, been condemned by the united action of Commissioners and Supervisors, whilst a very large number have, by their direction, been repaired, and provided, as they never were before, with proper fuel, pails, brooms, and other implements necessary to keep them clean, and render them reasonably comfortable for use. It is gratifying to report these improvements, in view of their influence upon the comfort, morals and memories of the pupils."

## 2.—HIGHER AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

There are 20 Colleges in the State, 226 Academies, (attended by nearly 30,000 pupils,) 5 Law Schools, 11 Medical Schools, 1 Military Academy, 1



Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and 1 Institution for the Blind, besides other benevolent institutions. Not only the public schools, and the schools of all institutions sharing in State grants for educational purposes, but the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, the Houses of Refuge, Reformatory Schools, &c., are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We are largely indebted to the State of New York for the original outline of our own Canadian Common School system; and we may avail ourselves still further of the experience of that State on some points, both for warning and imitation.

## XXII.—STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### 1.—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The foundation of the present system of Common School education was laid by an Act passed in 1834, but the general Act then passed has undergone various amendments, especially in 1854, until 1866-7. At first the acceptance of the law was optional with the townships, towns and cities, but was made obligatory on all in 1849,—the great majority having previously accepted it by popular vote. The present school system in Pennsylvania seems more comprehensive and more thoroughly matured than that of New York, though popular education is less advanced.

*The State Superintendent of Common Schools* is appointed by the Executive with the advice of the Senate for the term of three years, is invested with large powers, and is also required to visit the Normal Schools and attend Teachers' Institutes.

*Normal Schools.*—The State is divided into twelve Normal School districts. Each district must provide the premises and buildings of its own Normal Schools, which may be established by the union of thirteen or more citizens, for the training of teachers in such district, and must be under the direction of a Board of Trustees who are to report to the State Superintendent. In order to be accepted by the State, the Normal School must have ten acres of ground, and buildings embracing a hall of sufficient capacity to seat 1,000 adults, with classrooms, lodging rooms, refectory, &c., for at least 300 students—all the apartments well lighted, heated and ventilated; also a library room, cabinet and other apparatus. Attached to each Normal School shall be one or more Model Schools, with not less than 100 pupils, in order to afford the students an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the art of teaching. Each Normal School is to have six Professors, one of the theory and practice of teaching; and the Principal, in whom is invested the discipline and government of the institution. There are various regulations for the admission of candidates. The premises and buildings are erected and kept in repair from local sources; but the State appropriates from five to ten thousand dollars per annum to each, to assist in defraying current expenses. Four of these State Normal Schools are in operation, to the support of which the State has appropriated sixty-nine thousand dollars from 1861 to 1867. There are also some 20 private Normal Schools in the State, attended by some two thousand students for a longer or shorter period.

*County Superintendents* are appointed for a period of three years by the School directors or trustees of townships, who meet in a convention at the seat

of each county once in three years "to appoint a person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in teaching who is to be the County Superintendent, to be sworn in and receive his commission from the State Superintendent, and his compensation is fixed by the directors at from \$300 to \$1,500. The aggregate salaries of the County Superintendents are stated at \$60,000 per annum. The State Superintendent speaks in the strongest terms of the superior economy and efficiency of the office of County Superintendent over that of Town or Township Superintendent.

*School Districts and Directors.*—A legal school district in Pennsylvania is not a small portion or section of a township, as in the State of New York, and as heretofore in Upper Canada, but it is a township, borough, or city not divided into wards. It has corporate powers through an elective Board of six Directors, —what we should call a Township Board of School Trustees—who "are required to have a sufficient number of Common Schools of different grades for the education of all children in the district between six and twenty-one years of age, who may apply for admission, in the following branches, viz.:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, and such other branches as the directors may authorize; but the County Superintendent is to see that the branches named are taught." The School directors have ample powers to levy and collect school taxes and for all school purposes, and are authorized to take ground for school sites, against the will of the owner, by paying him the fairly estimated value of it. A provision which the State Superintendent represents as most beneficial in its operations. This provision of the law also exists in Lower Canada.

*The Text Books* are selected jointly by the Directors and Teachers in each District at a general meeting at the beginning of each year, and may differ in each district, and even in each school, though the law speaks of "uniformity in text books as essential to successful teaching." The evil of diversified text books, and the expensiveness of the diversity and frequent change of them to parents, are strongly stated in the reports.

*School Moneys.*—Total State appropriation for Common School purposes, including amount paid to County Superintendents, and including, also, the amount paid to Philadelphia, in 1867, \$343,140; amount collected by taxes in School districts, \$3,628,145; total \$3,972,285. To which must be added for "cost of purchasing, renting, building and repairing school-houses, \$985,152.

*Teachers.*—Number of male teachers employed in 1867, 6,619; female teachers, 8,590—total 15,209. Average salaries of male teachers per month, \$35.87; of female teachers, \$27.51. The teachers are hired by the month in Pennsylvania and most other States, and are therefore paid only during the months that the schools are kept open,—which is less than six months in Pennsylvania. The State Superintendent says:—"The qualifications of the Teachers of the State are still much below what they ought to be. This is shown by the astonishing fact, that not one half of them ever read a book on the subject of teaching."

*Schools.*—The State Superintendent remarks—"The average length of time during which the Schools of the State are kept open is five months and sixteen and three-fourth days. In a large number of districts the school term is only four months. Such short terms do injustice to the children of the State, and render it entirely impossible to secure well qualified teachers."

*School Attendance.*—The School population of the State is not given. The whole number of pupils in attendance at the Schools, in 1867, is stated at

660,163; the average attendance at 414,537. Fifteen districts or townships are reported as not having put schools in operation, and thus continue to forfeit their share in the State appropriation.

## 2.—OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

There are 37 chartered University Colleges in the State of Pennsylvania, fourteen of which have voluntarily forwarded reports to the State Superintendent. They report in the aggregate 112 professors and tutors; 2,120 student pupils; 214 having graduated during the year.—Thirty-two Academies reported having 190 instructors, and 4,414 pupils. Only eleven high schools reported—stated to be a very small proportion of those in the State, “since there are 2,147 graded schools, and every system of graded schools must, in some sense, have high schools.”

## 3.—GENERAL REMARKS.

There are three provisions of the present Pennsylvania school system which are an immense improvement upon anything which has preceded them: namely. The appointment of the State Superintendent by the Executive with the advice of the Senate, instead of by popular election throughout the State; the appointment of County Superintendents, in place of Town Superintendents, by the Township Directors or Trustees, instead of by a universal suffrage vote as heretofore, and the organization of each Township in one School Corporation with an elective Board of Directors, or Trustees, instead of the former system of School Districts or School Sections. At the conclusion of his report for 1866, the State Superintendent very justly and forcibly remarks as follows:

“Our School system has become an enormous power. The future character of the State will be moulded by it. If we take care of our Schools, the State will take care of itself. Its Schools are the only vulnerable part of the Republic. A noble Roman matron once said, pointing to her sons, ‘These are my jewels.’ So a State that can point to its children, well instructed and well trained, has jewels that will enrich it forever.”

“The question that rises in importance above all other questions, in this country, is that which concerns the means of educating the whole people. This provided for, and all other questions can be settled at leisure. This one needs the most prompt attention. Popular ignorance is the seat of every disease that has hitherto threatened the life of the nation, and, sound here, it will be proof against all dangers in the future.”

## XXIII.—STATE OF OHIO.

### 1.—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Common school system of Ohio is a noble monument of State liberality; is partly an offshoot of the New York and Pennsylvanian school systems; is somewhat complicated; and is suggestive to us, in review, as a caution in several respects, rather than for imitation, since the progress of it does not appear equal to the expenditure incurred in its establishment and support.

I will notice first its municipal divisions, then its gradations of authorities and officers,

*Districts, Sub-Districts, School Directors.*—Every Township, as in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, constitutes a School District; but, in addition, each township or school district is divided into sub-districts, as townships in Ontario are divided into school sections. Each city and each incorporated village of 300 inhabitants, forms a separate school district.

Each sub-district elects three school directors, corresponding to our three trustees, but with subordinate powers, managing the school of their district under the regulations of the township board (to be mentioned presently), employing and dismissing the teacher, providing house, fuel, &c., and making all other provision for the convenience of their school, taking and reporting a school census of their sub-district once a year, &c. These three school directors elect one of themselves to be a clerk of the sub-district; he fulfilling the double office of Chairman and Secretary of the Trustees of a School Section with us—keeps the records, writes the notices, &c., &c.

*The Township Board of Education* consists of the township clerk, and that director of each sub-district who has been appointed clerk. This Board is a corporate body, holding all the school property of the township, providing buildings for the high school and coloured schools of the township, employing and dismissing the teachers, making rules for the government of all the schools of the township, prescribing and altering the limits of the sub-districts, provided that none shall have less than 60 scholars, unless under special circumstances. The school in every sub-district shall be of the grade prescribed by the township Board, which also prescribes the studies, text-books, and makes the rules for using and preserving the libraries, reports annually to the County Auditor the number of children in the township between 5 and 21, number and grade of schools, number and pay of teachers, number and condition of libraries, kinds of school books, expenditures, &c. Each teacher reports to the Township Board the number of children admitted, average attendance, studies and text-books, and such other information as may be directed by the State Superintendent, called "State Commissioner of Common Schools."

*Remarks.*—This duplicate School Trustee Board, and authority, in a township appears to me complicated, cumbrous, and inefficient, and not at all comparable to the more simple system of a Township board, or Commission, or Committee, which obtains in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The Township Board in Ohio selects the text-books, and makes the school regulations for the township—a duty for which it cannot be much more competent than the school directors of each sub-district, and which may and probably does produce diversity in this respect in the different townships, and which is inconsistent with a uniform standard and harmonious system throughout the State. All this can be done much better in every respect and for all parties and purposes by one Board or Council for the whole State.

