



Government
Publications

Government
Publications

1174
73
-326

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

72

38

VOLUME VIII. PART II

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1875-6.



VOLUME VIII.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. VIII. SESSION, 1875-6.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

	No.		No.
Agriculture.....	1	Immigration.....	3
Agricultural College.....	13	Immigration.....	60
Algoma.....	38	Insurance Policies.....	50
Asylums.....	4	Library.....	10
Asylums for Lunatics and Idiots.....	26	London Lunatic Asylum ..	57
Benevolent Societies.....	56	McGillivray and Biddulph.....	47
Births, Marriages and Deaths....	6	Municipal Loan Fund . .	9
Bonds and Securities of Office.....	22	Municipal Statistics.....	41
Boundary Line.....	14	Municipal Statistics.....	42
Central Prison.....	36	Normal and Model Schools.....	39
Coroners.....	40	Normal Schools.....	45
Crown Lands.....	7	Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Co...	19
Crown Lands.....	24	Practical Science.....	27
Departmental Buildings.....	23	Public Accounts.....	2
Disallowance of Acts.....	34	Public Accounts.....	11
Division Courts.....	28	Public Works.....	8
Division Courts.....	31	Railway Aid.....	15
Drainage.....	29	Railway Aid.....	30
Drainage.....	32	Railway Aid.....	33
Durham Registry Office.....	54	Railway Aid.....	43
Education.....	5	Registrars.....	17
Education.....	46	Registrars.....	55
Elections.....	35	Scott, Thomas.....	58
Elections.....	48	Sheriffs.....	53
Elections.....	49	Statutes.....	21
Elections.....	59	Statutes.....	37
Estimates.....	12	Toronto Life Assurance Company....	20
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	25	University College.....	44
French River.....	52	Voters' Lists.....	16
Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.....	51	Workman, Doctor.....	18

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

- No. 1 ... Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, for the year 1875.
- No. 2 ... Public Accounts of the Province of *Ontario*, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

- No. 3 ... Report of the Immigration Department for the Province of *Ontario*, for the year 1874.
- No. 4 ... Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, for the year 1875.
- No. 5 ... Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of *Ontario*, for the year 1875.

CONTENTS OF PART III.

- No. 6 ... Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.
- No. 7 ... Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of *Ontario*, for the months of November and December, 1874, and the ten months ending 31st October, 1875.
- No. 8 ... Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of *Ontario*, for the year 1875.
- No. 9 ... Tables being statements of the amounts apportioned to the various municipalities of the Province of *Ontario*, under the Municipal Loan Fund Surplus Distribution Scheme, the objects to which such amounts have been appropriated by By-law, and the payments of principal and interest made up to the 1st November, 1875.
- No. 10 ... Report from the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly, on the state of the Library of Parliament.
- No. 11 ... Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of the Province of *Ontario*, during the nine months ending 30th September, 1875.
- No. 12 ... Estimates for the year 1876.
- No. 13 ... Report of the *Ontario* School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, for the year ending 30th September, 1875.
- No. 14 ... Return of all papers and correspondence which may have passed between the Provincial Government, or any of its Members or Departments, on the subject of the Northernly and Westernly Boundaries of the Province, and which are not already in the possession of the House.

- No. 15 ... Return showing the amount of aid granted by way of Loan, Bonus, Stock, or otherwise by the several Municipalities of *Ontario*, to Railway enterprises since July, 1867.
- No. 16 ... Return showing the Municipalities in the different Counties in *Ontario* for which Voters' lists have been certified by the County Court Judges, with the dates when such lists were respectively so certified, and showing the Municipalities (if any) in which lists have not been certified, with a statement in any such case of the reason why the list has not been certified. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 17 ... Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario*, for the year 1874, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of *Ontario*, 31 *Vic.*, cap. 20, sec. 74.
- No. 18 ... Copies of all Papers and Correspondence under the control of the Government, relating to the resignation of Dr. *Workman*, late Superintendent of the *Toronto* Lunatic Asylum, and the Appointment of his successor.
- No. 19 ... Annual Statement of the *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 20 ... Annual Statement of the *Toronto* Life Assurance and Tontine Company. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 21 ... Statement from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the *Ontario* Statutes, since that presented at the last Session. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 22 ... Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Secretary's office, since the last return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 27th November, 1874; made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of *Ontario*, 32 *Vic.*, cap. 29.
- No. 23 ... Statement of amounts paid in each year from 1867 to 1875, for repairs and maintenance of the Departmental buildings, viz.: Parliament House, and East and West Wings.
- No. 24 ... Return showing the Receipts of the Crown Lands Office in its different Departments during the year 1875, up to the date of said Return, as far as can be ascertained.
- No. 25 ... Return of all Correspondence between the Government and the Board of Directors of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of *Toronto*.
- No. 26 ... Return showing the number of applications for admission to the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums during the years 1874 and 1875, giving the number of applications from each County, the number of applications granted and those refused; also, by Counties; the number remaining on file at the present time; also, by Counties; the Orders or Rules of the Department regulating the admission of patients into each Asylum.
- No. 27 ... Report on the School of Practical Science, from January, 1874, to June, 1875.
- No. 28 ... Report of the Inspector of Division Courts.
- No. 29 ... Return showing the amount of money expended in drainage by several municipalities, and the increase in value of the land so drained. (*Not Printed.*)

- No. 30 ... Return respecting the amounts granted under the Acts establishing the Railway Aid and Railway Subsidy Funds; also showing the amounts paid under each Act, and specifying the portions of Railways so aided, and amounts still payable according to the terms of the said Resolutions of 1st December, 1875.
- No. 31 ... Return showing the number of Division Court Clerks' offices inspected in the years 1873 and 1874, and the nine months ending 30th September, 1875, and a list of the names of those inspected in each year.
- No. 32 ... Return in detail of all sums of money paid to contractors and other persons on the drainage works in the Townships of *Raleigh* and *Tilbury East*, the Return to specify the date of such payments, and to whom paid. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 33 ... Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the following Railways:—*Belleville and North Hastings; Brockville and Ottawa; Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora; Credit Valley; Dresden and Oil Springs; Grand Junction; Great Western; Hamilton and North Western; Huron and Quebec; Kingston and Pembroke; London, Huron and Bruce; Lake Simcoe Junction; L'Orignal and Caledonia; Midland; Montreal and Ottawa Junction; North Simcoe; Norfolk; Northern; Ontario and Pacific Junction; Ontario and Quebec; Ontario Mineral; Port Dover and Lake Huron; Port Whitby and Port Perry; Prince Edward County; Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks; Stratford and Lake Huron; South Western; Trent Valley; Toronto, Grey and Bruce; Toronto and Nipissing; Victoria; Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

- No. 34 ... Copies of all Correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province and the Secretary of State, or the Minister of Justice for the Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Disallowance of any Acts of the Legislature of this Province, and any correspondence between the same persons respecting the recent legislation of the Dominion Parliament, by which police magistrates have been empowered to finally try certain felonies and misdemeanours, and any correspondence affecting the working of the said Act.
- No. 35 ... Return showing the dates of the receipt by the Clerk of the House, of the Reports of the Judges in the several Contested Election cases which have been tried subsequent to the last General Election, in which the elections were voided, and the dates of the issue by the Clerk of his warrants, and by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of the Writs for the holding of the Elections which have taken place since the last General Election, and for copies of all instructions given to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in reference to the issue of such Writs, or any of them.
- No. 36 ... Return of the number of prisoners received in each month at the Central Prison from its opening, and the respective gaols from which received; the number discharged during the same period, and the number now there; Also, a statement as to whether prisoners have been kept in continuous employment in accordance with the terms of the contract, and the nature of such employment.
- No. 37 ... Second Report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes.
- No. 38 ... Return showing the Revenue derived from the District of *Algoma*, from the 1st January, 1868, up to the 30th September last, including amount realised from sales of timber berths and mineral and other lands.

- No. 39 ... Return showing the outlay on capital account expended on Normal and Model Schools till the 30th September, 1875; the average annual cost to the Province of each pupil attending these schools for the last two years; the number of pupils in each year for the last ten years, with the county they came from, distinguishing between male and female, and the average length of time they remained in the profession; the number of pupils taught by each teacher for the last two years, distinguishing each year.
- No. 40 ... Return of the number of inquests held by Coroners throughout the Province of *Ontario* during the year 1874; how many of such inquests have been certified by the County Attorney in each County in which such inquests were held, as cases in which, in his opinion, it was necessary to hold inquests, and also how many of such inquests the said official in such county did not consider it necessary that an investigation should be held. Also showing the whole number of coroners in *Ontario* at present, with the amount of fees paid during the past year.
- No. 41 ... Municipal Statistics of the Province of *Ontario* for the year 1873. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 42 ... Municipal Statistics of the Province of *Ontario* for the year 1874. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 43 ... Return of all moneys paid under the Railway Aid and Subsidy Acts, and respective roads to which paid, the number of miles constructed and under construction, together with the amount of bonuses, contribution of municipalities to the respective roads so aided, so far as the same is not in the possession of the House.
- No. 44 ... Report of the Council of University College, *Toronto*. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 45 ... Return of all Correspondence and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to additional Normal Schools in the western parts of the Province.
- No. 46 ... Return showing copies of all reports, recommendations and estimates, for the maintenance and improvement of the Educational Depository, from the Chief Superintendent of Education to any member of the Government during the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, with any correspondence thereon; copies of all proceedings of the Council of Public Instruction, or any of its Committees, in regard to the Depository during 1874 and 1875, with all correspondence and documents connected with such proceedings; copies of all proceedings of the same Council or its Committees, with any correspondence therewith in regard to the expenditure of one thousand dollars voted by this House in 1874 and 1875, for the revision of school text-books, except such as is already in possession of the House.
- No. 47 ... Copies of the evidence, and all Reports made by the Commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the matters between the Townships of *McGillivray* and *Biddulph*, and the Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*, in regard to Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness; except such as have been already brought down. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 48 ... Copies of the judgments delivered by the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, in pursuance of the Controverted Elections Act of 1871, in the cases decided by them, and the judgments in appeal.
- No. 49 ... Return showing the amount paid to each Returning Officer and his Deputies for their services at the last general election, and subsequent election with the dates of such payments. (*Not Printed.*)

- No. 50 ... Papers relating to the Commission issued for the purpose of determining as to the conditions to be inserted in Fire Insurance Policies. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 51 ... Correspondence during the present Session with the Government in the matter of the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal, except such as is already brought down.
- No. 52 ... Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the Province of *Ontario*, relating to a grant of land by the Province of *Ontario*, in aid of the construction of the *French River* Branch of the *Canadian Pacific* Railway.
- No. 53 ... Statement showing the gross receipts of each Sheriff in this Province for the years 1871 and 1874 respectively; and the expenses of the offices of such Sheriff for such years.
- No. 54 ... Copy of that portion of the last Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices relating to the Registry Office of the West Riding of *Durham*; also, copies of any representations made by the County Council of *Northumberland* and *Durham*, with any correspondence with respect to the said office.
- No. 55 ... Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario* for the year 1875, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of *Ontario*, 31 *Vic.*, cap. 20, sec. 74.
- No. 56 ... Return of the name of all Societies incorporated under an Act passed by this Legislature, intituled "An Act to incorporate Benevolent, Provident and other Societies;" also all correspondence between any member of the Government, or any judicial or other officials of the Province, in reference to the carrying out of the Act.
- No. 57 ... Copies of all Correspondence between the Government or any member thereof and any official in the employment of the Government with respect to the steps that have been taken for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water for the use of the London Lunatic Asylum. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 58 ... Report of Chief Justice *Wood*, respecting claims made to the reward offered for the apprehension of the murderers of *Thomas Scott*.
- No. 59 ... Return from the Records of the Elections, showing the aggregate number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, the total number polled in each such division, and the number of votes on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, and the population of each constituency, as shown by the last census.
- No. 60 ... Report on Immigration for the year 1875.

REPORT
OF THE
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR
1874.

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1875.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Commissioner's Report
APPENDIX (A).—REPORTS OF ONTARIO EMIGRATION AGENTS IN EUROPE:—	
Report of Mr. Sydney Robjohns.....	1
Report of C. W. Colter, Liverpool	6
Report of Peter Byrne, Glasgow.....	9
Report of Thomas R. Pearse, Plymouth.....	11
Report of Jeremiah Murphy, Cork	12
Report of C. J. Shiel, Dublin	18
APPENDIX (B):—	
Report of H. A. Maelaurin, Immigration Agent, Quebec.....	21
Report of W. J. Wills, Dominion Agent, Ottawa	33
Report of R. Macpherson, Dominion Agent, Kingston	36
Report of J. A. Donaldson, Dominion Agent, Toronto	37
Report of W. Cruit, Acting Agent, Hamilton	43
Report of A. G. Smith, Dominion Agent, London	44
APPENDIX (C).—REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES:—	
Report of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society.....	47
Report of the Northumberland and Durham Immigration Aid Society.....	48

REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

*To His Honour the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The undersigned begs to submit the following as the Report of the operations of the Department of Immigration for the year 1874.

By Order in Council dated 6th April, 1874, the Department of Immigration was placed under the supervision of the undersigned.

The arrangement which had been made for the promotion of Immigration for the then current year comprised the following staff of Agents in Europe, one having charge of the office in London, one at Liverpool to attend to shipment of emigrants, one for lecturing in England, one for the shipment of emigrants in the south-west of England, two for Scotland and two for Ireland, also one for the Scandinavian countries, and a special Agent for lecturing in Scotland. This involved an estimated expenditure of \$32,164. At Quebec, an Ontario Agent, with his Assistant and an Interpreter, were also employed ; and in Ontario, four agents at small allowances attended to the settlement of immigrants in Muskoka. A special Commissioner (Col. Denison) had also been sent to England in order to co-operate with Mr. Joseph Arch in his efforts to attract a portion of the Union Agricultural Labourers to Ontario. The policy which had been established in 1872, of stimulating emigration from abroad by paying a bonus to each immigrant upon certain conditions, and a three months' residence in Ontario, was continued. This assistance was, however, strictly limited to agricultural labourers and their families, and female domestic servants, and was also applicable in reduction of passage money.