*The County Auditor* is a sort of paymaster and accountant for the County, to whom reports are made by the Township Clerks, and who prepares and transmits them to the State Superintendent, with his own remarks on the state of the schools, libraries, and schoolhouses in the several townships in his county. I will hereafter give a specimen of the brief and graphic reports of these County Auditors,

*County Boards of Examiners.*—In each County, a Board of three Examiners is appointed, not by popular election, as in New York State, but by the Judge of Probate, to hold office for two years, any two of whom have power to examine and give certificates of qualifications to teachers. Each applicant for a certificate pays a fee of fifty cents as a pre-requisite to examination; and the certificate is valid only in that county, and for two years, and may be revoked at any time

on proof of incompetency or negligence. The subjects included in such examination are Orthography, Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography. Most of the cities and other separate school districts, have each a local Board of Examiners. The fees of applicants for certificates constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of teachers' institutes,—a fund paid out of the county treasury on the petition of not less than 40 teachers, who declare their intention to attend the institute. County Commissioners have power to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$100, where one half the amount required has been raised by those who ask the appropriation.

*State Board of Examiners.*—A State Board of Examiners, consisting of three gentlemen, distinguished for their learning and experience as instructors, is appointed by the State Commissioner. The present Board consists of Israel W. Andrews, of Marietta; Thomas Sterling, of Cleveland, and William Mitchell, of Columbus. This Board meets once a year. It held a session of two days at Toledo in 1864, at Cincinnati in 1865, and at Zanesville in 1866. This Board examines and grants certificates to teachers (both male and female) of eminent experience and ability. These certificates are valid during the life-time of each holder, unless revoked. The Examiners themselves hold State certificates. The State Commissioner, in his report for 1866, gives the names of those teachers who had obtained State certificates—only 13 (12 males and 1 female) during the years 1864 and 1865; 18 (15 males and three females) in 1866. The State Commissioner says: "The lists comprise the names of many of the most distinguished teachers in Ohio—men and women who, before applying for the State diploma, had already honored their profession, and whose qualifications had already been tested by many years of successful labor."

*The State Commissioner of Schools* stands at the head of the system, and is elected by the qualified voters of the State for three years; takes an oath of office, gives bonds, has the care and oversight of the school funds, superintends institutes, &c., &c., and makes an annual report to the Legislature.

Such is a brief outline of the machinery by which the school system in Ohio is carried on.

## 2.—OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

In regard to educational institutions, I find in the State Commissioner's report for 1866, the following institutions reported, besides Common Schools, namely: 19 University Colleges, with 137 professors and tutors, 4,740 students, and 220 graduates for the year.

*Female Seminaries*, 24, with 252 regular professors and teachers, 3,890 students, 185 graduated during the year.

*Normal Schools and Academies*, 29, with 166 regular teachers and 6,868 students.

*Commercial Colleges*, 9; teachers, 58; students, 2,622.

*Private Schools reported*, 649; teachers employed in them, 838; pupils enrolled, 24,382. High schools, 141; pupils, 9,582; teachers, 294, males 192, females 102.

I find here no report of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Columbus—institutions which I visited in the autumn of 1866, and which would be an honour and blessing to any country. New buildings for the institution for the Deaf and Dumb were approaching completion at an expense to the State of \$500,000!

## 3.—COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS.

*Territorial Divisions.*—Townships, 1,346; separate school districts, cities, &c., 441; sub-school districts, 10,831.

*Volumes in Libraries,* 382,641; *value of school apparatus,* \$139,351.

*Number of Teachers* employed, 21,234; of whom 7,481 are males, and 13,753 are females.

*Number of Common Schools,* 11,413; increase, 6.

*Number of "unmarried youth* between 5 and 21 years of age," 974,303.

Number enrolled in the Common Schools, 706,730; average attendance, 415,142.

Average time of keeping open the Common Schools, 27 weeks, 2 days; high schools, 35 weeks.

*School Moneys.*—Receipts from School Fund, \$216,339; from State tax \$1,413,414; from local township and separate district tax, \$2,029,677; from fines, licenses, &c., \$111,190; grand total of moneys raised for school purposes during the year, \$3,770,620.

*Expenditures.*—For payment of teachers, \$2,869,606; for sites, buildings and repairs, \$480,116; for fuel and other contingent expenses, \$495,247; grand total of expenditures, \$3,836,970.

It will be observed that there is no expenditure for *libraries*. These were originally provided by the State, selected by the State Commissioner, and distributed *pro rata* to the several townships throughout the State, without any action on their part. The system has proved unsatisfactory, as people place little value on library books in which they have no part in selecting or procuring.

*Reports on the condition of the school teachers, &c.*—The following very candid and faithful remarks are by the State Commissioner himself in his report for 1866:

"The relative amount of school going secured, during the past year, in the sub-district schools, and the separate district schools may be stated from the previous tables in the following terms: In the sub-districts, eighty-five of every hundred youth enumerated, attend school, an average of 71 days. In the separate districts, fifty-five of every one hundred enumerated, attended school, on an average, 106 days.

"From these statements it appears that the relative amount of attendance on the public schools, in these two classes of schools, is nearly the same annually, being but little more than an average of 71 each year to three-fourths of the number of youth of legal school age. At this rate of schooling, it would require over twenty years to secure the minimum of a Common School education. In other words there has been accomplished, during the past year, only three fifths of the school work annually necessary to secure to the youth of the State the least amount of school attainments hitherto regarded as compatible with public safety,"

"In the sub-districts, we have a school-house and a teacher to every sixty-three, and a school officer to every eighteen of the enumerated youth, and the schools are in session six months of the year. In the separate districts, comfortable schoolhouses are in sight of the houses of the pupils; and there is a school officer to every one hundred and fifty-two, a teacher to every hundred and nine of the enumerated youth, and the schools are in session, on an average, eight months and a half each year.

"The yearly expense of sustaining these agencies amounts to \$3,356,854, or three dollars and forty-four cents per capita of the enumerated youth, beside the funds amounting to nearly \$8,000,000, permanently invested in school property.

"The truth is, that so far as mere privileges are concerned, our school system is fully competent to give to every boy and girl in the State, an adequate knowledge of the six legal branches of an education; and liberal provisions are made for those who make proper exertions to acquire a knowledge of the higher branches."

#### 4.—REASONS FOR UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS.—THE REMEDIES.

"Why, then, are the results accomplished every year so unsatisfactory? The answer is patent to every one who has examined our own and other school systems. We expend nearly all our school revenues, and direct nearly all our energies merely to provide school privileges; while literally *nothing is done, except by voluntary effort, to cause the youth of the State to avail themselves of the privileges offered.* Our school system is destitute, not only of all agencies, the special objects of which are to induce school going, but also of nearly all appliances, to render the instruction and discipline of the schools more valuable to the pupils that attend."

"For some years after the passage of the General School Law in 1853, a spirit of school rivalism pervaded the country districts. The divisions of townships into sub-districts, the building of new school-houses, the distribution of books and apparatus, the efforts of examiners to raise the standard of teacher's qualifications, and the unusual activity and zeal of the friends of the new school law, arrested public attention, and awakened the educational spirit of the people. The advocates of the new law looked with much hope to those provisions of the law providing for the establishment of township high schools, and the appointment of township acting managers of the schools. It was hoped that the gradation and supervision would both be generally introduced, that consolidation of smaller sub-districts would follow, that a higher order of teaching ability would be secured, and that, by these means, such a system of schools would be organized, in each township of the State, as would provide the means of a liberal education near the homes of our country youth. But subsequent events, and the present condition of the sub-district schools justify the assertion, that none of the results hoped for have been realized, except in a very few localities. No competent agency or system of agencies has been created by which the efficiency of the country schools may be increased, or the educational spirit of the people may be awakened and sustained. *The Country Schools are certainly no more efficient to-day than they were ten years ago, whether we consider the character of the teachers, the modes of instruction and discipline, or the per centage of school attendance.*"

"Township high schools have not been established even in localities where such schools are absolutely necessary. Sub-districts have not been consolidated, nor gradation introduced; on the contrary, the tendency has been and still is to sub-divide strong sub-districts, and thereby to create weak ones. The unfortunate results of this tendency are self-evident. The multiplication of sub-districts prevents gradation, increases the expenses, requires the employment of additional teachers and school officers, and the erection of additional school houses and out-buildings, and above all, encourages the employment of inferior teachers, and represses the educational spirit of teachers, pupils and parents.

"The appointment of acting managers by Township Boards, from whose supervision it was hoped something of uniformity in the organization and conduct of the schools would be secured, has also been neglected, since no proper

provisions were made by which to pay competent persons to serve in this capacity. The returns of the past year show that in only one hundred and eighty-three townships [out of upwards of thirteen hundred] have acting managers been appointed, and in most cases these appointments were made conditioned that *the appointees were to serve gratuitously*; and no further duties required of them than to transmit such business of minor importance as might otherwise make it necessary to have called a meeting of the Board.

“The local directors (or trustees) who are generally the most public spirited men in the community, and to whose care the more immediate management of the school is entrusted, also serve without pay, and too often, when they have hired the teacher and made their annual contracts for repairs and fuel, rest from their labours until their signatures are called for to the certificate for the teacher’s pay.

Furthermore, *over one third* of the teachers employed, every year, in the sub-district schools, are themselves mere boys and girls, being under twenty years of age. The labours of these youthful and inexperienced teachers are, in most instances, largely experimental, and are therefore necessarily detrimental to the public interests, to no inconsiderable extent. It is certainly safe to say, that over one third of the teachers annually employed in the country schools, have not had two years’ experience. Almost the entire corps of teachers in the state is changed every three years; and those who, in the country schools, prove their adaptation to the work, and who desire to engage in it as a profession, soon seek and find situations in the city and town schools at greatly increased salaries. Moreover, but *few of the sub-district schools are taught two successive terms by the same teacher*. Of the *twenty-one thousand* teachers employed during the last year, only *two thousand five hundred and fifty are reported as having taught the same school during the year.*”

What feasible means, then, may be adopted to secure better teaching in sub-district schools, and to inspire the boys and girls of our farmers with truer motives and higher aims in the school work? The answer given to this enquiry, by both reason and successful example, is *supervision* and *gradation*. Supervision over *all the schools*, and gradation wherever the population is sufficiently dense to admit it. The gradation of the sub-district schools can be accomplished only by the dissemination, among the people and local school officers, of rational views of school organizations, by convincing those directly interested in the conduct of these schools, that by gradation greater efficiency and economy will be secured.”

##### 5.—SCHOOL HOUSES, LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

Under this head, are reports from the auditors of the 84 Counties of the State. The teachers of each Township report to their Township Board of Education, and the Board of each Township reports to the County Auditor, who, from these reports compiles a report on the condition of the school-houses, libraries and schools of the several townships of his County, and transmits them to the State Commissioner of Common Schools.

According to these reports, many new school-houses have recently been erected and are in the course of erection, and the condition of the school-houses is manifestly improving, though a large proportion of them in the rural districts are anything but convenient and comfortable.

About twelve years ago the Legislature made a liberal appropriation of, I think, some three hundred thousand dollars for school libraries in townships. The books were to be selected and purchased by the State Commissioner, and



distributed according to population to the several townships. The same books were selected for each township. In the absence of local choice and action in procuring these libraries, they seem, as a general rule, to have been unsuccessful, and are now for the most part considered out of date and useless.

In the first three County Auditors' reports, the following statements are made, and which, in one form or other, appear to be repeated in nine reports out of ten of the 84 counties: *Adams' County*—"Libraries in a very bad condition, the books very scattered all over the township, and no account taken of them." *Athens' County*—Libraries—"Reports of Clerks very limited, and I am convinced but little regard or attention is given to them." *Ashland County*—"The reports place libraries in a hopeless condition. Many townships have no librarian, no one being willing to act." In one County it is reported: "The only call for the books seems to be limited to the annual report of the County Auditor." In another County, the Auditor reports: "There seems to be a prevailing disposition to treat them as *trash*, that every one wishes to get rid of." In another County, the Auditor reports: "The books are, perhaps, well cared for, as each family lucky enough to have any of them, considers them as belonging to the household, but as township *libraries*, the books might as well be in *Oregon*."

These facts show how useless is the largest liberality on the part of the Legislature in school matters without local co-operation, and especially in regard to books, which are never valued in townships or neighbourhoods unless sought for and, partially at least, procured by the inhabitants themselves.

The condition of the schools in many counties is represented as improving, encouraging and satisfactory, and the character and qualifications of teachers as improving; but in others, passages like the following occur in the Auditors reports: *Coshocton County*—"Teachers' salaries are so low that our best teachers have sought a more remunerative employment, and consequently we have a low grade of teachers." *Hancock County*—"Many of our best teachers have quit the business, on account of the extreme low wages, and our schools are generally taught by young and inexperienced teachers."

Many of these County Auditors' reports are curiosities in their way. I give two of them entire, taken as they stand together from the 145th page of the State Commissioner's report:—

*Carroll County. School-Houses*—School-houses in this County are of several classes. About one-fourth of the houses are pretty good, and built with a view for comfort for the children; and about one half of the houses are poor, miserably constructed things—small, dark, low ceiling, dirty holes, not fit to put children into; and the balance would make tolerable sheep stables.

*Libraries*—Generally good, but not used to any extent; mostly locked up in the Librarian's house.

*Schools*—Not very good; about in keeping with the above description of school-houses.

*Cuyahoga County. School-Houses*—No facts in this office upon which to base a statement or hazard an opinion.

*Libraries*—No particular information. Presumed to be bad; growing out of a want of proper care.

*Schools*—No facts upon which to base even a guess."

#### 6.—TOWNSHIP BOARDS RECOMMENDED.

Since my report was written, and while it is going through the press, I have received from the State School Commissioner of Ohio his report for the year 1867, in which he discusses at large the propriety of abolishing the sub-school

districts, or school sections, and establishing Township Boards. He commences his elaborate and, I think, conclusive argumentation of the question, with the following remarks :—

“ Previous to the adoption of the school code now in force, most of the leading advocates of the new law were anxious to adopt what was commonly known as the township or district system, whereby each township would be constituted a school district proper, without sub-divisions; while others were of the opinion that the old independent sub-district system should be continued. The result was a compromise, and the adoption of the present law having the distinctive features of both systems, and at the same time having the proper advantages of neither and possessing many of the weaknesses of both. Though the present law is infinitely better than the old one, yet the blending of the township or district system with the sub-district system has proved cumbersome, complicated and detrimental to the school interests of the country districts. A brief examination of the provisions of the law and of the practical operations of these provisions will readily show the propriety of abolishing the sub-district features of the law and of adopting the township system without modifications.”

## XXIV—REMARKS ON AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

### I.—GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF THE CITY AND TOWN SCHOOLS.

In the foregoing epitome of the systems and state of popular instruction in several neighbouring States, I have said little of what has been done or is doing in cities and towns. The reason is that the schools are organized in the cities and towns, for the most part by special Acts, and not under the general school laws of the States. Taken as a whole, I do not think, from my best observations and enquiries, that there is any country in the world in whose cities and towns (except Leipsic in Saxony) the systems of education are so complete and efficient as in the neighbouring States, especially in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, &c. There is one Board in each city charged with the education of a large population, from the primary schools up to the highest English and scientific schools, and classical schools preparatory to the University, and to the professions, and to foreign commerce. In each of these cities, and in each of many of the towns, there is but one set of regulations, and one series of school text-books; there are classical schools and teachers, and some of the cities have their own Normal Schools for the training of their own teachers, with libraries, &c. In the style, arrangements and furniture of their school buildings, in the character and salaries of their teachers, and in every provision for the education of all classes of citizens, there is a manifest earnestness, an intelligence, and princely liberality truly admirable and patriotic. Nothing but a personal visit and inspection can convey an adequate idea of the comprehensiveness, completeness, and even in some instances, grandeur of the establishments and systems of education in the cities, and in not a few towns of our American neighbours. And where there are *private* and *select* schools and seminaries in those cities and towns, they have to be conducted in the most efficient manner possible in order to maintain an existence in competition with the excellent public schools,

## 2.—THE CITIZEN'S RECOGNIZED RIGHT TO EDUCATION.

There is another educational feature common to all the neighbouring States, and worthy of the highest respect and admiration: it is the recognition of the right of every citizen to the means of a good education, and the obligations of the State to provide for it. This is an article in the constitution of several of the States, and is recognized by a liberal provision in setting apart the proceeds of the sales of one-sixth or seventh of their public lands to form a school fund for universal education. This has been followed up by school laws, framed in the same spirit and with the same design; very large sums of money have been raised and expended, and a net-work of schools has been spread over the land.

## 3.—INADEQUATE RESULTS FROM AMERICAN COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

But here, in most of the States, the work has begun to halt, and the patriotic objects of its projectors have been disappointed. The State has acknowledged, and nobly endeavoured to redeem, its obligation to provide an education for its every child; but it has not provided that every child should qualify himself by such an education for citizenship. It has placed the right of the parent or guardian and of the employer or master to perpetuate ignorance, above the right of the child to be educated. It has made universal suffrage the lever to lift the masses to universal education and intelligence, in the absence of the requisite educational power to move that lever. Nor is there any adequate provision to secure the operations of a school in a single neighbourhood, much less to secure properly qualified teachers where schools are established. The result is, that when you leave the cities and large towns, and go into the rural parts of the State—the peculiar field of a national school law and system—you there find that our American neighbours are not so successful in their public school economy, and accomplish results very far below and short of the State appropriations they make, and the machinery they employ for the sound education of all the people. This remark is abundantly and painfully confirmed by the facts given in the above epitome of the systems and state of popular education in the adjoining States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. A further confirmation of the same remark is found in the defective education of many of the grown-up young men of these States. The late Frederic H. Pakard, Esq., of Philadelphia, for some thirty years the distinguished and philanthropic Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, published, in 1866, a pamphlet of 158 pages entitled "The Daily Public School in the United States." On page 11, he observes, "Such observations as we have been enabled to make in interviews with many thousands of children and youth, satisfy us that nine in ten of them are incompetent to read properly a paragraph in the newspaper, to keep a simple debit and credit account in a mechanic's shop, or to write an ordinary business letter in a creditable way, as to chirography, orthography, or a grammatical expression of ideas."

In this same publication it is stated by a Chaplain in the Northern army during the late civil war, and whose intercourse was very extensive, "that a very large majority of the soldiers from the Northwestern States could read and write; but of these many could read only very imperfectly, and composed a letter with great difficulty. Union soldiers from slave States were deplorably destitute of Common School education. Thousands of soldiers learned to read and write while in the army. In my own Sunday-school of 150 to 250 from my own regiment, I found that a large number were poor readers. The same I found true of schools in other regiments. The letter-writing shewed that the writers were very imperfectly instructed in orthography. The average age of

the soldiers I met, was certainly under thirty years. In a word, our soldiers, in their education, show that a great improvement is needed in our common schools."

At a public meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, in October, 1865, a member of the bar, of large acquaintance with all classes of society, stated, that the ability to read and write was by no means as general as was supposed, and in proof of it, he mentioned that he had occasion to issue subpoenas to 40 persons, of whom 30 made their marks.