On the appointment of the undersigned to the charge of this Department, he found that in order to compete with New Zealand, Queensland, and other Australian Provinces in securing desirable immigrants, it was necessary to advance the amount of the bonus in

reduction of passage money, in order that, as against the free passages afforded by our competitors, the passage money to Canada might be brought down to the lowest limit, and the Provincial Agents were instructed that such "advance payments" should be only in favour of this specified class and to such only as needed aid.

In order that the distribution of immigrants in Ontario should be satisfactorily made without delay upon their arrival at the different Agencies, Mr. D. D. Hay was recalled from Scotland, and early in the spring of 1874 entered upon this duty. He was enabled to prevent any cause of complaint in immigrants being detained or not being properly placed where they could obtain suitable employment for their labour.

The anticipation, however, of the large emigration from the "strikes" of the agricultural labourers was only partially realized. There had been a large emigration from England during the preceding year to the different colonies and the United States, and there was a consequent rise of wages in the rural districts, and the hostility of the landlord class and employers of farm labourers became more active in thwarting emigration. Exceptional cases of individual distress of immigrants in Canada were exaggerated in their aspects and ascribed to the unsuitableness of the country, and not to the idle or vicious habits of the immigrant; while the prostration of all industries arising from the financial panic in the United States was used by the opponents of immigration as a convincing argument in their favour, and Canada was confounded in a common condition of distress with the United States. The Agents of New Zealand, Queensland and other Provinces, whose personal interests were involved in each individual whom they were able to send forward, readily took advantage of every argument which would detract from any advantages offered by our Province. The amount of means which each of these Provinces were prepared to expend, was much larger than it was Canadian policy to employ. New Zealand had incurred a large public debt in raising money for the express purpose of transporting immigrants entirely free of charge, and several of the Australian colonies were pursuing the same policy, while the cost of forwarding an emigrant to those regions was more than five times that per head of those sent to Canada. With these circumstances to contend against, the number of emigrants from Europe who settled in Ontario during this year were 25,444. The following comparison will show that the percentage secured by Ontario for the year 1874 cannot be considered as an unfavourable result of the year's operations, for, compared with the total number of persons emigrating from the United Kingdom during the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, respectively, the result is as follows:

Year.	Number left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1871	252,438	25,842	10.23
1872	295,213	28,129	9.52
1873	310,612	39,184	12.61
1874	241,014	25,444	10.55

The number who settled for the years 1872 and 1873 respectively was 28,129 and 39,184. In addition to these, our Province received from the neighbouring States settlers to the number of 8,703. The discouragement given to sending forward emigrants indis-

minately, and the positive encouragement by way of bonus payments to the two special classes, resulted in 1874 in the arrival of an improved quality of emigrants, and as they were generally of the class demanded by the wants of the settled parts of the Province, they were readily absorbed, and employed in remunerative labour. The cost to the Province of the arrivals of 1874, excluding bonus, was \$94,733 73, or three dollars and twenty-two cents per head.

The undersigned submits that the correct line of policy to be pursued by this Province regard to immigration is one which is to be governed by the wants of the settled portions of our community, and it should be provincial and internal rather than in the direction of external Agencies or colonization.

The responsibility of encouraging immigration to every part of Canada rests upon the Dominion Government, while the duty of supplying the special wants of each Province rests properly with it. Considering the great strides, progress and advancement made in the United States of America and the Australian and other colonies, which have been stimulated by emigration from the older countries of Europe, it is prudent statesmanship for both the Dominion and the Provinces to use every reasonable effort, and to make all requisite expenditures for accomplishing similar results here. It has been computed that within fifty years one million of emigrants have gone from the British Isles to Australia; and if the administration of immigration matters can be so conducted by the Government of Ontario, in co-operation with the general Government, that to this Province there should be a constant yearly influx of twenty to twenty-five thousand immigrants of the selected classes, it is plain that even in a period of ten years the impetus thereby given to our progress would be very marked. It would mean an increase to our population of about a quarter of a million. But to attain this result it is necessary that the administration, both Canadian and Provincial, of immigration matters, should profit by the experience of the past few years. That experience emphatically pronounces for a system based upon and practically worked out according to the principles requisite for the success of any ordinary business undertaking. The proper Agency should exist for ensuring the desired results, and there should be no waste of strength or expenditure, and each person employed should be personally efficient for work to which he should be called upon to devote his whole time and energies. The immigration service demands the same zeal, fidelity and intelligence as any other, and it has ceased to be the subject of experiment.

The means suitable for the encouragement of emigrants to Canada are now well understood, and the condition of Ontario is known to be one which will ensure a proper reward for industrious labour, while it affords no encouragement to such as would assume to escape from the obligation of working for a livelihood.

Under a well-regulated and business-like system the results should be satisfactory, and that without a large expenditure being entailed upon our Province.

The undersigned having had the benefit, in the years 1873 and 1874, of observing the working in Britain of the immigration services of the Province as well as of Canada, was impressed with the imperfection of the agencies employed, the multiplication of officials, and the complication as well as the hostility of their efforts, and the want of a central controlling authority, undertook to devise some improvements, and on the 13th October,

1874, submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa the outlines of a scheme for the more satisfactory working of the Provincial Agencies and bringing them into harmony with those of the Dominion, and to secure efficiency through the general control of the Chief Emigration Agent of Canada.

This scheme involved throwing the duty and responsibility of encouraging immigration to the full extent required by the several Provinces upon the Canadian Department, and the withdrawal of all Provincial Agencies excepting a sub-Agent for each Province, under the Agent General.

This proposal resulted in a conference at Ottawa, on the 4th November, 1874, of representatives of the Dominion Government: the undersigned for the Province of Ontario, the Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec, the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, the Premier and Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and Mr Jenkins, the Agent General in London, also attended.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Conference will be found in the Appendix to the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1874, and it resulted in the proposition submitted by the undersigned, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, being in all respects acceded to. The memorandum which was then unanimously adopted by the Conference was approved of by the respective Governments, and the Legislature of Ontario, by a Resolution dated 26th November, 1874, (see Journals of the House of Assembly, 1874), also unanimously sanctioned the arrangement. The text of the arrangement is as follows :

MEMORANDUM.

In order to secure united and harmonious action in promoting Emigration from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe to Canada, the following proposals have been agreed to by the Representatives of the Provincial Governments now present :—

1. The control and direction of all matters connected with promoting Emigration from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe to Canada, shall be vested in and exercised by the Minister of Agriculture of Ottawa.

2. Independent Agencies for any of the Provinces shall be discontinued.

3. Each Province shall be authorized to appoint a sub-agent, and obtain office accommodation for him in the Canadian Government offices in London, and such sub-agent shall represent the special interests of the Province by which he is appointed in immigration matters and generally.

4. Each Province may employ any special agent or agents, or other means, for the encouragement of Emigration, subject to the direction hereinafter stated.

5. The sub-agents placed by the Provinces in the London offices, or the special agents employed by them for promoting Emigration, shall be under the direction of the Agent-General, acting under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture.

6. The salaries of sub-agents and special agents appointed by the Provinces shall be paid by the Provinces appointing them.

7. The Dominion Government shall take every means to promote immigration, and shall afford facilities for the transport of immigrants by partial payments in reduction of ocean passage, by arrangements with steamship companies and their agents, and by such

other means as may be deemed efficient for the purpose of introducing immigrants to each Province according to its requirements.

8. The Dominion Government shall afford all facilities at its offices in London for giving information to the public respecting the Dominion generally and the several Provinces, and their resources in particular.

9. For more effectually carrying out this object all the Provincial Governments shall furnish to the London office the Statutes of the several Provinces, together with all printed public documents and maps since Confederation.

10. The London offices shall be accessible to, and a place of reference for, all persons from any of the Provinces.

11. The Provinces shall respectively contribute towards the increased office expenses in London, arising from the proposed arrangements, the annual sums following:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$5,500 00
“ “ Quebec.....	2,000 00
“ “ New Brunswick..	1,000 00
“ “ Nova Scotia..	1,000 00

In case the two last-named Provinces unite in appointing one sub-agent, their joint contribution shall be \$1,500 00.

And in case British Columbia and Prince Edward Island choose also to avail themselves of the Canadian offices in London, each shall pay to the Dominion Government such sum as may be agreed upon with the Minister of Agriculture.

12. A liberal policy is to be maintained by the Dominion Government for the settlement and colonization of Crown Lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories; and it shall disseminate such information with reference to Canada generally, and to Manitoba and the North-west Territory in particular, as may be deemed necessary for advancement of immigration.

13. The arrangement now made shall last for five years, and afterwards continue for a further term of five years, unless notice is given to discontinue during the first term.

14. These proposals to be binding on the several Governments of the Provinces, which may confirm the same, but till then they are to be deemed only Provisional.

The beneficial effect of the new arrangement can only be seen from the operations of the year 1875, as the changes consequent upon it can only take effect then. It ought to result in increased efficiency and economy, and the improved organization should prove both practical and direct in its effects. The success of this or any other system will depend much on the competency of the individuals who are charged with the responsibility of working it. The Dominion Government, in fulfilling the obligations assumed by it, will free the Province in future from the large expenditure it formerly incurred; and with the Dominion agencies properly filled regulated and supervised, this Province and the rest of the Dominion should have proof during next year of the new system being a great improvement upon the past.

It is proposed, as a precaution in the initiation of the new system, to retain one Provincial Agent in Scotland and one in Ireland, until the Dominion makes adequate provision in their places, and Mr. Robjohns, who as clerk in the Ontario Agency in London

evinced careful and painstaking qualities, will fill the position as sub-Agent for Ontario in the Canadian offices until the requirements of such a position can be better understood.

This change exhibits in the Estimate for 1875, as compared with the appropriation for 1874, this marked difference in expenditure :

For agencies in Europe, the amount paid in 1874 was	£32,164 00
“ “ “ estimate for 1875 “	13,410 00

Difference, or saving.....	£18,754 00

Appropriation for Agencies in Canada for 1874 was.....	£20,000 00
“ “ “ “ 1875 “	7,110 00

Difference or saving.....	£12,890 00

The Estimate for 1875 includes the salary of the two agents referred to who may be retained in Scotland and Ireland respectively, and a sum for the services of a special agent for Sweden. These will be saved in the succeeding year, and a further reduction of £3,750 obtained.

Specific information upon the operations of the different agencies will be found in the several Reports which are printed in the Appendix to this Report, and the operations of the Department for the current year can be seen in detail by a reference to such Reports.

The causes which affect the tide of emigration are so numerous and variable that it is difficult to anticipate its volume for any succeeding year.

A reference to the following statement as to the number of immigrants reported to have settled in Canada since Confederation will show how difficult it is to place even an approximate estimate on the anticipated arrivals : In the year 1868 the number was 12,765 ; 1869, 18,630 ; 1870, 24,706 ; 1871, 27,773 ; 1872, 36,573 ; 1873, 50,050 ; 1874, 39,373. (See Report of Minister of Agriculture, Canada, 1874, page 5.) Any decline appearing in 1874 as compared with 1873 is readily explained when the total emigration from the United Kingdom is understood. The figures are as follows :

	1873.	1874.
United States.....	233,073	148,161
Canada.....	37,208	25,450
Australia.....	26,428	53,958
Other places.....	13,903	13,445
	-----	-----
Total immigration from Great Britain.....	310,612	241,014

The accompanying Table (A) will show the nationalities of those who have settled in Ontario during the year 1874.

Any apprehension as to delay in the proper distribution of immigrants was entirely dissipated by the efforts of the Dominion agents in Ontario, and by our own Provincial agent.

The visit made by Mr. Arch in 1873 was followed by that of Mr Taylor, the General Secretary of the National Labourers' Union, who came out in company with a party of emigrants in the summer of 1874. Every facility was afforded him by this Department for obtaining the fullest information, and making every investigation into matters relating to emigration to Ontario; and before leaving Mr. Taylor obtained accurate and clear knowledge upon the subject. The Government also expressed to him their readiness to further his efforts in encouraging emigration to Ontario; and on his leaving, in the month of December, he was furnished with an explicit declaration in writing of what they were prepared to do in this direction.

Mr. O'Leary, a delegate from the labourers in Ireland, also visited this Province, and similar facilities for obtaining every information were afforded to him; and courtesies have also been extended to other visitors in immigration interests.

The undersigned was also favoured with a visit from Mr. Andrew Doyle, Local Government Inspector, who, it appears, under instructions from the Local Government Board, had been inquiring into the emigration of pauper children to Canada. Our interview was just as Mr. Doyle was returning to England, and being without any credentials to this Department, was regarded rather in the light of an unofficial one. His official communications appear to have been with the Department of the Dominion. It is to be regretted that the object of his visit had not been communicated to this Department, as it would gladly have co-operated in his investigations. It does not, therefore, feel responsible for the conclusions which, in his Report to the President of the Local Government Board, he has assumed to draw, and it cannot accept his inferences as correct, or as founded upon accurate data.

The advantage of a plan for transferring pauper or other friendless children from England to Ontario can, under proper safeguards, be made reciprocal; and Mr. Doyle was informed that the Government of Ontario would be prepared to fulfil whatever could be properly asked, whether in regard to a system of inspection or such other means as might be necessary to secure the well-being of the child emigrant; and that this Government would be prepared to discuss any such arrangement.

The statements in Mr. Doyle's Report have been the subject of investigation before a Committee of the House of Commons of Canada, and the reflections affecting the operations of several philanthropic and well-meaning persons would appear to have been removed. It may be well, however, to point out that his observations had reference solely to the voluntary efforts of individuals, and that this Government had nothing to do with establishing or controlling these, or being at all responsible for them.

The expenditure for the service of the year 1874 will be found in Table B, appended to this Report, and it amounts in the aggregate to the sum of \$134,640 66.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,

Acting Commissioner of Immigration, Ontario.

Toronto, April, 1875.

TABLE A.

English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other countries.	Total.
17,323	2,279	3,040	1,017	1,785	25,444

TABLE B.

Agencies in Europe.....	82,475	38
“ “ Canada, and other expenditures in Canada.....	18,454	70
Carriage of Immigrants.....	34,535	48
Assistance to Immigrants by bonus and advances	46,532	79
Incidentals.....	2,642	31
	<hr/>	
	\$134,640	66

 APPENDIX (A).

 REPORTS OF ONTARIO EMIGRATION AGENTS IN EUROPE.

MR. SYDNEY ROBJOHN'S REPORT.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,

LONDON, October 31st, 1874.

To the Honourable ADAM CROOKS,

Commissioner of Immigration,

&c., &c., &c.

Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of this Agency during the past season, together with a tabulated statement of ascertained results ; and in doing so venture to hope that not only may my own efforts during a busy year meet with your approval, but that you will derive also much satisfaction from the increased importance attached to our Province in the popular mind on this side of the Atlantic.

The total number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Dominion of Canada during the year ended September the thirtieth, 1874, was 25,477. A reference to the Report of the Ontario Immigration Agent, at Quebec, will shew the proportion of this number whose destination lay in Ontario.

The grand total for the corresponding twelve months ended September the thirtieth, 1873, was 36,301 ; being a decrease this year of 11,824.

This decrease may be attributed to a variety of causes, chief of which was the Financial Panic in the United States, which had the effect of driving many artisans, the class least represented in the returns which I make hereafter, back to the United Kingdom, whence they had previously emigrated, deterring others from emigrating, and by the use of the general word "America," as applied to the whole Northern Continent, inducing a bad impression of Canada. This bad impression, however, has not been so prejudicial as first anticipated, because the panic which caused mechanics to return to Europe, impelled a stream of immigration across our frontier, and perhaps supplied our perennial demand for skilled labour. This immigration, even if sudden and unseasonable, was opportune for revival of trade here, apart from the cause above referred to, has prevented any large emigration of the class under notice. And here it should be remarked that the prospect of a supply of artisans from Great Britain for a few seasons to come is a doubtful one. The harvest has been unusually good both in quantity and quality, necessitating an importation of bread stuffs of not more than half that of recent preceding years. Cheap bread and cheaper living generally will be the consequence ; and cheap living ensures brisk trade—trade not only insular but extra-insular, the good harvest being somewhat general—for with surplus money among all classes arises a demand for articles of luxury as well as these of extreme comfort. And this active trade is likely to extend over some years ; for it has been observed that good and bad harvests are not alternate, but respectively successive for many years.

Another cause of the diminution in the number of this class is the reduced facilities offered to the city poor, a class, as far as the male portion is concerned, not well adapted to a

colonial life, being enervated by the impure atmosphere in which they dwell, and by the vicious indulgence that is consequent on narrow and unwholesome domestic conditions.

The number of emigrants of whom I have a record as having been forwarded since my last Annual Report to date hereof amounts to over four thousand souls, namely:—

4,017 souls, equal to 2,981 adults and 1,375 bread winners.

It will be seen that this number of 1,375 bread winners is a fair proportion when it is borne in mind that the 4,017 souls include 620 families, some of which consist solely of women and young children joining husbands and fathers previously resident in the Province.

The nationalities embraced in the above figures are as follow:—

English.....	3,839
Scotch	53
Irish	98
Channel Islanders	27
Total.....	4,017

The number of individual emigrants, that is single persons—male and female, and married men preceding their wives and families (a course I much deprecate), is 649 most of whom are, of course bread winners. The number of families being 620, this leaves one bread winner and one ninth to each family. In regarding this average the above named fact with respect to men being followed by those dependent on them must be kept in view.

Below I have tabulated the various avocations represented in the above total of bread winners, together with a corresponding column for 1873:

	1873.	1874.
Agricultural labourers	164	996
Bricksetters	3	3
Blacksmiths.....	5	0
Bakers.....	2	2
Brickmakers	2	0
Blindmaker	1	0
Bookbinder	0	1
Charwomen	3	1
Carpenters	13	3
Clerks	0	3
Domestic servants	63	301
Dressmakers.....	0	3
Fitters	3	1
Female Dry Goods Clerk	1	0
Farrier.....	0	1
Gardeners.....	2	2
General Labourers	82	39
Harnessmaker	0	1
Moulders	2	0
Plasterer	1	0
Printers.....	4	1
Potter	0	1
Painters.....	3	1
Smiths.....	2	3
Shoemakers	6	4
Stonemasons.....	3	1
Straw Hatmakers.....	39	0
Shipwrights	4	0
Sawyer	1	0
Shorthand Writer.....	0	1
Tailors	3	5
Watchmaker.....	0	1

Wheelwright.....	0	0
Bread winners	412	1,375

The increased emigration of farm labourers this year though not commensurate with the great expectations that were raised, and raised unduly, in view of the great difficulties to be met is partly attributable to the visit in October last, of Mr. Joseph Arch, the President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union to Canada, in a leading article in the London *Daily News** on the subject of this visit the writer said in speaking of Ontario:— "All around were the evidences of material prosperity; and in the village where an Agricultural show was being held he found a street full of comfortably dressed farmers, with their wives, sons and daughters. Such a scene may be occasionally witnessed in England; but with the saddening background of the contrast between the farmer and the labourer, and between the labourer and the prize oxen and pigs. In the Canadian village it appeared that while none of the farmers were millionaires most of them were well off. In fact the owners of these orchards and vineyards and cattle were, or had been their own labourers, the productiveness of the soil, the enterprise which had developed it, were all their own handiwork. Thirty thousand acres were divided between some three hundred owners, a proportion with which Lord Derby, who is in the habit of suggesting that the ownership of the soil in England is more equally divided than economists suppose, will hardly venture to compare any territorial allotment in the New Domesday Book."

On Mr. Arch's return to England he delivered his report to the Association by whom he was sent, in the form of a speech, which having been reported *verbatim*, was printed and circulated at once, in tens of thousands, through the length and breadth of the country. The speech was well received and proved of great benefit to our Province. In the words of your special Commissioner to England, the result of Mr. Arch's visit was that "a feeling in favour of Canada was created, the eyes of thousands of labourers were turned to this country as a land of promise, and only required that we should do our duty here."

I said just now that the emigration of Agricultural labourers had not perhaps been commensurate with the great expectations consequent on Mr. Arch's visit. Three reasons for this appear on the surface:— 1. Emigration was not a primary feature in the programme of the Agricultural Labourer's Union. 2. Migration was thought equally useful in the adjustment of supply and demand; and 3. The men themselves had become through generations of what Sir George Campbell has termed "pseudo-helotry," inert, dependent and timid.

The *Times* newspaper has shown clearly that migration is valueless in its application to farm hands. When the lock-out occurred in the Eastern Counties the men at first went off in great numbers, to the centres of industry in the North of England, but life in the large towns proved a corrective to any wandering propensities they may have possessed. The simple peasant did not take kindly to the severe toil amid restricted surroundings and to the rough language and ways of the northern workmen.

The sluggishness of disposition and immobility of temperament which I have indicated as a difficulty in the way of emigration might have attached the generality of farm labourers to the soil for ever—the soil, to quote a clergyman in an appeal to the present Duke of Bedford, on which many of them were planted before the ancestors of the present owners—but what the labourer would not do through the force of energy, ambition or enterprise, he has been induced to do under a sense of injustice.

My Report would be incomplete if I made no reference to the great lock out in the Eastern Counties; for while your representatives here, as I believe, uniformly followed your instructions to avoid any partizanship or an identification of ourselves with controversies on social questions, it is impossible to dis sever a great motive cause from some of our greatest and best results.

For two years much uneasiness was observable in the relations between master and man in some districts, but the strike and consequent lock-out, which were subsequently to become leading topics in all the principal journals and of great importance in their influence on the social relations of the country, were sudden and unexpected. The immediate cause of the conflict was the strike of the labourers in the Exeter district for a rise of one shilling per

* London *Daily News*, October 25th, 1873.

week on wages of thirteen shillings; which wages were not in addition to board and lodging but were exclusive of certain gratuities and extra pay at harvest times. The demand of the men was refused by the farmers, and the latter fearing a strike in detail determined on a lock-out in general, and this was adopted in surrounding parishes till it reached from the sea to the ancient city of Ely. If the policy of the men had been to strike in detail, as was surmised, they were defeated by this manœuvre of the farmers. The struggle, supported on the one hand by the industry of the country, and on the other by the lauded interest, continued until the commencement of the grain harvest.

The conclusion arrived at, and one of paramount importance to us, is that the labour here is superabundant when the system of farming adopted on small holdings is borne in mind, and not less so in relation to the introduction of machinery on large tenancies.

With the close of the lock-out commenced an emigration direct from the Eastern counties in large parties, under the conduct of officials connected with the Labourer's Union. Such were those organized under Messrs. Richardson, Ball, Taylor, Hillyard, &c. Through the exertions of Ontario and Dominion agents, we have, all through the season maintained a steady and quiet stream of emigration of farm labourers to our Province, but, of course, the large parties, referred to were those which attracted most attention in the Metropolitan press, and which caused the most anxiety as to the disposal of the emigrants on their arrival at their new home.

And here I may mention that I have, as occasion has served, made a point of advising the *Times* on receiving the report of your Department on the reception and distribution of the men, and showing that the supply has been adequate to the demand in Ontario have allayed any real anxiety that may have existed among those having a personal interest in the emigrants.

The effect of these letters has been, too, to show the public that the representations of your agents here have been within the truth rather than beyond it. This has been beneficial to our future interests.

A great difficulty in the way of emigration was removed when the unassisted steerage rate of six guineas was reduced to three pounds, which, with the assistance given by the Dominion Government, made the rate for farm hands and female servants two pounds. This low rate, and the discretionary use of the six dollar bonus, enabled your agents to secure desirable settlers whose impecuniosity would have otherwise been a bar to their removal.

The exertions put forward by your Immigration agents too, have been beneficial to us in Europe, for the comfortable settlement of the immigrants has been like an advertisement, the pleasing contrast between the former, and the new circumstances being duly chronicled in many a quaint illiterate epistle transmitted to friends and relations in the "old country."

During the season I have circulated a large amount of printed matter, which must prove of great advantage indirectly, as well as directly, in giving correct ideas to persons resident here on the conditions of life in Ontario, and the many and great advantages offered by that Province to working and industrious people. The nature of the publications may be derived from a list of them, viz. :—

- I. The Ontario Pamphlet: Compiled by Mr. D. D. Hay, with suggestions from Mr. Byrne, and myself.
- II. The Ontario Map: Corrected up to date, by myself.
- III. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Pamphlet.
- IV. Periodicals and Papers published in Canada.
- V. Mr. Arch's Speech.
- VI. Mr. Jenkins' Speech at Swindon.
- VII. The Governor-General's Speech at Toronto.

The advertising has been widely extended, including the London Daily Papers, *Reynolds' Paper*, *The Christian World*, *The Labourers' Chronicle*, *The Labour News*, *The Northern Light (Northern Counties)*, *Lloyd's Weekly News*, *St. James' Magazine*, Mr. Catlin's Pamphlet on his American tour, *The Bury St. Edmunds Free Press*, *The Bury and Suffolk Standard*, *The Banbury Advertiser*, and papers published in most of the leading market towns of the agricultural counties. Some few of the above have each a circulation of some hundreds of thousands. The circulation of "Lloyd's," I believe, is over half a million.

I am happy to be able, also, to report that Canada has been the subject of discussion in *The Times* and other leading papers this season; and such discussion, though sometimes started by an antagonist, has invariably proved to our interest in eliciting the truth as to our position and the advantages we offer. My own part in such discussion has uniformly been free from controversy, I simply attesting to matters of fact, as for instance, as when "Bohemian" asserted in *The Times* that the agricultural labour market in Ontario was overstocked; and when "E. A." did the same thing in *The Manchester Guardian*, one of the largest Provincial papers in England.

And here I may express my appreciation of the almost uniform courtesy with which my correspondence has been received. In some few cases I have received consideration on personal grounds, but apart from that my official position is sufficient to gain me a hearing, even during the London season when the pressure on space is excessive.

My Metropolitan correspondence embraces letters in *The Times*, *Daily News*, *Standard*, *Globe*, *Reynolds*, &c.

I have also been fortunate in securing the publication of some articles in one of the monthlies; and of a lecture on Female Emigration in the pages of *The Victoria Magazine*, a periodical edited by Miss Emily Faithful.

The emigration of young children has been continued. Parties have been forwarded under the personal or deputed charge of Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, and the Rev. T. B. Stephenson. The last is doing a great work among the "City Arabs," and doing it, I believe, judiciously the lads receiving some training on a farm in England, maintained for the purpose, previous to being forwarded to Hamilton. As Mr Stephenson has been lecturing on his work, both in relation to its operation here and in Canada in Toronto, I need not refer further to it than to say that I feel sure he is truly desirous to send us only those boys and girls from whose moral and physical natures the taint of early vicious association has been eradicated.

With regard to Miss Rye's young emigrants it is scarcely judicious for me to speak while a Report on the material and moral prospects of pauper children taken to Canada by that lady, commissioned by the Imperial Government, is still pending; but I may be allowed to anticipate with confidence the issue of that report from the satisfactory nature of a former one received by the Home Government from the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, and from the fact that the gentleman entrusted with its preparation is highly qualified for the task, Mr. Andrew Doyle, being the editor of many official works issued by the Poor Law Board and one intimately acquainted with pauperism and the necessity for its reduction; and I would suggest that your Government should promote an emigration of pauper girls on a large scale. At the present moment an animated discussion is going forward, as the result of a Report by Mrs. Nassau Senior on the condition of pauper girls, and advocating a "boarding-out" system. The Right Honourable Mr. Goschen, formerly President of the Poor Law Board, and Miss Preusser and Miss Joanna Hill, both ladies of high position, advocate this system in letters of great ability. The last named is the Honorary Secretary of the Association formed at Birmingham for the experiment, which experiment has been a grand success. Some years ago it was found that the bringing up of children within Workhouses was most injurious; and this plan was superseded in the case of girls, by distinct schools. Mrs. Senior's Report is in relation to these. The testimony she affords is that the present system is better than the old one; that "Separate Schools" are better than "District Schools" (the former being on a much smaller scale than the latter); and that the "boarding-out" system is the best of all. In speaking of the healthful effects of this last she says:—"Miss Rye informs me that the pauper and street children whom she takes to Canada strengthen and grow in like manner. I cannot but conclude that an excellent opportunity offers for our availing ourselves in England of the opening now gained to the Boards of Guardians for securing girls and boys, who will ultimately be of great value, but this cannot be done unless your agents here receive the fullest support of the people of the Province who may be willing to receive children for adoption.