#### 4.—CAUSES OF FAILURE IN AMERICAN COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Such an imperfect state and deficiency of sound education could hardly be otherwise, where the schools are kept open from four to six months in the year by boys and girls from 16 to 20 years of age, themselves poorly educated,\* and when so large a number of children of school age do not attend school at all, as shown by the official statistics given in the foregoing pages in regard to the adjoining States. And I find in a note on the 12th page of the publication above quoted the following statement: "It is not irrelevant to state, that by the latest report of the New Jersey Schools, it appears that of 190,000 children of school age in the State, less than 29,000 were in attendance upon the school during the year. The average attendance of those enrolled was less than 25 per cent, while 50,000 did not enter the school at all. The number of teachers employed was one to about one hundred pupils. The pay of males was at the rate of \$36 per month, and the females a little over \$22. Cost per head, including all expenses, \$3."

The inference from these facts is, that there may be a magnificent school system, and a vast and even universal machinery of schools, and yet numbers of youth not educated at all, and of those who attend the schools, many learn very little, and that very imperfectly.

The practical lesson which we may learn from these facts is, that we must do something more than merely establish and keep open schools a portion of the year, in order to educate a whole people.

Furthermore, the foregoing facts suggest the enquiry—an enquiry in which we, as Canadians, are deeply interested—to what cause or imperfections in American systems of popular education are so much educational failure and deficiency in the rural parts of the States to be attributed? The subject is too extensive for discussion; but I will indicate two or three causes which have been impressed upon my own mind.

1. The *first* is a *deficiency in the qualifications of teachers*. There cannot be a good school without a good teacher. There must then be provision against the employment of ill-qualified teachers, and for securing good ones. In the neighbouring States, there is no State standard of a teacher's qualifications, though, in one instance, there is a State Board; there is no State programme for the examination of teachers; in most instances, the Boards of Examiners of teachers, are not only local, but are elected by county or township universal suffrage, and each local Board thus chosen fixes its own standard and makes its own conditions and regulations for the licensing of teachers. In some States the Trustees of each School examine and certify to the qualifications of the teacher, as well as employ him; in other places, a Township Superintendent, elected by universal suffrage; in other instances, a Township Committee or Board is elected for the double purpose of examining teachers and employing them. But even in Ohio, where there is a County Board of three examiners, appointed

\* See remarks of the Pennsylvania Superintendent on page 388.

by the Judges of Probate, there is no uniformity of standard, or of strictness in the examination of teachers. I observe in one County, out of 492 applications for certificates, 138 were rejected; and in another County, out of 253 applications, only *one* was rejected—showing that the examination could have scarcely amounted to even a matter of form, and this variation goes on throughout the whole 88 Counties of the State. In 1864, out of 19,346 certificates given, upwards of one-half of them were given for six months; and in 1866, out of 18,756 certificates given, 7,651, or upwards of one-third of them, were for six months—showing the large extent to which the employment of teaching is regarded as temporary. The State Commissioner states the results of such deficiencies in his report for 1866, in the following words: “No one can visit the country schools, hear the recitations, observe the discipline, examine the teacher’s records, and look upon the cheerless interior and exterior of the school-rooms, without a most depressing conviction of the inferior advantages enjoyed by the pupils, and the unfavourable educational influences by which they are surrounded.”

2. The *second* cause of this deficiency in the country Common Schools of our American neighbours, appears to me to be, the *temporary employment and insufficient remuneration of teachers*. This is indeed the chief cause of the “low grade of teachers,” and the still lower grade of the schools. In both Ohio and Pennsylvania, more than one half of the country schools are kept open only four months of the year; and this is the case in many country parts of New York. The teachers are employed there, not as in their cities and towns, and with us generally throughout the whole Province, by the year, but *by the month*. Their “wages,” (or salaries as we call them,) are only for the months that the schools are kept open. For those months, a male teacher may receive from twenty-five to forty dollars a month, and a female teacher one-third and sometimes one-half less: and the other eight, or six, or five months of the year, as the case may be, the teachers must and do receive nothing, or seek other employments. Thus the country male teachers, do school teaching work when they can procure it to best advantage, and farm or other manual work of some kind the other larger part of the year; and the female teachers do likewise. Now, whatever may be the liberality of the Legislature, and the framework of the school system, and the patriotic aspirations and efforts of great numbers of citizens, in such a system of temporarily employing and perpetually changing teachers, there can be no material improvement in either the qualifications of teachers or the efficiency of the schools, or the education of the country youth: but the lamentations in the annual Reports of State Commissioners and Superintendents will, in my opinion, be the next ten years what they have been the last ten years.

In Ontario there is much room for improvement in these respects; but we have a national programme for the examination and distinct classification of teachers, and nearly uniform methods of examination; our teachers, except in comparatively few cases of trial, are almost universally employed by the year, in the townships equally with the cities and towns. By our method of giving aid to no school unless kept open six months of the year, and aiding all schools in proportion to the average attendance of pupils and length of time the school is kept open, we have succeeded in getting our schools throughout the whole country kept open nearly eleven months out of the twelve; the teachers are thus constantly employed, and paid annual salaries; and are as well paid, all things considered, in perhaps a majority of the country schools as in cities and towns. Some of our best teachers are employed in country schools, a very large proportion of which will favourably compare, in style and fittings of school-

house, and efficiency of teaching, with the schools in cities and towns. Indeed for several years at the commencement of our school system, the country parts of Upper Canada took the lead, with few exceptions, of our cities, towns, and villages. Our deficiencies and shortcomings in these respects I shall plainly point out hereafter; but they appear to me to be more palpable, and to exist to a vastly greater, and even fatal extent, among our American neighbours,—so worthy of our admiration in many of their industries and enterprises.

3. A *third* and fruitful cause of inefficiency in the American systems of popular instruction, appears to me, to be the *mode of appointing the administrators of their school systems, and their tenure of office*. In all the neighbouring States, the mode of appointing their State Superintendents has been by popular universal suffrage vote, and for a period not exceeding three years, and in some instances not exceeding two years; in the election of their County or Town Superintendents the same system has been pursued. In New York and Pennsylvania a beneficial change has been introduced in regard to the appointment of their State Superintendents—in the former the State Superintendent being appointed by the joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, and in the latter by the Executive with the advice of the Senate; but the tenure of office in both States is for three years, as it is in the State of Ohio, where the State Commissioner of Common Schools is still elected by universal suffrage throughout the State. In looking at the School history of these States for the last twenty years, there are very few, if any, instances of any one of these highest educational officers continuing in office more than three years at a time. There is no department of civil government in which careful preparation, varied study and observation, and independent and uniform action, are so important to success and efficiency, as in founding, maturing and developing a system of public instruction; which it is utterly impossible to do where no one placed at the head of the system has time or opportunity to establish and bring into effective operation any one branch of it. School legislation, therefore, with our American neighbours is as unsettled now, as it was at the beginning of the last twenty years and more; it has been undergoing successive modifications; and their schools (except in cities and towns) are less improved than their country in every other respect. They seem to forget that the *representative* functions of government,—the power to exercise which is based on popular election—relate chiefly to the *making* of laws, and the *imposition of taxes*; but that the *administration* of law should be free from the influences of popular passion, and be based on immutable maxims of justice and patriotism. They recognize this in the selection and appointment of their supreme judges of constitutional and civil law; so should they in the supreme administration of school law, and in the development of school economy. Should their State School Superintendents, after being carefully selected, hold their offices during pleasure—another word with us for during good behaviour and efficiency—there would be much more hope and certainty of maturing and efficiently consolidating their school systems.

Our American friends appear to me to suffer equally, if not more, in their educational interests from their love of rotation of office and frequent popular election to it, in respect to their county and town Superintendents of schools. Their system appears to me to be inconsistent, as a general rule, with the selection of competent superintendents, or with the impartial and thorough administration of the law, among those by whom the local superintendents are elected or opposed, and to whom such superintendents are looking for votes at an approaching election. Under the operations of such a system, it appears to me there must frequently be as much electioneering as school superintendence and administration; that the latter will often be warped to advance the former; or, as

is expressed in an American report, that there will be much "log rolling and pipe-laying" to secure the universal suffrage of election or re-election to the office, at the expense of the advancement and elevation of the schools.

4. In the *fourth* place, I think the progress and efficiency of the common schools in the neighbouring States are also much impeded by *the absence of anything like a uniform series of text-books*, the great evils of the endless variety of which are graphically portrayed and earnestly lamented in their school reports, but for the removal of which no remedy is provided.

Such appears to me the chief defects in the American School systems, so far as I have been able to examine and observe them. In a former part of this report, I have stated what appeared to me the cardinal defects of the English elementary school system, as compared with that of other European Countries; and I trust our American neighbours will not regard the above remarks as proceeding from any other than the most friendly feelings, and a sincere desire to advance the best interests of universal education.

## XXV.—BRIEF NOTICES OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS OF OTHER AND NEW STATES OF AMERICA.

Since the foregoing pages were written I have received from the Hon. V. M. Rice, the able and excellent Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, a "Special Report" presented by him to the Legislature the 15th of last month, "On the Present State of Education in the United States and other Countries, and on Compulsory Instruction." I will extract from this valuable report the following notices of school systems in several other States than those mentioned in the preceding pages of this Report. The school laws of these mostly new States contain some curious provisions, and concentrate extraordinary powers in single individuals. I omit statistics. These abridged notices will be found very interesting—showing that Common School education for the whole people, in the new States as in the old, is justly regarded as one of the first duties of the State, and is liberally provided for.

### 1.—STATE OF INDIANA.

"There is a State Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor, the Attorney-General and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who meet annually for conference, discussion and the determination of questions arising under the school law. The Superintendent is elected by the people for two years, and has the general oversight of the schools, and must spend at least one day a year in each county. There is in each township a trustee, who has the general custody and management of the school property and lands, and a limited power to levy taxes for building school-houses. He also each year enumerates the children in his township between the ages of five and twenty-one. The inhabitants of each school district elect for a year a school director, who takes care of the school-house, provides fuel, employs the teachers and reports to the trustee. Common schools must be organized as a State institution, and, as to tuition, supported wholly by State funds. No district, no township, no town, no city, no county, can levy and collect taxes from the people for the support of schools. Townships, towns and cities may levy taxes for the construction and repair of school-houses, and

for the providing of furniture and fuel therefor, and for the purchase of sites, but the State alone can levy taxes for the payment of teachers. The schools in each township are to be taught an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils therein, or to the wealth of the township. There is to be assessed each year the sum of ten cents on each \$100 of taxable property, and fifty cents on each poll (except upon the property and polls of negroes and mulattoes, who have none of the benefits of this Act) for the use of common schools.