The correspondence of the year in connection with this office has been heavy, the incoming letters being, according to my files, about 2,500, exclusive of Departmental correspondence, and my out-going being proportionate.

In concluding this Report I desire to express my sense of the zeal with which I have been supported in the one common object of forwarding desirable emigrants, by your agents

in Europe, and the hearty co-operation of your employes in Canada. I sincerely believe that as much as was possible has been accomplished here; and the satisfactory reports I hear in several quarters of contentment on the other side, testify no less to the advantages of the country than to the judgment and industry of Immigration agents.

Again expressing the hope that the honourable duties with which I have been entrusted, and the high responsibility devolving upon me have been fully and worthily sustained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

SYDNEY ROBJOHNS,

Ontario Emigration Agent in London.

MR. C. W. COLTER'S REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, October 26th, 1874.

SIR.—In submitting to you my first "Annual Report," I shall endeavour to place before you, as concisely as possible, such features of the Emigration movement as have more particularly attracted my attention since my arrival at this Port, as well as a general description of the work which I have performed.

I reached Liverpool on the 14th of January last, and proceeded on the same day to the office selected by Mr. Byrne. I felt myself obliged, in the interest of your Government, to change my location to quarters more accessible to the public and more convenient to the Head Offices of the Dominion and Allan Steamship Companies. The transference of Mr. Dyke from your service to that of the Dominion Government compelled me to remain in Liverpool, where I devoted my time to communication with intending emigrants both personally and by letter. My hands were tied to a considerable extent in consequence of the uncertainty of the rates of Ocean passage, and of objections on the part of steamship companies to the advertising of the £2 5s. rate. I was almost invariably asked to state the lowest sum necessary to enable emigrants to reach Ontario, and I was not able in reply to supply specific information. If the inquirer was informed of the conditions upon which the greatest assistance was obtainable, he would in many cases make false statements in order to avail himself of the most favourable terms, and even if his circumstances, after due examination on my part, seemed to justify the utmost consideration, I had no guarantee that the Agent-General and the Steamship Company would agree (and the consent of both was necessary) to grant my request in his behalf. If I insisted upon farm-labourers paying £4 15s. per adult, the amount was generally so far beyond their means, that they would be obliged to abandon all thoughts of emigration to Canada, and to direct their attention elsewhere. I refer to this feature, merely to call to your notice some of the perplexities to be encountered, being fully convinced that it is extremely difficult to suggest a remedy for the evil, or to exchange the present system of passenger warrants for one more effectual without incurring a greatly increased expenditure.

On the opening of navigation to Quebec my duties assumed a more varied and onerous character. I have sometimes been obliged to begin work as early as six o'clock in the morning and frequently my labours have not been terminated before ten in the evening. The responsibility of correcting all mistakes devolved upon me, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me that no emigrant has been delayed through any neglect on my part. I have even loaned funds from my private purse to enable persons to leave this Port, but the results have not always been satisfactory to me.

Notwithstanding the most zealous efforts on the part of your agents, emigration to Canada has been on the decline. Accounts of the distress among the working classes of the United States have been published far and wide by the British Press. The ordinary farm-labourer is scarcely able to realize that Canada is not a portion of her more populous neighbour. He has learned that thousands have come from America in consequence of lack of employment, he has become acquainted with the fact that Canada is in America, and hence

jumps to the conclusion that starvation awaits him if he should venture to cross the Atlantic. The returned emigrants are scattered over every county in England, and they recount the hardships which they have undergone, and thus succeed in prejudicing the minds of their friends against incurring the risk of breaking up their homes and becoming strangers in a strange land. Moreover, letters have appeared from time to time in the English papers dated from Canada, and written by professed emigrants, who support their false representations of the country by the ingenious compilation of items which had been inadvertently inserted in Canadian Journals. Communications unfavourable to emigration, to Canada in particular, are readily inserted in the press here, but replies thereto, or the letters of successful settlers are rarely published except when paid for at advertising rates. It is useless to deny that landlords, manufacturers and farmers are opposed to the movement with which I have been identified, and that the press, and a very large majority of the clergy reflect their opinions. The obstacles thrown in the way of your agents have been very great, and have demanded severe exertions. The masses of the people, however, are becoming more thoughtful and independent of their superiors, and correct ideas of the advantages offered by the Province of Ontario to the determined and industrious toiler are rapidly becoming more generally diffused.

This "Bonus" awarded by your Government has been the means of securing the larger portion of the emigration directed to the Province of Ontario during the present year, and the advance of this bonus, in accordance with the restrictions specified by the instructions received from the department presided over by you, was absolutely necessary in order to enable your Agents to reach the classes most in requisition. In those districts where wages are very low, it was manifestly impossible for the labourers to furnish much money towards the payment of their passage. As a rule these people enter the matrimonial state at a very early age, and thereby become encumbered with families without taking into account the responsibilities incurred by them. As a matter of fact in the majority of cases, not only have they no provision for emergencies, but they are constantly in debt to the shop-keepers. When therefore, they break up their little homes and sell their moveables, the proceeds are almost, if not entirely, consumed by the payment of their debts. They are thus compelled, if they have made up their minds to emigrate, to go to that country where the least expenditure is required. New Zealand and Queensland offer absolutely free passages to these persons from their homes to their destinations, together with a sum sufficient to purchase the outfit and clothing necessary for them during the voyage. Your agents are thus compelled to enter into competition on rather unequal terms, and when it is remembered that the cost of railway fare to Liverpool, expenses of lodging and outfit, and a portion of the passage money must be paid by the emigrants going to Canada, the results are as great as could reasonably be expected, especially when it is taken into consideration that those in your employ are positively ordered not to indulge in exaggeration of the advantages secured by emigrating to the Province of Ontario, and have no temptation of a pecuniary nature to induce them to violate their instructions in this respect. The quality of the emigrants sent to Ontario this year has been exceptionally good, and the contrast in their favour when compared with those who sail to New York, is a frequent subject of comment on the Liverpool landing-stage.

The comfort and welfare of Ontario emigrants during their stay in Liverpool has engaged my attention. I might state that these people keep flocking into this town, from noon till midnight of the date previous to sailing day. At each of the stations are several lodging-house keepers, who pounce upon the emigrants and carry them off to their respective places of business. The passengers are not, as a rule, taken on board ship till the morning of departure, and they are thus obliged to defray their expenses over night. The charges made for their accommodation here previous to embarkation have in some cases been exorbitant, and many complaints were made to me during the early part of the season on that account. I accordingly took steps to find out those houses, which were most moderate in their charges, and requested those principally concerned in sending forward members of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, to direct the passengers booked by each steamship line, to lodge in the cheapest house kept by an agent of that line. My action in this respect was decidedly beneficial, and tended to lessen the number of complaints very materially. If this rule were rigidly adhered to, important advantages would result, inasmuch as the emigrants would never hear any disparaging remarks made in reference to the ships to which they were about to entrust their lives; and would be protected against the interference of those who might

seek to prejudice them against Canada, and to persuade them to go through to the Western States.

I have visited the emigrants on board, prior to their departure for Quebec, in all cases in which it was possible, and I have done all in my power to get them comfortably settled. The stewards of the different companies have always been very attentive and obliging, while the provisions and the arrangements for securing the health and comfort of the passengers, must in all cases be subjected to the inspection of the Emigration officers of the English Government, and pronounced ample and satisfactory before the ship is allowed to sail. It would be absurd to affirm that the accommodation in the steerage is all that could be desired, or that the comforts of a good home are there secured, but it may be safely asserted that those who are unable to endure such inconveniences as are incident to a trip across the Atlantic as a third-class passenger, are persons not likely to hew out the thorny pathway to success. Complaints can in most cases be traced to those habitual grumblers, who are of little service to any country, and who vainly imagine that they can worry people into according them greater respect than their merits entitle them to receive. Though I have no legal right to go on board any of their vessels, I have always received most courteous treatment from the officials of the S. S. Companies, and every facility has been afforded to enable me to prosecute my duties.

During the season just passed, there has been an unusually severe conflict between the farm-labourers in the eastern counties and their employers. A lock-out ensued as the result of the strife, but the labourers seemed so confident of success, that it was difficult to persuade them to leave their homes. They were continually reminded by their leaders that, if they only remained true their Union, brighter days would soon dawn. They were promised a great advance in their wages, a garden plot of four or five acres, and many other advantages. Not until late in the season, when the funds of the Union became very low, and when many were obliged to submit to the terms of their masters, could they be induced to believe that their dreams were incapable of realization. Then they became anxious to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for emigration to Ontario, and their leaders began to co-operate cordially in furthering the project. The change on the part of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union from sluggishness to activity in promoting emigration to Ontario, may be partially ascribed to another cause. During the spring and early part of the summer, remuneration was rarely given to the District Secretaries for their trouble in behalf of Canada, and then it was very small. New Zealand and Queensland had been paying them a liberal commission, and consequently they gave these Colonies the preference. The rivalry between the Allan and Dominion steamship companies became so great in the month of August, that special inducements were then offered both to the emigrants themselves and to those in whose charge they were, to patronize their respective lines. The result of this step tends to prove, that the number of those going to Canada in the early part of the season might have been vastly increased, if a fair remuneration, by way of a per capita commission had been allowed from the first to the several District Secretaries of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. The knowledge gained by the experience of 1874, may be turned to good account during 1875.

There is also another organization called the "Amalgamated Labour League," whose operations are confined principally to Lincolnshire. The men from that section of country are, as a rule, superior in physique, and make excellent settlers. I have quite recently got into communication with the leaders of the league, and I have procured from them a few desirable emigrants for Ontario. I trust that I shall be able during the coming winter to make such arrangements as will result in securing a large supply of farm labourers from that source for next season. I am of the opinion that it is to the interest of Canada to deal as liberally with this organization as with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union.

I have issued bonus certificates to 415 souls, which may be classified as follows:—

Adults.	Children.	Infants.
315	76	24

I have also advanced the bonus in the case of 1,951 souls, which may be tabulated as follows:—

Adults.	Children.	Infants.
1359	463	129

The bonus has been granted only to farm labourers and female domestic servants. I have used every means in my power to provide against imposition, and I believe that my efforts have been crowned with success.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. COLTER.

To the Hon. Adam Crooks,

Commissioner of Immigration, &c.,

For the Province of Ontario.

MR. PETER BYRNE'S REPORT.

ONTARIO EMIGRATION OFFICE,

54 York Street, Glasgow,

November 16th, 1874.

To the Hon. A. Crooks,

Commissioner of Immigration, &c.,

Toronto.

SIR.—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from your predecessor, the Hon. A. McKellar, in December last, I took possession of the Ontario Emigration office at this place, on the first of January, receiving from Mr. Alex. Begg, the former agent, the books and other property belonging thereto.

I immediately commenced operations by preparing for general distribution, new circulars, inserting brief advertisements in some of the leading newspapers, and making other preliminary arrangements for the prosecution of the season's work. In the circulars issued, I gave a brief summary of the extent and resources of the Province, and the various advantages it offers to settlers, especially to farmers and others with capital, agricultural and common laborers, and female domestics; also some practical hints for their guidance when they should have made up their minds to start for Canada.

For the benefit of emigrants coming from the country to embark at Glasgow, I made special arrangements with several respectable cheap hotels to accommodate all such persons as I should send to them, at a moderate fixed rate for board and lodging during their detention in the city. These arrangements, I am glad to say, worked well, the emigrants in every case expressing themselves satisfied with the treatment they received, and grateful for the pains taken to secure their comfort, and protect them from imposition. Such a plan removes one of the greatest bugbears from the path of the emigrant, who almost invariably, especially if accompanied by a family, looks forward with dread to his arrival in a large city without knowing well where to go, and apprehensive at every step of falling into the hands of rogues and sharpers, who are ever on the watch for such victims.

Besides discharging the principal duties of the office, I have, as mentioned in my monthly report, delivered several public lectures, and held about 30 meetings in various parts of the country, for the purpose of giving information and advice to intending emigrants. I have also revisited several of the places in which I lectured last year, with encouraging results.

At meetings and in various other ways, I have distributed about 20,000 circulars and pamphlets of different kinds.

Whenever occasion has demanded or opportunity offered, I have made use of the press to defend Canada against the misrepresentations or misstatements of interested or malevolent assailants; and whilst I have ever carefully abstained from provoking angry controversy by attacking other fields of emigration, I have constantly endeavoured to stand up for the Dominion, and to place its great attractions in their true light before the emigrating classes of the country.

The correspondence of the office has been considerable, and has been carefully attended to. Every letter received enquiring for information has been promptly answered, and in addition to the special information sought by the correspondent, circulars or pamphlets or both combined, have been invariably sent him. I have received letters, not only from nearly

every nook and corner of Scotland, but also from the continent of Europe, India, the West Indies, and even from the United States, making enquiries regarding the free grant, refund bonus, and other advantages offered to emigrants by the Ontario Government. Personal enquiries at the office have also been very numerous, and to every applicant printed documents as well as verbal information have been freely given.

Such are the principal means I have employed in carrying out the important work with which you have entrusted me during the present year. The tangible results are upwards of 850 souls sent to Ontario through this agency, from January 1st to date. This number is, of course, independent of the Icelanders, about whom I shall have a word to say further on. It includes about a dozen farmers possessed of more or less capital, who will prove a most valuable addition to the population of the Province, and whose success, I have good reason to believe, will be the signal for many more of the same important class to follow next and succeeding seasons.

It also includes a number of excellent families from the Shetland Islands, and the Highlands of Scotland. These people have been accustomed all their lives to the double occupation of fishing and farming, if indeed the latter term could properly be applied to the cultivation of a wretchedly small patch of miserable land, and that not their own. They are a hardy, industrious and well-disposed class of people, whose severe struggle at home, amidst continual privations and gloomy prospects which afforded no promise of future improvement, will have fitted them all the better for their new career as settlers in Canada, and enable them the more fully to appreciate its brighter hopes and more generous rewards.