“The school fund is made up of all the funds heretofore appropriated to common schools, the surplus revenue, soldier, bank, tax, and seminary funds all fines, forfeitures, and escheats; all grants of land not otherwise specially devoted; the net proceeds of the swamp lands; unclaimed fees, and of all taxes specially laid therefor. The income of the fund is apportioned to the several Counties of the State, according to the enumeration of the children therein between five and twenty-one years of age.” The school fund is estimated at \$7,778,356. 94, of which \$4,286,110. 62 is unproductive, and the residue yields seven per cent. per annum.”

## 2.—STATE OF ILLINOIS.

“There is a State Superintendent of Public Instruction who has the general and supervisory agency of the Common School system. Each County chooses a School Commissioner, whose duty it is to visit the schools, examine the teachers and grant certificates. Each town elects a Trustee, who has power to create and alter Districts, a Collector, Treasurer, and Librarian. Every District elects three Directors, who hold office for three years, and have the sole control and management of District affairs, with power to levy taxes for building school houses, and they are required every year to enumerate the children between the ages of five and twenty-one in their Districts, and the number of persons under twenty-one.”

“Every District is required to maintain a school six months in a year to entitle it to its share in the distribution of the public money. Total School Fund—\$4,973,042.”

## 3.—STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Every organized Township must be divided into Districts, but no primary districts can contain more than nine sections of land.

“Each district, at the first meeting, elects a moderator for three years, a director for two years, and an assessor for one year, and their successors are each elected for three years.”

The district is a body corporate, and has power to designate a site for a school-house, and may vote taxes to pay for the same, and to build a school-house and keep it in repair, and may also vote \$20 a year for the purchase of books of reference, apparatus, &c.”

“The moderator, director and assessor form a district board, that has the care and custody of the school-house and property; that hires the teacher, and has immediate management and control of school affairs.”

“Each township elects two inspectors, who, with the township clerk, form a board of inspectors, whose duty it is to divide the township into districts, to examine and license teachers, and to visit and supervise the schools.”



There is a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who has general supervision of the public schools, and he and three other persons elected each for six years, form a State Board of Education."

"The director of each district annually makes an enumeration of all children within the district, between the ages of five and twenty years, and returns it, with a report of the condition of the schools, to the township clerk, who makes an abstract of the district reports for the county clerk, who makes copies of them for the State Superintendent."

"The Constitution directs that all fines assessed and collected in the townships and counties shall be applied to the establishment of a township library."

"A school fund is created, consisting of all lands granted by Congress or the State, or given by deed or devise for school purposes, and of all lands that escheat to the State for want of heirs."

"Funds are also created for the support of a University, in which tuition is free, and for a Normal School."

"The educational funds of the State were reported in 1865 to be—

Primary School Fund.....	\$2,040,085
University Fund.....	535,412
Normal School Fund.....	65,876
Total.....	\$2,641,373

#### 4—STATE OF WISCONSIN.

"There is a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who has the general supervision of common schools. He is required to visit the several Counties of the State, and advise with teachers and school officers; to recommend text books and advise as to the selection of books for school libraries; to examine and determine appeals; to apportion the school moneys among the counties, according to the number of children in the several towns and cities over four and under twenty-one years of age, and to report annually to the Legislature. He can appoint an assistant, and his travelling expenses and clerk hire are paid."

"The board of supervisors divide the towns into districts, and can alter them at pleasure."

"The legal voters in a district have power to choose a director, treasurer and clerk; to designate a site; to vote taxes for the purchase of sites; for building or leasing school-houses; for the payment of teachers' wages; for the purchase of books for a library, and of maps, globes and apparatus, and to determine how long school shall be kept, and on what terms the public money shall be applied."

"The director, treasurer and clerk constitute a district board, who have charge of district affairs. The clerk hires the teacher, with the approval of the director and treasurer, and draws warrants on the treasurer, countersigned by the director, for all moneys due for teacher's wages."

"In every district school there must be taught the English language, orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic."

"The district clerk every year makes a statistical report to the town clerk, who in his turn reports to the County Superintendent, who compiles an abstract of the town reports for the State Superintendent."

"Every district is required to keep a school for three months to entitle it to any share in the distribution of the public money."

“A County Superintendent is elected, whose term of office is two years, and whose duty it is to examine and license teachers, to visit and inspect the schools, to organize and conduct teachers’ institutes and associations, and to report annually to the State Superintendent.”

“The board of supervisors of every county are required every year to cause to be collected in every town and ward, by tax, an amount of money for the support of schools not less than half the amount apportioned to such town and ward the previous year by the State Superintendent, and not exceeding three mills upon every dollar of the valuation of the taxable property therein; and unless this is done no public money is to be apportioned to the delinquent county for the current year.”

“The school fund on the 30th September, 1867, amounted to \$2,118,423.56, drawing seven per cent. interest.”

“The State has also established a Normal School fund, estimated at \$1,128,246, of which \$594,581.87, is productive. This fund and the Normal Schools are placed under charge of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools.”

#### 5.—STATE OF IOWA.

“Every civil township is a school district, and is divided by the trustees into sub-districts. Each district holds an annual meeting, elects a chairman and secretary; decides by vote upon the purchase and sale of sites and school-houses, upon the branches to be taught in the schools, and upon what powers shall be delegated to the board of directors; and may vote a tax, not exceeding five mills on a dollar of valuation, for school purposes.”

“The sub-districts hold annual meetings and choose officers called sub-directors, who constitute a board of directors for the district, with corporate powers, and who have the power to fix the sites of school-houses and to establish schools. They elect a president, secretary and treasurer. They estimate the amount of money necessary to keep school in the district for the legal term of twenty-four weeks, and certify the amount to the board of supervisors; and they also certify such sum as the electors of any district or sub-district may have voted beyond the amount required by law. The board of supervisors cause such taxes to be levied and collected. Each sub-director has charge of his sub-district, hires the teacher, and makes all contracts for fuel, furniture, &c., subject to the approval of the board; and he is required to report to the board the number of persons in his sub-district between the ages of five and twenty-one years, distinguishing between males and females; and giving other information required by law.”

“There is a County Superintendent elected for two years, whose duty it is to examine and license teachers, visit and supervise schools, to receive the reports from the districts, and make and report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction an abstract of them, and to act as the organ of communication between the State Superintendent and the district authorities.

“The school month consists of four weeks, and the school year of twenty-four weeks.

“The Auditor of the State apportions the income of the school fund to the counties, according to the proportion of persons in each between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

“There is a Superintendent of Public Instruction elected by the people for two years. He is charged with the general supervision of all the County

Superintendents, and all the Common Schools of the State; he decides appeals from the decisions of the County Superintendents, and reports annually to the Legislature.

“All land granted by the United States for schools, the 500,000 acres granted by Congress to new States, all escheats, the per centage on sales of land in the State, money paid for exemption from military duty, and fines for breach of penal laws, are devoted to the support of Common Schools and constitute the school fund. The fund in 1857 amounted to \$2,030,544, nominally, and the unsold lands to 619,940 acres. The fund is under the control of the General Assembly. The moneys belonging to the fund are loaned at ten per cent.”

#### 6.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.

“The towns and sub-districts, as divided by the County Commissioners, are declared to be corporate bodies, with power to elect a Director, Treasurer and Clerk, who are the Trustees of the district. The Director has immediate charge of the schools. The Treasurer receives and pays out all school moneys. The Clerk records the proceedings of district meetings and of the board, and makes annually to the county auditor a report of all persons in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and other statistical information.

“The districts have power to vote money for the support of schools, and the clerk certifies the amount voted to the county auditor, who assesses and levies it upon the real and personal property of the district.

“The County Commissioners appoint annually a man in each county to examine and license teachers, and visit the schools. They are also required each year to levy a tax equal to one-fifth of one per cent. on the dollar of valuation, to be collected and expended for the support of schools.

“The several districts of the State are entitled to their share of the public money on the condition of making their annual report, no time being limited during which school shall be kept.

“The Secretary of State is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Public Instruction, and makes the apportionment of the income of the school fund. The County Commissioners (supervisors) are authorized to appoint at their discretion a county Superintendent, with power to examine and license teachers, to organize and conduct institutes and teachers' associations, and to have generally the supervision of the schools; to receive the district reports and make an abstract of the same for the State Superintendent. Twenty-two counties have appointed County Superintendents.

“One-eighteenth part of all the public lands in the State, or two sections in every township, amounting in all to about 2,800,000 acres, were granted to the State by Congress for the support of common schools. But a small portion of these lands has yet been sold, and the available fund is not large. The Superintendent estimates that, if the future sales equal in amount per acre those heretofore made, the income derived from the fund will not be less than one million dollars annually.”

#### 7.—STATE OF KANSAS.

“Supervision is provided, first, by the election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years, and a County Superintendent for the same term.

“The State Superintendent is required to visit each county at least once a year; to file and keep all reports made to him; to recommend text-books for

the use of schools; to apportion the public money among the several counties according to the number of children between five and twenty-one years of age, and to make an annual report to the Legislature.

The County Superintendent divides the county into districts, apportions the school money to them, visits the schools, examines and licenses teachers, and reports annually to the State Superintendent.

“Each district elects yearly a Director, Clerk, and Treasurer, who constitute a District Board, and each district thus organized forms a corporate body. The Board has power to purchase sites, hire teachers, and have the control and management of the schools and school property. The Clerk of each district makes the annual statistical report to the County Superintendent.