The total number of emigrants sent through this office this season is much smaller than last, but the main causes of the falling off have been universal in their operation throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and are too obvious to require explanation. Early in the summer the extraordinary dulness of the passenger and other traffic across the Atlantic, led to the laying up of many steamers, and to the reduction of the regular steerage fares by all the steamship companies, from £6 6s. to £3; and yet this great decline in the rates failed to revive or even to give any appreciable impetus to the emigration business.

There are also a few local causes which have tended to reduce the returns of the office for the present season as compared with last, the most important of which is the opening of a Dominion Emigration Office for Scotland, in this city. The effect of this has been to divide the Ontario business.

I received efficient assistance from Mr. D. D. Hay up to the time of his recall for service at home. He held a number of meetings in the north-east counties with good effect. Mr. Alex. Begg was also actively engaged for several months in promoting emigration to Ontario. Reports of his operations have been forwarded, I understand, to your Department.

I ought also to mention the services of Mr. Geo. Easton, the distinguished temperance lecturer, who still continues, as he has done for a couple of years past, to speak commendably of Ontario wherever he goes. I have supplied him from time to time with pamphlets, &c., for occasional distribution at his meetings.

This Report would not be complete without an explanation of the serious difficulties that arose in getting the Icelanders who arrived in Canada last September, conveyed across the Atlantic. Mr. Lambertson, the agent for the Icelanders, came to Glasgow in July, for the purpose of chartering a vessel to bring his people here *en route* for Canada. On inquiry he found that he had greatly underestimated the cost of a steamer for that purpose, bringing with him scarcely half the necessary funds. He spent several weeks in a vain endeavour to negotiate for a vessel. He applied to the Messrs. Allan, of this city, to become responsible for the balance of the money required for the chartering of a steamer, but they declined, considering the risk too great, especially in view of a heavy loss sustained under similar circumstances last year. He then made an anxious appeal to me to help him, by advancing the bonus money for 300 adults, whom he would guarantee should all settle in Ontario. He at the same time informed me that early in the season a contract was made with a Copenhagen firm to take them to Canada, but though a portion of the passage money was actually paid to this firm, the contract was broken for some reason or other, and the people were greatly disappointed. The agent was almost in despair at the prospect of another failure, the effect of which would be to check the emigration movement among the Icelanders, and to expose to much loss, inconvenience and suffering, the poor people who had already assembled at a couple of seaports, wearily and anxiously waiting for the vessel which was to bear them to their new home. I

promised Mr. Lambertson I would do all I possibly could, but the payment of so large a sum of bonus money, under circumstances involving so much uncertainty and risk, was out of the question, unless I could obtain special authority from your Department. This being impracticable, I put myself in communication with the Agent General in London on the subject, but he answered, in effect, that he could do nothing to remove the difficulty beyond the promises already given, of one pound per head on all that should be landed in Canada. I then opened negotiations with the Messrs. Allan, with whom I had several interviews, the final result of which was that they proposed to send one of their own vessels to take the emigrants direct from Iceland to Canada, provided I would advance to them, on account of passage money, the bounties for 300 adults. This I agreed to do on certain conditions, which effectually secured the Government against loss or imposition. The steamer *St. Patrick* was got ready in a few days after the termination of the negotiations, and started on her novel voyage. When she arrived at Iceland it was found that the people had nearly all dispersed to their homes, having come to the conclusion, after long waiting, that no vessel would come to take them away. No time, however, was lost in despatching mounted men in all directions over the Island to notify the disappointed emigrants that the long looked for steamer had at last arrived, and after considerable trouble, though remarkably little delay, considering the circumstances, they were again got together and all safely embarked.

In the conduct of this Iceland business I had the advantage of Mr. Sydney Robjohn's prompt and cordial co-operation.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER BYRNE,
Emigration Agent for Scotland.

MR. THOMAS R. PEARSE'S REPORT.

24 Westwell Street,
Plymouth, Devon,
December 10, 1874.

SIR,—In submitting my Annual Report I regret that I have but few emigrants to enumerate as having gone from this port, but it is with satisfaction that I can say the interests of the Province have been indirectly forwarded by the distribution of pamphlets, maps, and other printed matter supplied to me from the London Office. The information thus imparted will of course bear fruit in another season.

For some years past there has been an emigration from the County of Cornwall of men employed in the mines; these mines having until lately absorbed most of the labouring population by the great inducements they offered compared with Agricultural employment. This emigration has been towards Lake Superior, but it is to be feared that this class does not include permanent settlers, at any rate they do not constitute the nucleus to which their friends in the old country gravitate.

The county of Devon offers a brighter prospect, generally speaking: the population of the rural districts is an agricultural one. Many Devonshire people are settled in Ontario, and many more will follow if the ground be carefully worked. Of the character of the Devonshire laborer, there is, I believe, but one opinion, *viz.*, that he is both physically and morally, if not superior, second to none in the Country.

Evidence of the fact that a great number of emigrants are procurable in Devon and Cornwall is afforded by the many hundreds who during the past year have been collected from these counties, and embarked at this port for New Zealand and Queensland, attracted, there can be little doubt, by the inducements offered by the governments of those Colonies, presenting as they do great advantages over those offered by the Government of Ontario.

An obstacle in the way of obtaining emigrants here for Canada has been the fact that the Temperley line of steamers have refused to take any at less than £4 15s. per adult, while the unassisted rate at Liverpool was three pounds; and combined with this, a difficulty and consequent expense has been experienced in moving farm laborers of these counties from their

ancestral villages to the place of embarkation. This, however, has, to some extent, been counterbalanced in the case of other colonies by the great inducements offered. If the former obstacles could be removed by the reduction of rates to a sum corresponding with the Liverpool rate, and the latter by inducements on the part of the Government of Ontario similar to those which the Governments of New Zealand and Queensland offer, and which are so eagerly grasped, and, at the same time, the importance of Canada brought more fully into notice, the demands of the government would be speedily responded to, and Plymouth be found to compare favorably with most, and surpass many, in swelling the number of emigrants for Canada.

The number of emigrants arriving weekly in this port for other countries is a fair illustration of the advantages Plymouth presents for purposes of emigration, and with the extensive railway additions and improvements now being carried out, combined with a proposed new harbour for vessels of large burthen, those advantages are likely to be considerably increased.

In conclusion I beg to assure the government that I shall during the winter exert myself to the utmost in preparing for the next season, and avail myself of every opportunity of bringing the advantages of emigration to Canada before the public. Trusting the government may be induced to favorably consider the suggestions I have made, I shall hope to see those efforts crowned with success.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. R. PEARSE.

The Honourable ADAM CROOKS,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto, Canada.

MR. J. MURPHY'S REPORT.

CORK, 1st November, 1874.

The Hon. ADAM CROOKS,

Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Immigration.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting for your consideration the following Report of my efforts and experience in emigration matters, since the period of my appointment as Emigration Agent at Cork and the South of Ireland.

Having received from the Hon. A. McKellar, an appointment as Agent of the Ontario Government in emigration matters at Cork, to date from the 1st December, 1873, I at once commenced preparations for my departure from Toronto; but on account of urgent private affairs, as well as to receive full instructions in reference to my future duties, I was unable to leave Canada before the 18th December, 1873. On the 20th of same month I embarked at Portland, on board the *North American*, of the Allan Line, and after a boisterous passage of 15 days arrived in Liverpool, on Sunday evening, 4th January, 1874. Immediately after my arrival I called upon G. T. Haigh, Esq., the Dominion Agent in Liverpool, who very kindly gave me instructions and information in reference to my agency, and who, moreover, supplied me with several copies of pamphlets on Canada, besides furnishing me with a number of forms for assisted passages at the £4 15s. and £2 5s. rates. On Wednesday the 7th January I took passage from Liverpool to Cork, and after another stormy voyage of some hours arrived in the latter city on the morning of 9th January, 1874.

When leaving Toronto I was instructed by the Secretary of Immigration to engage but temporary offices, but this I found by experience to be a most difficult thing, as landlords in Ireland are unwilling to rent for less periods than a year. After a close search, and a few disappointments, I succeeded at length in obtaining a very comfortable and suitable office, fully furnished, at a monthly rate of £2, payable in advance. It is most centrally situated, and is in close proximity to the various shipping offices and mercantile establishments, in a prominent position on the quays. I put myself in communication with S. Robjohns, Esq., of the London Ontario Office, and, for a long period subsequently, was a constant correspondent, as I did not for a moment hesitate to ask Mr. Robjohns for any information that I considered necessary for the efficient discharge of my duties as Emigration Agent, and I am pleased to say that I found him to be at all times most punctual in his

replies, and fully communicative on all matters upon which I asked for his advice and instruction. Should I at any time require to refer to him for advice in any matter touching the performance of any official duties, I could with perfect confidence apply to him, and I am certain I would be answered with that courtesy and dispatch which characterised his communications with me when I was comparatively unacquainted with the full duties of my agency.

I also corresponded with Mr. C. J. Sheil, the Dublin Agent, for a considerable time, and suggested to him the advisability of having our joint advertisement inserted in what are looked upon as the Metropolitan Irish papers, and which have a sort of Irish national circulation. Mr. Sheil readily acceded to this arrangement and, as a consequence, a joint advertisement of ours appeared in the *Dublin Nation*, *Irishman*, *Weekly News*, *Weekly Freeman's Journal*, and twice a week in the *Irish Times*. My object in doing this was that we should not appear antagonistic by having separate advertisements in the same papers, and, also, that it would save a considerable amount in the accounts for advertising. In addition to these papers I advertised in 18 other provincial journals, including the Cork city papers, at an average cost of about £3 10s. stg. per week, whilst the advertisements appeared in all the papers. I was particular in requiring the terms for advertising prior to giving an order for insertion, and, in consequence, I was aware from the commencement of the rate I would be charged by every journal in which my advertisement appeared, and thus I was enabled to control the expenditure within the limits that my instructions permitted.

I was early alive to the advantage of gaining access to the newspapers, and consequently I watched particularly the Cork daily papers for an opening to correspond. I was at length given the opportunity in answer to certain correspondents whose productions unfavourable to Irish emigration to Canada appeared from time to time. I here discovered that certain papers and editors were much disposed to discourage emigration from Ireland, as were the interested correspondents, whose productions deprecating emigration were always certain of publication, whilst the answers from myself or others were very frequently *cut down* or altogether passed over. I then conceived the idea of sending long communications to the various journals in which I advertised, and succeeded in getting some sixteen of these letters published, all in different Provincial papers. But many of my letters never appeared, which I can attribute only to the hostility to emigration at all, of the proprietors and editors of the papers who refused to admit them. The publication of these letters cost nothing more than the purchase of a few copies of the *Post* in which they appeared. As I invariably sent copies of these to the Department, you must have had an opportunity of judging of their merits and of perceiving the usefulness of bringing before the reading portion of the Irish people a fair statement of the resources of the Dominion, and the advantages of emigration to Ontario, which I was always certain to describe in plain and truthful language. The appearance of these in the Provincial Irish papers arrested the attention of the *Irishman* newspaper, which, I am told, has a large circulation, and is looked upon as the organ of what are called the Extreme Nationalists of Ireland. In a short editorial, the *Irishman* called me to task, and by way of disproving my statements and discrediting my assertions, put two very pointed questions to me which I immediately answered. The questions were:—"What guarantees does the Ontario Government give to emigrants?" and "How much per head do I receive for emigrants?" These questions I answered fairly and squarely, and, nevertheless, upon my answer they built a two and a half column article against emigration and Canada, an article which I never saw exceeded for such complete ignorance of Canada and for falsified statements of the statistics of Ontario. The veriest school-boy of the Dominion could hardly be got to acknowledge the authorship of such a production. This, as a matter of course, I answered, but my reply was burked week after week, on the plea that I was not quite polite enough, because, forsooth, I had the hardihood to contradict false statements, and to point out the inaccuracies of the *Irishman*, which presumes to be a teacher of the Irish people, and to be well posted on all subjects effecting the inhabitants. The *Irishman* promised its readers an article on emigration, but notice that it has eschewed the subject altogether, and is now as silent as the grave on one of the most important matters that can affect the people of any country.

When leaving Canada for Ireland, I heard that some European emigration agents had given it as their opinion that meetings could not be got in Ireland, and that the peasantry would not attend them. I have proved this to be a fallacy; for even in the months of June and July I had no difficulty, as far as an audience was concerned, in holding some such in

Charleville, Dunmanway, Bandon, Killarney, Tralee, Kenmare, Cahirciveen, and in Cork City. I was always well received, and my lectures on Ontario were listened to with attention. There is no difficulty as far as the poor are concerned; but there is some with the better classes, as I find by actual experience that obstacles are placed in the way of emigration agents when they desire the use of public or private halls for the purpose of lecturing. As a rule, all classes removed beyond actual manual labour are hostile to Irish emigration. The clergy, doctors, lawyers, shop-keepers, farmers, nay, even the publicans, are opposed to it. Their reasons are obvious. I am actually acquainted with the case of a domestic servant (whose assisted passage money the Mayor of Cork advanced) being advised by a clergyman whom she consulted in the matter to go into the workhouse before she should emigrate. This is certainly an isolated case; but, as a class, the well-to-do people in Ireland prefer to be surrounded by a class of poor, abject slaves, whose temporary services they may obtain for a trifle when required, and who may starve, for all they care, when their services are not wanted.

These obstacles to emigration apply to other portions of the United Kingdom as well as Ireland, but whilst the former, particularly England, have labour organization to counteract hostile influences, Ireland has none of these, and emigration from it is entirely owing to individual means and efforts. There is, in reality, no labour organization in Ireland worth the name, as far as actual benefits to agricultural labourers are concerned, for I have not yet known of one solitary person being afforded the means of emigrating through any such society. It is true that Mr. Butt is the nominal head of the Irish Agricultural Labourers' Union, but the president never does anything; and the secretary, though more willing to benefit the labourers, hampers his utility by his political connections and his associations with *farmers' clubs*, whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the labourers. Should the Secretary make only a pretence to favour the emigration of the labourers, certain newspapers make a covert attack, and at once begin to tell the farmers and landlords to better the condition of the labourers by building for them more comfortable cabins. The matter generally ends here, and the Irish labourers are left to plod along in their wretchedness, and to eke out a miserable existence as best they can. This existence is poverty in the extreme, for it cannot be otherwise when men, in rural districts, have to work at from 3s. to 4s. and 5s. per week, and wretched board for themselves; whilst, if they happen to be married, their families are compelled to clothe and support themselves on that paltry weekly pittance. The Irish poor lack that cohesive quality which similar classes have in England, and which enables the latter to beard the farmers, and to either extort terms from them or, in lieu, gives the means of emigration. There is none of this in Ireland, and, as a consequence, emigration from this portion of the United Kingdom is chiefly due to individual, spasmodic effort, unaided by organization or system.