“The male and female inhabitants of the district are allowed to vote at district meetings, and they have power to vote taxes for the payment of teachers’ wages, for the purchase of sites and building of school-houses, and the purchase of black-boards and apparatus for the schools.”

“The school fund consists of the public lands granted by Congress for the support of schools. Only a small part has yet been sold and become productive. The estates of persons dying without heirs or will are also to be added to the fund. The school land amounts to 2,844,444 acres, and the law of the State fixes three dollars as a minimum price at which it shall be sold.”

#### 8.—STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

“The Constitution of the State provides for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, to hold his office for four years. It also requires the Legislature to provide a system of Common Schools, by which a school shall be kept in each district for three months in the year, for neglect of which the district is to forfeit its proportion of the interest of the public fund.”

“The Legislature has created a Board of Education, composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, &c.”

“The Board have power to adopt a course of study for the public schools; to prescribe a list of books suitable for district libraries, to grant life diplomas to teachers, to prescribe regulations for the examination of teachers, and to adopt uniform text books.”

“The Superintendent visits and superintends the schools and educational institutions of the State, apportions the public money to the districts, cities and counties, and makes to the Legislature, biennially, a report upon the condition of the schools and the administration of the school system.”

#### 9.—STATE OF OREGON.

“The organic law of Oregon provides that the Governor of the State shall act as Superintendent of Public Instruction, unless the Legislature shall order otherwise. No powers seem to be given to him, except that of appeal, in certain cases, from the County Superintendent. Together with the Secretary of State and the Treasurer, he is one of a Board of Commissioners for the sale of School and University lands, and the investment of funds derived therefrom.

“The County Superintendent shall be elected for a term of two years, and shall receive such salary, not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, as the County Court shall order. He has power to fix the boundaries of districts, to establish new ones on petition, to collect or cause to be collected the moneys due to his County for school purposes, and apportion the result among

the districts in his charge. Certificates to teach shall be granted by him, and he has power to fix the grade of teachers. The school lands are supervised by him, and it is made his duty to visit the schools once in six months."

"Districts are organized by the meeting of six or more electors, who shall select three directors and a clerk, under whose management the schools are placed. No teacher may be employed who has not a certificate, which in certain cases may be granted by the Governor. The district clerk shall keep the accounts of the district, and shall act as the attorney for them in all suits. School must be kept six hours and a half daily. The law provides for registers of progress of scholars."

"The proceeds of all lands and bequests which shall be granted to the State for educational purposes shall be forever kept for that purpose, in addition to all money accruing to the State from escheat or forfeiture. The five hundred thousand acres which were granted to this State by Congress are devoted to school uses, and the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands. These sources shall together make a consolidated fund, irreducible and separate, to be appropriated for the use of the Common Schools. The County Court, in addition, shall levy a tax of two mills on the dollar, yearly, to be collected at the same time and in the same way as other taxes. Districts have power to tax for school purposes also."

#### 10.—STATE OF NEVADA.

"The State of Nevada has made very liberal provisions for the education of the children of its community. Two sections of land are reserved in each township for the use of the schools, besides the revenue derived from various taxes and privileges belonging to the State. These are reinforced by taxes levied for this direct purpose, and the County is also empowered to provide in the same manner."

#### 11.—SCHOOL FUNDS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AS LATE AS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Alabama.....	\$1,425,933
Arkansas.....	None.
California.....	739,487
Connecticut.....	2,044,672
Delaware.....	440,506
Florida.....	None.
Georgia.....	440,900
Illinois.....	4,109,476
Indiana.....	4,912,012
Iowa.....	1,000,000
Kentucky.....	1,455,332
Louisiana.....	1,036,500
Maine.....	149,085
Maryland.....	181,167
Massachusetts.....	1,522,898
Michigan.....	1,384,288
Minnesota.....	Lands.
Mississippi.....	.....
Missouri.....	595,668
New Hampshire.....	None.

*Carried forward*.....\$21,437,924

<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$21,437,924
Nevada.....	Lands.
New Jersey.....	437,754
New York.....	6,775,889
North Carolina.....	2,181,850
Ohio.....	2,500,000
Oregon.....	Lands.
Pennsylvania.....	None.
Rhode Island.....	299,436
South Carolina.....	None.
Tennessee.....	584,060
Texas.....	2,192,000
Vermont.....	None.
Virginia.....	1,677,652
Wisconsin.....	2,358,791
Total, January 1, 1849.....	\$21,420,275
do 1859.....	40,445,356

## XXVI.—SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO.

Many suggestions which I might here offer have been anticipated by the general remarks which I have made on European and American Systems of popular education. I will therefore limit myself, under this head, to as few and brief remarks as possible.

I do not suggest at present any material amendment of our Grammar School Law; or any amendment of the general provisions of our Consolidated Common School Act; or any change in the mode of appointing any officers authorized to administer it. But I do submit to the calm and favourable consideration of the friends of universal education, both in and out of the Legislature, certain modifications in some of the details and practical applications of our school system.

### 1.—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Whether the Local Superintendent of schools should not invariably be a County Superintendent, except where the county is so large as to require a second or Assistant Superintendent, and whether the practice of having Township Superintendents should not cease. I know that each County Council now has the option, to a certain extent, of appointing a county Superintendent or township Superintendents; but by local influences many County Councillors are prevented from exercising their own best judgment in the matter, and are morally forced to make township appointments, even when they do not approve of them. Our American neighbours have thoroughly tried both systems; and New York and Pennsylvania have entirely renounced the township Superintendent system and adopted the system of county Superintendency; and the State Commissioner of Ohio (where a township inspection system has been attempted) devotes upwards of fourteen pages of his last Annual Report to urging the adoption of the County Superintendent system. He says: "Our system of township supervision

by means of acting managers of schools has proved a lamentable failure. Similar systems in other States have also uniformly failed. Any system of supervision for the country schools must necessarily fail that does not make provision for the employment of competent superintendents whose entire energies are given to the work." The value of local supervision through the agency of County Superintendents, has been tested in other States. Pennsylvania adopted the system in 1854, New York in 1856, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, California, West Virginia, and perhaps other States subsequently; and from each of these States the gratifying intelligence comes that it has proved the most valuable feature of their school system. The Hon. J. P. Wickersham, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, says: "County Superintendents were first elected in this State in 1854, and it is not claiming too much for the office to say that it has vitalized the whole system. To it more than to any other agency, or to all other agencies combined, we owe our educational progress during the last twelve years." I need not multiply numerous similar testimonies on this point.

## 2.—QUALIFICATIONS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

In immediate connection with, and as a second part of the foregoing suggestion, I would submit that the appointment of local superintendent ought to be restricted to a person who has, at least, the qualifications of a first-class teacher, and who has had experience in teaching, and who will, therefore, be able to manipulate a school himself, and aid the less experienced teacher by example, as well as counsel, to manage and teach his or her school. It will have been seen, that in the State of Pennsylvania, the selection of the County Superintendent is not only vested in the "school directors of the several counties," but is restricted to "a person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in teaching." In England so much importance is attached to the qualifications of inspectors, that only men of a University Standing are appointed; and it will have been seen in the former part of this report, that the chief instrument of the marvellous success and efficiency of the system of popular instruction in Holland and other Continental countries, is the selection of able and practical men as School Inspectors, whom, the venerated founder of the Holland School system told the French School Commissioner, "should besought as with a lighted candle." I have been assured by many County Councillors, that they would consider the authoritative defining of a local superintendent's qualifications for office, as a great help in enabling them to resist improper electioneering pressure, and in the selection of the best qualified men for that important work. The appointment should of course, be during pleasure—virtually during good behaviour and efficiency.

## 3.—CONSTITUTION OF COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

I think a great improvement may also be made in the constitution of County Boards of Examiners, or of Public Instruction, as they are called. In England the examiners to award scholarships in Colleges, or offices in the Indian service, founded on competitive examination, or any scholastic honour, or bursaries, are never more than three, often not more than two, sometimes only one. In the State of Ohio, under the new law, the County Board of Examiners of teachers consists of only three, appointed, not by popular election, but by the Judge of Probate; and even the State Board of Examiners for the State and life certificates to teachers, consists of but three, appointed by the State Commissioner. I think, therefore, if each County Board of Public Instruction, which is simply a Board of Examiners, and which now consists of local Superin-

tendents and all Trustees of Grammar Schools, were reduced to three competent persons in each County, it would be a great saving of time and expense, and contribute much to the efficiency of such Boards. Perhaps the County Judge, the county superintendent, and a practical first-class Teacher, appointed by the County Council, or by a County Teachers' Association, would be as economical and efficient a County Board of Examiners as could be devised.

#### 4.—PERMANENT FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

It appears to me also worthy of consideration, whether the first-class teachers' certificates ought not to be more permanent than they are: that while a first-class certificate ought not to be given except upon the ground of efficiency of teaching, as well as of attainments; yet when once given, whether it ought not to be during life, unless revoked, as in case of the admission of a candidate to be a barrister-at-law, or a practitioner of medicine. This assumes, of course, that the standard of qualifications of teachers should be so raised as to prevent the licensing of any teacher who is not qualified to teach the prescribed programme of Common School education. The only exception should be, where a sufficient number of teachers thus qualified would not be licensed in a County. In such cases, the County Superintendent might be authorized to give temporary Certificates for particular schools; but only where there is not a sufficient number of duly qualified teachers licensed to teach all the schools of the county. The secret of the success and efficiency of the school systems of Holland, Switzerland and other European countries, as also in the cities and towns of the neighbouring States, is traced to their securing thoroughly qualified teachers, and the thorough oversight and inspection of the schools. And it is to the unfitness of teachers—the employment of inexperienced and unqualified boys and girls—that our American neighbours ascribe the deplorable inefficiency of many of their country schools. We should profit by the experience of both sides of the Atlantic. I am persuaded that if we protect the teachers' profession against the intrusion of unqualified persons, we shall seldom or never be without a sufficient number of duly qualified teachers in any County in Ontario. Besides, there are many teachers, and they will be found in increasing numbers, worthy of a Provincial or National Certificate of qualifications, available for life (during good behaviour) in every part of the Province.