I am pleased to state that, on account of my very extensive advertising, and from the publication of my letters descriptive of Ontario, a better knowledge of Canada has been imparted to the people of the South of Ireland than ever prevailed before. Heretofore there was but a misty notion of Canada, and even the better informed had but a poor idea of the position of the country, not to talk of its immense resources. They had an idea that it bordered somewhere near the North Pole, and that, for eight or nine months in the year, it was nothing but a desolate waste of snow, where the wretched inhabitants had all they could do to burrow themselves in winter, and to eke out an existence as best they could. These false impressions are giving way, and a better knowledge of the country is being imparted to the people. Such wrong ideas concerning Canada were chiefly due to two causes—firstly, that for years past no great efforts were made by the Government of Canada to diffuse a knowledge of their country amongst the people of Ireland; and, secondly, they were in a measure owing to the false statements of agents from Yankee Railroad and Land Corporations, who deluged the country with pamphlets glowingly descriptive of various portions of the United States, and depreciative of Canada; but the Irish people are awaking to the knowledge, that Canada is not the inhospitable place they supposed, and that, though in winter it is a little colder than their own climate, there is the possibility of making comfortable homes for themselves, if they are but willing to labour steadily for a few years—a thing quite impossible to be accomplished in the ordinary life time of a poor labouring man in Ireland.

The question may be raised—Why, in the face of this knowledge of Canada diffused amongst the people in the South of Ireland, is there not a larger immigration of Irish into Canada? This I can account for thus: The Irish, as a rule, are very poor and, where married, of large families. To convey a family from the South of Ireland to Canada costs a

comparatively large amount, as, if they desire to reach Canada, they must travel a long inland journey to Derry or Belfast, or else proceed to Liverpool to take shipping, as there is no regular line between Queenstown and Quebec. If during the season there was a weekly line between these ports, I am satisfied that emigration to Canada would be quadrupled. Of this I have scarcely a doubt. Agricultural labourers and their families come to Queenstown, the great port of embarkation, and can choose from 11 or 12 vessels a week to American ports, whereas if they desire to sail from Queenstown to Quebec, they are accommodated with about six ships in the year, and one every two weeks to Halifax, paying in the latter, even since the reduction in fares, six guineas for a steerage passage. Before the reduction in the fares, the various steamship companies were accustomed to take steerage passengers to Boston and New York at the ordinary fares, and forward them to Quebec free. They have not done so since; and this again operates against emigration to Canada.

On the first of May the fares were reduced to three pounds sterling. At this time the assisted passages to Quebec were £4 15s. for ordinary emigrants. A vessel of the Allan line was to sail on the 6th, by which I was to have sent some eighteen assisted emigrants. Ten of this number at once went to the United States at £3 each, in preference to an assisted passage to Canada at £4 15s., and the same cause has more or less operated during the entire season. Prior to the 1st May, unmarried labourers could get some assistance towards their passage, since that time there is no assistance whatever in the way of reduced passages to Canada, although unmarried agricultural labourers are by far the most numerous of the emigrants from Ireland. People in the rural districts of Ireland have got into their heads a confused idea about "free emigration to Canada," or, at least, a very cheap assisted passage. I am frequently written to by them, and, in many cases, I have to correspond with them, inquiring if they are married or single. When informed that they are young unmarried men, I have then to write them, that they cannot, as single men, get an assisted passage; and this is generally the last I hear of them. They are then picked up by one of the numerous steamboat agents, who gives them a passage from Queenstown to New York for £3; whereas if they wanted to sail to Quebec, by the Allan line, they would have to pay nearly as much for inland travel to Derry or Liverpool as would carry them across the Atlantic, in addition to the ordinary fare to Quebec. Canada loses by this also. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that in any future arrangements for assisted passages, provision should be made to meet the cases of unmarried agricultural labourers from Ireland.

I have time and again suggested to the Allan Company the propriety and advantage of supplying regular conveyance from Queenstown to Quebec; this they have promised to do next year, but I would urge upon the Department the absolute necessity of keeping this before them, and to press upon the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, the claims of Canada to have a weekly vessel between Cork and Quebec during the summer season, being confident that it would vastly increase emigration from Ireland to Canada. The round-about system pursued in reference to *forms of application for assisted passages* is, in my opinion, highly objectionable, and detrimental to emigration from Ireland. I had extreme difficulty before the 1st May in procuring these forms from the Dominion Office in London. I allude to the £2 5s. forms for married agricultural labourers and domestic servants. Several applicants I had to refuse, and, in the case of others, I had to borrow "forms" to supply parties requiring them. These forms are sent to intending emigrants to have filled up, and to have them endorsed by a clergyman. In many cases the clergyman who is opposed to emigration refuses to sign them under some trivial plea or another, and the Catholic emigrant has often to have recourse to the Protestant Rector or Curate. Valuable time is thus lost, and when at length they are received and transmitted to London, it takes three, four, and sometimes five or six days before a warrant is received. In many cases there is not sufficient time to notify the parties of the granting of the warrant, and endless confusion and disappointment ensue. In reference to this matter, I would suggest that the agents of the Ontario Government should be supplied with an unlimited number of these warrants, and that the endorsement of the agent on the Form of Application would be deemed sufficient without a similar one from a clergyman or magistrate which, in many cases, is a useless proceeding, and, as far as a guarantee is concerned, a mere empty form of no real force or value.

I received for distribution since my arrival in the city the following pamphlets, &c. :—

500	Copies.	"Emigration to the Province of Ontario."
500	"	"Joseph Arch's Speech."
500	"	"Letter from Christopher Firth."
16	"	"Year Book," for 1873.
180	"	"Our Great West."
120	"	"Emigration to Canada." Information for Emigrants.
500	"	"Emigration to Canada," Province of Ontario.
500	"	"Maps," with instructions.
100	"	"Emigration to Canada," Province of Ontario.
200	"	"Maps," with instructions.
500	"	"Maps," with instructions.
25	"	"Dominion of Canada."
250	"	"Emigration to Canada," Province of Ontario.
100	"	"Report of Meeting in Swindon."
250	"	"Extracts from Canadian Papers."

Of these, I have on hand 150 copies of "Emigration to Canada," Province of Ontario, less the maps, and 300 extra maps. The balance were mostly despatched through the Post Office to parties making inquiries by letter. They have had a very wide circulation, as I have had inquiries even from the distant County of Donegal for copies of pamphlets in my possession.

The number of emigrants with whom I came into personal contact, was not as large as I could have wished, nor, perhaps, as numerous as was to be expected from the efforts made to reach them, but those who were despatched through my instrumentality to Canada, I am certain will prove to be useful immigrants for the country, and suitable for its requirements. I only encouraged agricultural labourers and their families, and female domestic servants to emigrate, and when applied to by mechanics and others, as to my opinion of their prospects, should they emigrate to Canada, my invariable answer was:—"Though I have no doubt you could do well in Ontario, yet, I would not advise you positively to emigrate, if you can make a livelihood in Ireland; for though agricultural labourers and female servants are much needed in Ontario, there is not the same demand for mechanics and artisans, on account of the great depression at present in the United States. You may possibly do well by emigration, but as an agent of Ontario, I can render no aid in the matter of an assisted passage." I gave somewhat similar answers to clerks and others, but with this addendum:—"That I considered there were more than enough already of their profession in the country."

The number of persons that I personally forwarded amounted to 139 souls—equal to 117½ adults, of whom there were 42 men, 57 women, 15 boys (under 12), and 25 girls (under 12). Amongst the men were 33 agricultural labourers and 9 mechanics, the latter comprised 1 plasterer, 2 tailors, 1 painter, 2 carpenters, 2 shoemakers, and 1 pensioner and labourer. The 57 women were composed of domestic servants and the wives of labourers, &c., whilst two only were milliners. 44 souls, equal to 38 adults, were advanced the Refund Bonus, and got assisted passages. 75 souls, equal to 62½ adults, got Refund Certificates, 4 of whom also got assisted passages. 20 souls, equal to 17 adults, got neither assisted passages nor certificates, being of the mechanical class or the families of such.

This may seem a small result, but it must be borne in mind that there were three other agents—two in Dublin and one in Cork (two Dominion and one Ontario agent) whose labours, in a measure, covered the same ground as mine—that is, the South of Ireland. Many persons also corresponded with my office, whom I afterwards found availed themselves of the Dominion Office in London for assisted passages, and, in many cases also, the local agents of the Allan line throughout the country, procured passages for, or booked emigrants to Canada, after the parties had gained all possible information through this office. Had the rates not fallen on the 1st May from six guineas to £3, I am confident I could have forwarded to Canada three times the number that I did as assisted passengers, because many who would have been glad to accept an assisted passage to Quebec at £2 5s. when the ordinary rate was six guineas, did not look for it so anxiously when they could get to New York for £3, and in some vessels to Boston for £2 10s. Another great drawback to emigration to Canada from Ireland was the fact that Australia and New Zealand were giving free passages to the very class of persons to whom Canadian agents were offering assisted passages at £4 15s. and

£2 5s., and so anxious were the agents of those colonies to procure emigrants that one of them, a special agent of New Zealand, took 200 persons from the workhouse of this city and shipped them to that country, giving them free transit. I have already said that after the 1st May, the Dominion Government rendered no aid whatever to unmarried labourers, and the Ontario agents were advised to be cautious in advancing the Ontario bonus. This was practically ignoring these people altogether who, in my opinion, are about the best class of emigrants, as they are certainly the most numerous, from the South of Ireland.

As to future emigration from Ireland to Canada, I have not a particle of doubt but that there will be a continuous stream of more or less volume, more particularly if the system of assisted passages be continued. If it were possible to grant free passages to labourers in Ireland, to be afterwards repaid by work, thousands would be willing to enter into any agreement binding themselves to refund the amount of their passage. I am aware of the difficulty of such a proceeding, but should the Dominion Government have at any time the building of any portion of the Pacific Railway, they could secure an almost unlimited number of Irish labourers to prosecute the work, a large proportion of whom would become actual settlers in the country, and would help to populate that great "Lone Land" which, without some such stimulus being given, cannot, for years to come, make rapid strides in civilization or population.

I am strongly of opinion that Cork should have been, long ago, selected as the location of a permanent agency either by the Ontario or Dominion Government. It is the largest city in Ireland south of Dublin, and its harbour (Queenstown) has few rivals in the United Kingdom. If it be possible to have a regular line of steamers from it to Quebec, it would, at a bound, distance Derry as the port of embarkation for Irish emigrants to Canada, as, with only a few exceptions, the 23 counties of Leinster, Munster and Connaught are tributary to it, and Queenstown can be reached at a little expense by the inhabitants of the most remote of these counties as the northern seaport Derry.

Immigration into Canada from Great Britain and Ireland has, I hear, fallen far short this year of what it was in 1873, and yet more inducements were held out, particularly to English emigrants. I do not, of course, mean that the Government of Ontario or the Dominion offered any greater inducement to English over Irish or Scotch emigrants, but I do mean that English labour societies did; for frequently they offered their members free passages both to Australia and Canada. Had we such societies in Ireland, thousands would have availed themselves of the opportunity, and the disparity between the immigration into Canada in 1873 and 1874 would have been trifling, if at all perceptible. I hazard the prediction that the immigration of Irish into Canada for 1874, in comparison with 1873, will not show the same disparity as other nationalities; and I venture to assert that next season will prove more successful than the past. I am the more inclined to believe this on account of the continued depression in the United States. Ireland will never cease sending out emigrants more or less, and whilst the Great Republic will continue to attract a considerable share of Irish emigration, yet the number at present returning thence will assuredly have a certain influence for some time to come. Canada in 1875 will, I think, obtain a larger proportion of emigration from Ireland than in any one year since steamships took the place of the timber vessels, which in former years used to bring from Irish seaports the immigrants who, with their descendants, are almost a majority in Ontario at the present day.

In conclusion, I would say that I have, to the best of my ability, endeavoured to do my duty. I did not exaggerate the advantages of the Province, nor did I make an effort to send people to Canada whom I believed were not suitable, as I always held the opinion that the whining, home-sick cry of unsuitable immigrants does more harm in the end than the paucity in numbers of those who are determined to settle in the country and to conquer an independence, even though they may not find their new homes perfect *elysiums* for the first few years of their colonial existence.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. MURPHY,
Ontario Emigration Agent, Cork.

REPORT OF MR. C. J. SHEIL,

ONTARIO EMIGRATION AGENT, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have to submit the following Report of my operations in Ireland, in connection with emigration to Ontario, from the 13th November, 1873, to the 7th October, 1874.

For certain reasons, I did not feel justified, having regard to the interest of the public service of Ontario, in resuming connection with the office of the Dominion Agent, at 13 Eden Quay, Dublin. I accordingly sought out Mr. John Pullen, the chief and most efficient agent of the Allan Line in the city, who kindly allowed me the use of a portion of his office. Mr. Pullen had previously rendered service to the agents of the Dominion and Quebec Governments; and his place of business, admirably situated in the heart of the business portion of Dublin, had become well known to intending emigrants as the head-quarters of Canadian officials resident in Ireland.

After taking steps through the public press to announce my return to the country I visited Mr. P. F. Johnson, the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Labourers' Union, at Kanturk, Co. Cork. We proceeded to Dunmanway, where Mr. Johnson addressed a large meeting of agricultural labourers on the chronic difficulty existing between the landlord and the peasant labourer. He urged that if the difficulty could not be solved to the satisfaction of both by some mutual arrangement, emigration would become the last, as it would be the most effectual resort of the labourer. I then pointed out at length the advantages offered by the Ontario Government to the agricultural classes, and the assistance rendered to *bona fide* emigrants.