#### 5.—A FIXED MINIMUM FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It is also submitted for consideration, and in immediate connection with the last suggestion, whether there should not be a fixed minimum of teachers' salaries in the townships, if not in the cities and towns. In the foregoing account of European systems of popular education, it is seen that in those countries of Europe in which the school teachers' profession and the public schools are most efficient,—such as Holland, Switzerland and other countries poorer than Ontario, there is a minimum of a teacher's salary fixed by law; and where any commune or school section is too poor to provide the prescribed minimum salary of the teacher according to a certain rate on assessed property, such commune is assisted to make up the deficiency by a special appropriation from the State Fund. In the absence of any legal provision of that kind, both in the United States and Ontario, there are many Trustees who seek the lowest priced teacher without regard to efficiency; and, in many instances meritorious and efficient teachers have been supplanted by low priced teachers, of the lowest class, to the injury of the school, and of many children and youth whose parents have been taxed to pay a teacher quite incompetent to instruct their own children. This is a wrong to the public, a wrong to the children, and wrong to individuals



taxed to pay such a teacher. A free school is not intended to gratify individual meanness and avarice, but to secure the education of all the children of a neighbourhood; and no school should be made free (that is, supported altogether by a rate on property) which is not competent to teach all the youth of the neighbourhood desirous of being taught all the prescribed subjects of a common school education. But both the competent teacher and the school rate payer should be protected against injustice and incompetence by having a minimum of salary legally prescribed, which would keep competent teachers from leaving the profession, and below which, meanness on the part of any trustees could not descend. Whether this minimum of teachers' salaries should be prescribed by a County Board, or by the County Council, or by the Legislative Assembly, is also a matter for consideration. In the neighbouring States, one of the most serious hindrances to the efficiency of their schools—and the evil is deeply felt in Canada—is the relinquishing of the profession by the best teachers on account of remuneration so much less than they can obtain in other employments. Every competent teacher thus driven from the profession, is a serious loss to the common school education of youth who should be protected by law against such loss inflicted by ignorance and meanness. Thus protected, the teachers profession has as much permanence in several countries in Europe, and also in many cities and towns in the States, and in Canada, as any other profession; and Holland, some of the cantons of Switzerland, and other small and poor countries noticed in the former part of this report, show that where the minimum of the teachers' salaries is high, the schools are more efficient and the people are proportionably better and more generally educated.

#### 6.—ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO TEACHERS.

The frequent change of teachers has long been complained of as one of the most serious impediments to the progress of the schools in many instances, as well as to the continuance of good teachers in the profession. The fixing of a minimum salary of teachers, as above proposed, is one means of abating the nuisance of low graded and low priced teachers, and of keeping good teachers in the profession; but another means of scarcely less importance is to prevent the needless and injurious changes of teachers. It will have been seen that in all the educating countries of the continent of Europe, a teacher, when once employed, cannot be dismissed without the concurrence of the Inspector, and in some instances not without the concurrence of higher authority. In England, Ireland and Scotland, teachers are as secure in their places during good behaviour and efficiency, as if they held office under government. In Ontario, Trustees and people themselves, as well as pupils and teachers, should have better protection than now exists, against changes and derangement of school teaching and operations at every whim or instigation of individual avarice, prejudice or passion.

#### 7.—ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

It is also suggested to make better provision for school house accommodation in many places. The law requires that the Trustees in each section shall admit to the school all resident applicants between 5 and 21 years of age; for whose instruction, in regard to both room and teaching, provision should of course be made. But complaints are made from many sections that the schools are utterly incapable of accommodating all the pupils, who are, in some instances, literally packed in a school-house like animals in a rail car, and that many of the school-houses are altogether unfit for use; yet the Trustees will do nothing to enlarge and improve them. Of course there can be no proper discipline or teaching

under such circumstances. It will have been seen, in the previous pages of this report, that in France and other educating countries on the continent, each commune or section is *required* to provide school-house accommodation for all the resident children of school age, and is required to have a second or assistant teacher when the pupils exceed a certain number, varying from 50 to 75; also, that in the neighbouring State of New York the County Superintendent has authority to condemn a school-house as inadequate in size (allowing a certain number of square feet for each pupil) or unfit for use, and that the school kept in such house cannot share in the public school fund while such sentence of condemnation continues. Some such provision is required among us.

#### 8.—A LIMIT TO THE ALTERATIONS OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.

I believe that in general the Township Councils have judiciously employed their very large powers in forming and altering school sections; but I am also persuaded that those powers have, in some instances, been so exercised as to inflict serious injury on many parties concerned, and to the reducing of school sections to injuriously small dimensions. This is naturally to be expected where a Township Council often consists of three or four persons, one or more of whom may be individually interested in the formation or alteration of certain school sections. It is provided in some of the adjoining States, that no school division shall contain less than 60 or 75 children of school age. I think that some further provision is required among us to prevent the formation of too small school sections, and to prevent the arbitrary transfer of individual rate payers from one section to another against their own wishes.

#### 9.—POWER OF ESTABLISHING TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

But the inconvenience and disadvantage of school section divisions would be remedied by having each township a school district, as in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with a Township School Corporation, or Board of Trustees, to arrange and manage all the schools and school affairs of the Township. I explained and discussed this question at large in each county during my last official tour of Upper Canada, in 1865; I need not, therefore, dwell upon it here. A large majority of the County School Conventions concurred in my recommendations on the subject. I do not propose to make it obligatory, or create township boards of trustees by legislative enactment; but I propose facilities to enable a majority of the ratepayers, or their representatives, in each township, to establish township school organization at their pleasure.

#### 10.—HIGH SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

I would suggest that more specific and effectual provision be made than has yet been made, for the better education of *girls*. It is the mother more than the father that decides the intellectual and moral character, if not material interests of the household. A well educated woman seldom fails to leave upon her offspring the impress of her own intelligence and energy; while, on the other hand, an uneducated or badly educated mother often paralyzes, by her example; and spirit, all the efforts and influences exerted from all other sources, for the proper training and culture of her children. In the rural parts of the country, the education of girls, as well as of boys, must chiefly depend upon the common mixed schools; and on the improved efficiency of those schools depends the education of nine-tenths of our country's future population. But I think our cities and towns and larger villages are by no means fulfilling their educational obligations and mission as they should do, and as is done in the cities and towns of the neighbour-

ing States, in which there are high schools for girls, as well as for boys, besides elementary mixed schools. With three or four exceptions, there are with us not even high central schools for both sexes; there is only the dead level of the common ward school; there is no high English School to teach the higher branches of English, including the elements of Natural History, Chemistry and Philosophy, and the proper subjects of a Commercial education; much less is there a high school for girls, embracing a curriculum of studies required for imparting a sound education for females. Our Grammar Schools do not supply this desideratum. From the beginning, in the State of Massachusetts, the duty to establish and support high schools, as well as common schools, has been exacted of every town of a given population. The fulfilment of a similar obligation should, I think, be required of each of our cities and towns, and a special apportionment should be made out of school or other public funds to encourage and aid in that special and important work.

#### 11.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS ENTIRELY FREE.

I have also to suggest for consideration the important question of declaring the Common Schools free throughout Ontario. The course pursued among us on this subject is different from that which has been adopted in the neighbouring States. In the free school States the schools have been made free by an Act of the Legislature. With us the Legislature, by the School Act of 1850 invested each school division or section with power to decide annually for itself. The question has therefore been discussed and voted upon again and again, by the rate payers in every school section in Ontario. The result of this annual discussion and voting upon the question in primary meetings during sixteen years is, that the free schools have increased from 100 to 300 every year, until in 1866, out of the 4,303 schools reported, 3,595 (or all but 708) were reported *free*; and of these 708 the rate bill has been 25 cents per month or less. As the rate-payers themselves have *made* more than four-fifths of the schools free, the question now is, whether the Legislature should not *declare* them all free, and thus put an end to a needless annual discussion of the question in each neighbourhood throughout the country. The subject has been pressed upon my attention in nearly every County of the Province. Many persons opposed to free schools have urged me to have the question settled by law, as they saw that the schools would be made free, but they themselves did not wish to vote in their own neighbourhoods differently from what they had done, and they did not wish to be compelled either to absent themselves from their annual school meetings, or discuss and vote for no purpose on the question of free schools. The advocates of free schools think it hard and injurious that the harmony of the school meetings should continue to be disturbed by the agitation of this question on which the majority of the rate-payers have so often expressed their opinions. The *question* of free schools—whether the property of all should be made liable for the education of all—has been thoroughly discussed, and it has been decided with unprecedented unanimity that each man should contribute to the education of all the youth of the land according to the property which he possesses and which is protected in the land, and made valuable by the joint labour, intelligence and enterprise of all the people. The *experiment* has also been tried in adjoining neighbourhoods, and in the same neighbourhood, time and again; and in every instance the attendance at the free school has been proportionably far larger than at the rate bill school. The question now is whether the Legislature should not give effect to the voice of the country, and declare all the schools free.

## 12.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

My last suggestion relates to the important subject of *Compulsory Education*—a question very simple in itself, but much mystified and complicated by misapprehension.