The reports of this meeting which appeared in the public journals brought the object and details of my mission into considerable prominence, and I received a large number of communications in consequence.

I was informed by Mr. Johnson and other officers that they had been approached by the representatives of the New Zealand Government, who had offered to send a deputation from the Union to that country free of cost. I communicated this information to the Emigration Department at Toronto without delay, and was instructed to inform the executive of the Union that a deputation in its behalf would be cordially received by the Government of Ontario, under arrangements similar to those made for Mr. Arch, the delegate of the English Union, and I did so. Mr. Peter O'Leary was subsequently selected by the Union as its representative to Canada, and that gentleman, who is well acquainted with the status of the Irish agricultural labourer, and with the workings of the machinery of Agricultural Unions in England and Ireland, is now in the Province. Mr. O'Leary has written several letters to the Union on the subject of his visit, and I have succeeded in procuring their publication in the Irish Press.

At the outset I applied for a supply of assisted passage warrants to the then acting agent for the Dominion, as in the previous year I had on many occasions experienced difficulty in procuring them, especially during the busy season. I was informed that my application could not be complied with until the late Mr. Dixon's successor had been appointed. I renewed my application in due time without effect. Thus, although I was known as the Agent of the Ontario Government I had no more power in issuing tickets to emigrants than a country village steamship agent, a circumstance which did not tend to beget the confidence of those to whom I was holding out special inducements. I beg to submit that the Ontario Agent in Dublin should be empowered to issue a reasonable number of assisted passage warrants at his discretion during the busy season instead of being compelled often on the eve of the sailing of the weekly steamer, to apply to London, and wait three days for return of post. The Dominion Agent at Belfast has, from the outset exercised that discretionary power to the convenience and advantage of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

From time to time I published letters in the Metropolitan and Provincial press on the subject of Emigration to Ontario, and also procured the insertion of a very large number of communications sent to me by emigrants after landing and settling comfortably in the Pro-

vince. I am happy to state that I found all the journals to which I applied friendly and willing to assist me fairly in their columns, without committing themselves editorially to the emigration movement. In no instance was I attacked personally, although a certain portion of the Irish press, from time to time passed severe strictures on the attempts made by agents to promote emigration to Canada.

In addition to the above I advertised regularly in the *Freeman's Journal*, daily and weekly, the *Irish Times*, *Nation*, *Weekly News*, *Irishman*, *Cork Examiner*, *Leinster Independent*, and several other Provincial journals. I also distributed by mail to correspondents and others upward of 7,500 maps and pamphlets respecting Ontario. By this means I found at the outset that I was being inundated with a voluminous daily correspondence apart from personal enquiries, which altogether prevented me from attempting the doubtful experiment of holding meetings in the country. Early in the year I made a few short visits to the South and West, and on my return found, from the number of letters and personal applicants awaiting me, that I might have been more profitably employed in the office. During my term of office I answered upward of 1,500 letters, besides furnishing nearly 300 letters of introduction to emigrants. The difference in the circumstances of the applicants for information rendered it useless to attempt to reply through the vehicle of a printed circular.

The following is a classified list of the emigrants sent out by me, independently of those sent through other agencies by my efforts:

	Souls.	Adults.
Farm and other labourers	325	325
Female domestic servants	116	116
Mechanics	86	86
Children under 12 years of age	109	67
	636	594

Nationality.

Irish	626
English	11
	636

I have the very best of reasons for believing that, with very few exceptions, all the emigrants I sent out are settled comfortably in Ontario, as I took great care to select those only who were suited to the requirements of the country, and whose previous character was evidence that they would take advantage of the opportunities presented to the industriously inclined.

Owing to the fact that I had to send the emigrants to Liverpool, Derry or Belfast at their own expense, I was subjected to much trouble and inconvenience, so much so that I found it difficult to induce intending emigrants, especially those with scanty means, to undertake the journey. In addition to this many emigrants are obliged, owing to the want of a line of steamers from Queenstown, to travel nearly the whole length of Ireland in order to procure a passage to Canada. This difficulty will continue so long as there are no steamships sailing from Dublin or a regular line from Queenstown.

At present there is no line sailing from Dublin, and one but once a month in the summer season from Queenstown for Quebec. In this connection I may state I am of opinion that energetic action on the part of the Dominion agent in Dublin in conjunction with the Ontario agent would be the means of making it profitable to one of the Canadian lines of steamers to call there, at least, periodically during the busy season.

In the matter of issuing refund bonus certificates, and in exceptional cases granting emigrants the benefit of the money in advance, I have strictly adhered to the letter and spirit of the instructions I received from your Department. The system adopted at the beginning of the year restricting the issue of certificates to government agents I found to work admirably, and I am sure a great saving of money to the country has been the result.

This year, as well as last, I have to acknowledge gratefully the important services rendered to the cause of Immigration by the Rev. M. Stafford, P. P., of Lindsay. The letters which that gentleman did me the honour to write for publication in the *Irish Press*, I am

pleased to acknowledge did more to inspire confidence in the minds of intending emigrants than could be done by any agent of the government.

My thanks are due and are heartily tendered to Mr. Pollen, Agent of the Allan line, Dublin, for the good practical interest he took in Emigration to Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRIS. J. SHELL.

TORONTO, Dec. 2nd, 1874.

APPENDIX (B).

REPORT OF MR. H. A. MACLAURIN, ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT,
AT QUEBEC.PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, November 10th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following Report of the Ontario Immigration Agency at this Port, showing the immigration to, and the operations of, the Agency during the season of 1874; and to which are appended various statistical tables, containing the numbers, sexes and nationalities of the immigrants, their various trades and occupations, and the numbers and destinations of those who have settled in Ontario.

The *Sarmatian* of the Allan Line (the first ship of the season) arrived at Indian Cove, on the 28th April, and the *Quebec* of the Dominion Line, on 2nd May, and were compelled to remain there till after the 8th May, when the "ice bridge" broke up. During the detention of the immigrants at that place, they were frequently visited by myself and staff, furnished with maps, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., and everything practicable done to render less irksome their enforced delay.

The total arrivals during the season of 1874 were:—

FROM EUROPE.		NEWFOUNDLAND.	Total.	Short-ships and Stow-aways.	Grand Total.
Cabin.	Steerage.	Steerage.			
2,489	20,933	52	23,474	550	24,024

The arrivals, compared with those of 1873, show a decrease of 12,875 souls.

TABLE OF ARRIVALS DURING THE SEASON OF 1874.

Where from.	Cabin.	Steerage.	As compared with 1873.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
England	2081	11058	.....	4653
Scotland	213	2212	.....	2175
Ireland	195	2406	.....	1612
Total from United Kingdom	2489	15676	.....	8440
Germany .....	.....	679	.....	23
Norway .....	.....	1002	.....	5123
France and Belgium .....	.....	1548	.....	806
Russia (Mennonites) .....	.....	1515	1515	.....
Iceland .....	.....	358	358	.....
Italy and other Countries.....	.....	155	110	.....
Total Steerage.....	.....	20933	1983	14692
Add Cabin .....	.....	2489	Deduct increase	1983
Total under Imperial Act .....	.....	23422	.....	12709
Add Steerage from Newfoundland .....	.....	52	52	.....
Add odd-ships and stow-aways.....	.....	550	.....	218
Total Immigration .....	.....	24024	.....	12927
				Deduct
				52
Total Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	12875

The above shows a decrease in the emigration from the United Kingdom to Quebec of 8440, and from foreign countries of 4269. As the short shipped, stow-aways, &c., were nearly all from the British Isles and Colonies, the British decrease may be put at 8658.

The total number of steamers bringing immigrants was 97
 The total number of sailing vessels..... 2

The total number bringing immigrants 99

The above does not include the steamers of the Gulf Port Steamship Company, which brought during the season a goodly number of steerage passengers from the Maritime Provinces, a large proportion of whom were booked for various destinations in Ontario.

Vessels coming under the head of "short-ships," bringing only two or three passengers each, are also excluded from the above list.

Nearly all the passengers were disembarked at Quebec.

The average passage of the steamers :—

Montreal Steam-ship Company's (Allan Line.)

Liverpool..... 10 days.	Glasgow..... 15 days.
Londonderry ... 10 days.	Dublin 13 days.

Dominion Line..... 14 days.

London Line (Temperley's) 17½ days.

The following table gives the number of cabin and steerage passengers brought by each Line, as shown by the certified passenger lists delivered to the Custom Authorities.

Line.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Mail Line	1,883	11,900	13,783
“ Glasgow Line	274	3,312	3,586
“ Via Iceland .....	.....	352	352
“ Via Halifax & St. Johns, Newfoundland .....	.....	1,753	1,753
Total by Allan Line	2,157	17,317	19,474
Dominion Line	238	2,495	2,733
Temperley's London Line	94	650	744
Total by Steamers	2,489	20,462	22,951
Sailing Vessels .....	.....	523	523
Total	2,489	20,985	23,474

The nationalities of the immigrants, as compared with those of 1873, are :—

	1873.	1874.		
English	17,792	13,139	Decrease.....	4,653
Scotch	4,600	2,425	“	2,175
Irish	4,213	2,601	“	1,612
British	26,605	18,165	“	8,440
Germany	702	679	“	23
Norwegians	6,425	1,002	“	5,423
French and Belgians ...	2,354	1,548	“	806
Russiar. (Mennonites)...	.....	1,515	Increase	1,515
Icelandic.....	.....	358	“	358
Italy & other Countries	45	155	“	110
Newfoundland .....	.....	52	“	52
Total	36,131	23,474	Decrease.....	12,657

Adding short-ships, stow aways, &c., 550, give total passengers 24,024, with a total decrease of 12,875 souls.

The following table gives the number and sexes of Immigrants who have been sent or brought out by Societies and benevolent persons in the United Kingdom and Ontario, during the season of 1874, and have settled in Ontario:—

Date of Arrival, 1874.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent or brought out.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total number of souls.
April 28.	S.S. Sarmatian	Clerkenwell (Herring)		2		2
"	"	Ottawa Valley Society		1	2	3
"	"	Miss Money (St. Catharines)		6		6
May 11.	Prussian	Mr. Middlemore	9	4	37	50
"	"	Miss Macpherson	5	9	63	77
"	"	Rev. Mr. Williams	19			19
"	"	Northumberland & Durham I. Aid So., Cobourg	10	6	11	27
"	"	Clerkenwell (Herring)		1		1
" 12.	Helios	do	1			1
" 21.	Hibernia	do		1		1
June 1.	Scandinavian	Miss Macpherson	2	5	34	41
" 10.	Nova Scotian	C. J. Whellams	25	24	49	98
" 15.	Sarmatian	Miss Rye	5	27	125	157
"	"	Agricultural Labourers' Union of Eng. (Arch.)	48	43	86	177
" 17.	St. Patrick	Ottawa Valley Society		8		8
" 22.	Prussian	Dublin Lamplight Institute		3		3
"	"	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	3			3
"	Quebec	do	3	2	5	10
" 29.	Caspian	Agricultural Labourers' Union of Eng. (Arch.)	1	1	3	5
"	"	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	1			1
"	Corinthian	Dunbar Immigration Aid Society	1			1
July 4.	Polynesian	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	2	3		5
" 8.	Delta	do		1	4	5
" 10.	Phoenician	Miss Macpherson	25	9	38	72
" 15.	Doninion	Ottawa Valley Society		1		1
"	"	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	1	1		2
" 20.	Cincassian	Clerkenwell (Herring)		2	5	7
"	"	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	1	1	2	4
" 27.	Nova Scotian	Miss Fletcher	25	13	3	41
Aug. 3.	Sarmatian	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	7	1	1	9
"	"	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	44	31	58	133
"	Quebec	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	2			2
"	"	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	2	2		4
" 10.	Prussian	Miss Macpherson	2	12	75	89
" 16.	Polynesian	Cow Cross Mission		1		1
"	"	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	1			1
" 25.	Scandinavian	do	1	1	3	5
"	"	do		1		1
Sept. 1.	Austrian	Clerkenwell (Herring)		1		1
" 6.	Peruvian	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.	5			5
"	"	do		1		1
"	"	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	1	1	3	5
"	"	C. J. Whellams	33	23	57	113
"	Ontario	Boys' Home, Hamilton	17		20	37
"	"	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	90	72	211	373
" 16.	Quebec	do	5	1	5	11
" 28.	Polynesian	do	89	58	111	258
" 29.	Texas	Children's Home, Hamilton		15	29	44
"	"	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	139	90	166	395
Oct. 14.	Hibernian	Northumberland and Durham Im. Aid Society.		1	3	4
" 19.	Nova Scotian	N. Agricultural Labourers' Union (Arch.)	1	1	1	3
" 27.	Sarmatian	do	6	4	11	21
" 30.	Quebec	do	2	2	8	12
Nov. 3.	Prussian	do	3	3	1	7
" 9.	Polynesian	Miss Rye		6	30	36

The immigrants of this year were of a superior class, a fair proportion of them being able to provide themselves with necessaries on their journey to their respective destinations; and a few had considerable means with which to commence improving their "free grant locations."

The health of the immigrants in general was good, though there were a few cases of small pox, measles and fever; but, in proportion to the number of arrivals, there were very few cases of sickness or accident.

During the season there arrived, exclusive of short-ships (or ships bringing only two or three passengers), 97 steamers and 2 sailing vessels, in all 99 ships bearing immigrants. All these vessels sailed under the provisions of the "Imperial Emigration Act," and all the emigrants, if British subjects, though of different nationalities, are returned in the passenger lists as natives of that portion of the United Kingdom from which they embark. A great number, both from Scotland and Ireland, embark at Liverpool, and are classified as English, whilst a considerable number from England get on board at Londonderry, and are entered as Irish. This makes it impossible to give a perfectly correct statement of the different nationalities of the arrivals at this Port.

DESTINATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS IN ONTARIO.

EAST OF TORONTO.