In the *first* place it is a question which does not relate to 19 out of 20 of the people educating their children, except to help and protect them against the one out of twenty who is, cruelly towards his children, and injuriously towards the community, counteracting what the other nineteen are doing. Thus law against burglary, theft, drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, does not apply to honest, sober, moral men, except to protect them against what endangers the public welfare. The man who produces and cherishes a brood of ignorance in the midst of the community, is creating and multiplying the instruments of vice and lawlessness; he is, therefore, a producing, if not a conspiring, incendiary. Should not the community protect itself against such a creature? I argue not here the question of the connection between ignorance and idleness, and vice and lawlessness, that has been established times unnumbered by statistics and witnesses without end. The French Minister of Public Instruction, in his Report for 1865 (which I have quoted more than once in the preceding pages) gives, under the head of the "Relations between Public Instruction and Morality," statistical tables, showing the effect of education in diminishing crime in the different countries of Europe. He concludes with the following forcible and beautiful remarks: "We cannot afford to leave uncultivated, during perhaps the half of life, the precious treasures of popular intelligence, when we see that the progress of morality follows that of public instruction and general prosperity. The gain made by the schools coincides with the loss sustained by the prisons."

In the *second* place, the question involves the protection of innocence and helplessness against wrong and cruelty. The law punishes a parent who wilfully starves, or mutilates, or murders his child. Is not wilfully starving and mutilating the mind, and murdering all that is moral and noble in humanity, worse than inflicting any injury on the body?

I remark *thirdly*, that if it is right to tax the property of all for the education of all, it must be equally right to see that all are educated; otherwise it is raising money under false pretences.

Be it observed, *fourthly*, that if it is the right of every child to receive such food and care as will nourish his body to maturity, he must have a higher right to such intellectual nourishment and care as will mature his higher powers of manhood. And if such be the inherent, divine right of the child, the State should protect the child in the enjoyment of that right, against any human or inhuman being, parent or guardian, who should, by neglect or otherwise, attempt to deprive the child of such right.

Finally, I beg to observe, that every system of public education is a system of compulsion. Even a public grant for educational purposes is taking from each citizen something, whether he likes it or not, for the education of others. By the imposition of a school tax for the erection of a school house, the payment of a teacher, or other expenses of a school, each ratepayer is compelled to pay, however unwilling, for those purposes. And if by such universal tax on the property of a city, town or neighbourhood, the means of instruction are provided for every resident child of school age, has not every taxpayer the right to insist that every child shall be educated? The parent or guardian may prefer a school at home, or private, or other school than the public school for the instruc-

tion of his children. Well and good, let him be the sole judge of that.\* But he has no right to the choice as to whether his child shall, or shall not, be educated at all, any more than he has the right of choice as to whether his child shall steal or starve, as long as he is a member of a civil community, whose whole interests are binding upon each member.

Every system of public instruction being compulsory in its very nature, the compulsion to be educated should be co-extensive with the interests of the whole community. And that community which provides most effectually to free itself, and keep itself free from ignorance and its consequences, contains within itself the elements of the greatest freedom. The freest State of the American Republic—Massachusetts—and the wealthiest State, in proportion to its population, and the most advanced in Science, Literature and Manufactures—has, and has had from its commencement, the most compulsory system of education in America, and pays, and has from the beginning paid, the largest proportional sum for its support, and made all its public schools free, besides providing reformatory schools for the idle and vicious.

I think it needless to pursue the argument any further in this place. In my brief accounts of the systems of popular education in Europe—in the former part of this report, I have noted the *compulsory* feature of those systems, and shown how it is carried into effect; and in the part of my report under the head of “Compulsory Education,” I have extracted from the report of the French Minister of Public instruction, (M. Duruy) and from the report of the French School Commissioner to Germany and Switzerland (M. Baudouin), a summary history of the law of compulsory education in different countries of Europe. In Holland, and three Cantons out of the twenty three Cantons of Switzerland, the only States of the continent in which compulsory education does not exist, except in France, where measures are being taken to introduce it—a system of compulsion and restriction prevails in other respects equivalent to compulsory education itself. Every locality is compelled to provide a school-house and school for all the children of school age, and the State aids the locality not able to do so without assistance; and no child can be apprenticed, or employed in a factory, &c., without being examined and giving satisfaction as to his or her education. This is a larger assumption of power on the part of the State, between parent and child, than in directly compelling the education of the child.

In all those European countries where the law for compulsory education exists, the simple penalty of fine and temporary imprisonment, has been found sufficient to give it effect, even without the aid of reformatory schools. I am persuaded the same penalty, with perhaps the addition of a milder penalty of

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\*The general law in Europe on this subject is summed up in the following statement of Mr. Kay, late travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge.

“The Germans and Swiss have always left to the parent, the greatest possible liberty of choice, as to the manner in which he will educate his children; they have only said, ‘the happiness and social prosperity of every country require, that all its members should be capable of thinking, intelligent, and, above all, religious; he who does not educate his children is an offender against his country, inasmuch as he lessens the probability of its prosperity and happiness; therefore such a person must be punished, that other careless citizens may be deterred from following his example.’ Indeed by such a train of simple reasoning as this, the Prussian government, as well as the governments of Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden oblige every parent to educate his children. He may send them to any school he pleases, in any part of the country; he may have a private tutor at home if he pleases; or the mother may perform the office of teacher. In all this government does not interfere. All that is demanded is, that as the State is immediately and essentially interested in the right development of the mind of each one of its citizens, the country should have satisfactory proof, that the children of every parent are being properly educated in one way or another.” (Vol I. p. 44.)

imposing a special rate bill for absent school children, would secure the universal education of children a part of the year in all the townships; while some additional provision might be required in "An Act for the Instruction of Idle and Truant Children in Cities and Towns," with, perhaps, industrial schools. I have been assured by many individuals of wealth, and members of benevolent associations, that the operations of such a law would never be impeded for the want of clothing for poor children, or even food, if necessary.

During my last official tour of Upper Canada in 1865, a very large majority (thirty-seven) of the County School Conventions adopted resolutions in favour of compulsory provisions of law to secure to all children from 7 to 14 years of age, the benefits of school instruction 4 or 6 months each year.

In the former part of this report it will have been seen that in Switzerland, Baden, Wurtemberg, Prussia and other countries where the principle of compulsory education has long been in operation, the law is now merely nominal, it scarcely even requires to be invoked, as the national mind has become so thoroughly educated that no parent any more thinks of bringing up his children without education than without food or clothing. Such I am persuaded, under the operations of a similar law, will be the universal sentiment of Ontario in the course of a few years. Until then, the great mass of the community should be protected against the conduct of the vicious few who would sow the seeds, multiply and perpetuate the evils of ignorance, idleness and vice.

Some clauses of our school law in regard to elections in cities, towns, &c. may be amended, but require no notice in these general suggestions, which relate to matters that not only require legislation but which are of universal interest and application in the advancement of our whole school system. Nor have I adverted to defects in connection with our school operations which may be corrected by better modes of proceeding, and do not require legislation to remove. The object of this report is to aid in perfecting our educational system, that all parties labouring under it may be enabled to prosecute their work to greater advantage until there shall not be a child in the land ten years of age, and of a sound mind, who shall not be able to read and write well.

## XXVII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the foregoing pages I have made no reference to the other Provinces of our Canadian Confederation. In the application of my epitomes of facts and systems, I have confined myself to Ontario, as no national system of education seems to have been contemplated by the Confederation Act, and as each Province is an independent State in itself in respect to education, without educational identity or unity with any other Province. In this respect we have imitated, rather than have been warned by, the example of other ancient and modern Confederations. An able American writer remarks: "So long as the education of our children is conducted under the laws of the separate States, without any homogeneity in the methods adopted for their sustenance and management, we shall lack a most important auxiliary to a true Nationality. Each of the several States being left to adopt its own scheme, and to determine what shall be the method and measure of education imparted at public expense, to all classes of children within its bounds, it is quite impossible to secure

that uniformity of method or thoroughness of administration, or strictness of responsibility which a well-managed national bureau might achieve. The whole work is fragmentary and unmethodical. Each State has a different standard, grade or measure of school culture. It must have its own method of preparing and employing teachers, of paying school expenses, supplying books and superintending the movements of the machinery, but even when the reports of any two States happen to embrace the same items, in form, they are made upon different bases, and no comparative deductions can be made from them. This will be obvious if we contrast any of our State reports with the reports of the Privy Council on Education in England, or of other European countries, in which we have a single connected view of the working of the whole machinery, and all the connections and results, as if it were the report of a parish or district school."

That distinguished American statesman—the Hon. Horace Binney—remarks thus on the same subject, in a published private letter to a friend :

"The want has been incident to all Confederated States in all ages of the world. No mere league or treaty of alliance or federal compact has been able to give the whole people concerned a common country. Our Union has been more intimate than that of any other States, and yet I fear I must say, it has completely failed in this respect, as it has in other countries in ancient or in comparatively modern times. We are born in the States—the State laws, bearing upon our most intimate personal relations are over us, and State officers are the agents for their enforcement. It requires a higher view and more extended observation than the young take, or than the course of education takes, to see and feel the bearings of the *union* upon *ourselves* personally. I should almost despair of ever finding an effectual corrective if our domestic institutions were to remain permanently in the same condition, in all respects, as they have been. Thus far, beyond doubt, the differences in certain State institutions have caused the greater part of our troubles, and finally brought about the greatest. Certainly one of the right ways is to accustom children and young people from early life, to have the whole country and nation before them, and to keep its symbol in their hearts by every means which can associate it with our virtue, our honour, and our domestic and public safety."

In the absence of any ground or pretext on which I could base a national view of education for the Dominion of Canada, I have confined my applications and anticipations to my own province. I have presented the systems and progress of popular education in several inland States of Europe, whose population separately is almost identical with that of Ontario—States—such as Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., maintaining after having achieved their independence, and enjoying much greater liberty and prosperity than some of the largest European Kingdoms. I refer to these facts to remind my fellow-countrymen of Ontario that whatever may be our future relations, whether those of united Nationality with the rest of British North America, or those of isolated independence, we have no reason for apprehension or discouragement, having within ourselves, under the Divine blessing, all the essential elements and resources of nationality, freedom, progress and happiness.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Toronto, March 4th, 1868.