Ottawa Agency District.		Ottawa City.		Kingston Agency District.		Kingston City.		Total.		Toronto & North.	
Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.
548	411½	1056	792½	1538	1154½	373	280½	3515	2639	6961	5221

Destinations of Intermediate and Steerage passengers in Ontario.—Continued.

Hamilton City.		London City.		Western Agency District.		Total.		Grand Total.	
Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.	Souls.	Adults.
792	594	578	433½	1963	1424½	3273	2452	13749	10312

Giving a total of 13,749 souls, and 10,312 adults, which passed through this Agency, to which should be added about 20 passed through the Deminion Agency here, of which this Office had no trace making in all 13769 souls.

The following table gives the country and number of foreigners forwarded to Ontario through this Agency:—

Iceland	358
Switzerland	59
France	59
Norway	12
Sweden	117
Denmark	11

Germany	187
Italy	53
Holland	9
Belgium	5
Russia	1
Africa	1
Austria	13

Total foreigners 918, adding 12,831 British, gives a total of 13,749 souls.

The numbers then that have proceeded to Ontario from Quebec during the season may be summarised as follows:—

By Grand Trunk Railway Immigration train.....	13,749
By free passes issued by Dominion Agent previous to opening of navigation	20
	13,769

In addition to the above many others have gone to Ontario, but having, before leaving home, purchased through tickets for Montreal, they proceeded there in the first instance upon these European tickets, and afterwards went to their respective destinations in Ontario.

STATEMENT showing the occupations, trades, &c., of those who went to Ontario, as given by them when obtaining their free passes at this Agency.

1874.	Ships.	Farm Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	General Labourers.	Carpenters.	Wives and Families.	Gardeners.	Dressmakers.	Printers.	Miners.	Clerks.	Bootmakers.	Masons.	Bakers.	Professions.	Tailors.	Children.	Other Callings, not otherwise mentioned.	
May.																			
5	Quebec, S.S.	4	15	28	3	2		1				1							
5	Sarmatian	65	20	31	11	4	4		4			1	4	15	2	2	43	13	
10	Circassian	24	8	19	6	2		1	1	14		1						4	
10	Manitoban	34	7	8	12	2	1				2		14		1			11	
10	Waldensian	17	11	8	6	4		1				4	9					6	
11	Prussian	62	15	24	4	3	2			4	4	2	2		1		139	16	
12	Helios	31	8	10	7	4	3	1		3	1							11	
14	Corinthian	35	10	9	6	6	3			4			6		1			36	
21	Hibernian	74	11	7	7	10	2			1	1		8				1	4	
24	Phoenician	21	12	13	2	5					2		1	1				5	
24	Caspian	35	8	2	3	2	1					2						2	
26	Polynesian	50	19	21	9	11	3			1	1	2	3	2	2			21	
26	Canadian	23	8	14	5	2					1		1					4	
26	Dominion	28	22	12	3	3								1				1	
27	Vicksburg	9	3	3	3	6					1							1	
	Extra and Odd	4		5	1	1	1						1					1	
		516	177	214	85	67	20	4	5	27	16	15	66	6	7		183	136	
June.																			
1	Scandinavian	66	20	50	7	11						2	8	3	1			9	
2	Austrian	13	3	2	1													3	
10	Nova Scotian	62	20	18	6	14				4	1	2	5		1			18	
15	Sarmatian	92	15	19	3	8		1		1		2	4		1		156	6	
16	Circassian	9	9	6	1	2						3	2	1				4	
17	St. Patrick	27	20	12	1	4				1		3	2					5	
17	Manitoban	28	8	11	1	3	1					3	3					7	
18	Ontario	11	9	19	2	9							2					7	
21	Thames	17	3	5	2	9						1						4	
22	Prussian	56	32	26	5	14	4	4	1			3	5	1			2	9	
22	Waldensian	8	5	8	2	2						1						4	
22	Quebec	8	5	8		4	1											3	
29	Caspian	28	17	25		6	1											8	
29	Memphis	3	3	3								1							
29	Corinthian	10	2	3	2	3						1	1					1	
	Extra and Odd	3	2	8		1					3				1			11	
		440	173	223	33	190	7	5	2	7	4	16	32	5	4		158	109	
July.																			
4	Polynesian	28	14	11	3	9	1	1	2		1		4	1				7	
5	Texas	6	2	3		1													
8	Delta	11	3	6	2	3							2	1				2	
10	Phoenician	17	4	1	1	1	1										69	1	
15	Scandinavian	27	11	15	4	9		1			3						1	7	
15	Dominion	10	7	7														1	
16	Canadian	4	7		2	3	1						3					5	
17	Austrian	8	11	2								2		1				2	
18	Helios	1	2	1		1		2				1						2	
20	Vicksburg	3	1	3								1			1			3	
21	Circassian	9	11	27	1	7	2				1	6		1				10	
25	Manitoban	19	3		1	4	2			1	3		3	1				1	
26	Ontario	8	5	2		2												2	
27	Nova Scotian	56	33	8	4	4				10		4	3		1			10	
28	Peruvian			1															
31	St. Lawrence	3		3		2		1			1							3	
	Extra and Odd	5	3	3						1		2	1					2	
		206	117	93	17	46	7	5	2	12	12	15	16	6	2		71	58	
August.																			
1	St. Patrick	2	2																5
3	Sarmatian	69	13	11	8	8				1		1	1					10	
4	Quebec	6		4		1												2	
10	Prussian	19	6	7	1	4							1					83	

STATEMENT showing the occupations, trades, &c., of those who went to Ontario, as given by them when receiving their free passes at this Agency.—Continued.

	Ships.	Farm Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	General Labourers.	Carpenters.	Wives and Families.	Gardeners.	Dressmakers.	Printers.	Miners.	Clerks.	Bootmakers.	Masons.	Bakers.	Professions.	Tailors.	Children.	Other Callings, not otherwise mentioned.
ust.	Waldensian	6	3	8		4				1			1					1
	Memphis	8	1			1					1							4
	Caspian	10	4			2							1					1
	Polynesian	27	12	6	4	9		1	1	5	5	2	2	1	1		1	13
	Corinthian	10					2				1	1	1					1
	Texas	4					1	1			1							1
	Severn	1		2		1	2											
	Dominion	10	1			1	1											5
	Scandinavian.	21	19	19	4	14					1		2		1		1	10
	Phoenician.	1	3	6	1	3												
	Hibernian			1		1												
	Canadian		4	7	1	3							1					
	Extra and Odd	11		3														
		205	68	74	24	54	3	1	1	8	9	5	9	1	2		88	54
pt.	Austrian	17	6	21	2	3				1	2	1						16
	Vicksburg	5	3	3		1												2
	Delta	6		2		2												
	Peruvian	58	17	8		6			1			3	1					5
	Ontario	92	9	2	1	3											37	3
	Manitoban	14	5	6	2	3					1							1
	Sarnatian	17	10	15	3	15		1	1		2	1	1	1			3	9
	Quebec	5	1	1		1				1				1				2
	Thames	2	1	3	1													2
	Waldensian	2	5	2	2	12						1					1	3
	Circassian	14	9	13	4	4										1		3
	Prussian		2	4	1	3												1
	St. Patrick		20	111														
	Polynesian	102	6	13	2	10	1		1	1		1		1			1	5
Texas	142	2												1		44		
Corinthian	1	2	5	2	1			1		2								
Extra and Odd	2	2	14		3				1	1		1					3	
		477	100	223	20	67	1	1	4	3	8	7	3	3	1	1	86	55
ber.	Scandinavian.	9	7	9	5	3	1			2		3			1	1		3
	Phoenician		5	1														6
	Dominion		3	2		2												
	St. Lawrence.			3														
	Hibernian	13	11	6	1	19										3		2
	Canadian	2	1															
	Vicksburg		1	2		1												1
	Severn			1														
	Manitoban	2	6	3		5						2						1
	Nova Scotian.	15	5	18	4	8					1				1	1		5
	Sarnatian	10	20	22		5					1						2	4
	Quebec	6	2	2	1	1								1				
	Extra and Odd			9		2									1			1
		57	61	78	11	46	1			2	2	5		1	3	5	2	23
v.	Prussian	8	9	12	3	10									1			
	Waldensian		1	3	1	3											1	1
	Corinthian		2	1														
	Polynesian	5	7	10		9	2				3	4	1				37	4
	Delta					1												
	Extra and Odd		1	4	2													
		13	20	30	6	23	2				3	4	1		1		38	5

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

	Farm Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	General Labourers.	Carpenters.	Wives and Families.	Gardeners.	Dressmakers.	Printers.	Miners.	Clerks.	Bootmakers.	Masons.	Bakers.	Professionals.	Tailors.	Children.	Other Callings, not otherwise mentioned.
MAY	516	177	214	85	67	20	4	5	27	16	15	66	6	7	6	183	130
JUNE	440	173	223	33	190	7	5	2	7	4	16	32	5	4	9	158	100
JULY	206	117	93	17	46	7	5	2	12	12	15	16	6	2	8	71	50
AUGUST	205	68	74	24	54	3	1	1	8	9	5	9	1	2	7	88	47
SEPTEMBER	477	100	223	20	67	1	1	4	3	8	7	3	3	1	5	86	51
OCTOBER	57	61	78	11	46	1	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....	1	3	5	2	23
NOVEMBER	13	20	30	6	23	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	38	5
Total	1914	716	935	196	493	41	16	14	59	54	67	127	22	20	40	626	406

The above list only includes the heads of families, young men and domestic servants, and will not, therefore, agree with the number of free passes issued from this Agency.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from Quebec Agency, by Special Immigrant Train, for the season of 1874, as furnished by C. F. Sinn, Esq., Grand Trunk Agent at South Quebec.

EAST OF TORONTO.

Ottawa Agency.

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
Almonte	56	Lancaster	8
Amprior	314	Morrisburg	20
Brockville	89	Maitland	4
Bell's Corners	1	Ottawa City	792½
Carleton Place	1	Osgoode	1
Cornwall	26½	Prescott	41
Dickinson's Landing	11	Pakenham	52½
Edwardsburg	6	Perth	5
Gloucester	5	Renfrew	23
Irish Creek	1	Sandpoint	13
Kemptville	6	Smith Falls	10

Total for Ottawa Agency and District, 1,204 adults, equal to 1,604 souls.

Kingston Agency.

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
Belleville	198½	Lansdowne	12
Brighton	32	Lyn	4
Bowmanville	124½	Lindsay	165½
Beaverton	2	Lakefield	3
Cobourg	142	Mallorytown	2
Coborne	14	Millbrooke	3
Coboconk	3	Markham	3
Duffin's Creek	19	Napanee	11
Gananoque	3	Newcastle	57
Grafton	2½	Newtonville	3
Kingston City	280½	Oshawa	94

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
St Hope	116	Scarboro	1
St Perry	6	Trenton	5
St Union	3	Uxbridge	1
Terborough	67	Whitby	56½
Winnonville	1		

Total for Kingston Agency District, 1,435, equal to 1,911 souls.

TORONTO AND NORTH.

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
Arora	3	Meaford	1
Berie	10	New Lowell	1
Madford	5	Newmarket	13
Willingwood	20	Orillia	4
Wray	1	Toronto City	5163

Total for Toronto and North, 5,221 adults, equal to 6,361 souls.

WEST OF TORONTO.

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.	STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
Amilton	594	Lucknow	1
Andon	433½	Lynden	4
Arton West	4	Mitchell	44½
Bathur	10	Mount Forest	2
Bea Craig	2	Malton	1
Canford	79	Niagara	3
Canpton	18	Newberry	6½
Canville	6	Norval	2
Canlin	22	Oakville	11½
Can River	2	Paris	31
Canthwell	37½	Preston	1
Canth	5	Port Colborne	3½
Canaton	34	Park Hill	2
Canpetown	5	Paisley	5
Canford	3	Pinkerton	1
Canfton	1	Rockwood	2
Canedonia	5	St. Catharines	136½
Canleton	2	St. Marys	26
Canatham	75	St. Thomas	64½
Canndas	9	Strathroy	21
Canayton	4	Sarnia	27
Canmuville	2	Stratford	92
Canora	20½	Seaforth	38
Canagus	11	Southampton	2
Cansherton	3	Shakespeare	2
Canest	2	Thamesville	25
Cancoe	2	Tavistock	1
Canorgetown	9	Thornhill	1
Canelph	143	Thorold	13
Canerich	44	Woodstock	47½
Canlt	98½	Waterdown	3
Canmsby	2	Weston	4
Canngerville	5	Woodville	4
Canrisburg	6	Watford	4
Canmburg	6	Windsor	14
Canpersoll	54	Walkerton	5
Cancardine	18½	Widder	4
Canan	16		

Total for District West of Toronto, 2,452 adults, equal to about 3,273 souls.

In all, 10,312 adults, equal to 13,749 souls, proceeded from Quebec to Toronto by special immigration train.

Free passes through this Agency were granted to 8,877½ adults, equal to 11,692 souls; the remaining 2,057 having, through European tickets, or purchased their tickets at Quebec.

The above does not include all the immigrants who have gone to Ontario, for a considerable number having their own tickets remained in Quebec and Montreal for a few days before proceeding to their destinations, and, as they travel by ordinary passenger train or boat, it is not possible to keep a record of them.

A number of immigrants having through tickets to the United States, have, from time to time during the season, exchanged these tickets for various destinations in Ontario, where they decided to settle.

THE following statement shows the numbers from the different Counties in the United Kingdom and the different Continental Countries of those to whom free passes to Ontario have been granted.

	SOULS.	ADULTS.		SOULS.	ADULTS.
ENGLAND.			IRELAND.—Continued.		
Northumberland	18	12	Fermanagh	40	35½
Cumberland	24	15½	Galway	15	14½
Westmoreland	8	6½	Kerry	31	28½
Durham	9	8½	Kildare	15	15
Yorkshire	177	141	Kilkenny	39	28½
Lancashire	406	327	King's County	36	30½
Cheshire	53	41	Leitrim	18	15½
Derbyshire	26	20½	Limerick	53	39½
Shropshire	46	33	Londonderry	47	37½
Staffordshire	158	116	Longford	1	1
Leicester	52	37	Louth	17	13½
Rutlandshire	1	1	Mayo	4	3½
Northampton	171	115½	Meath	21	16½
Cambridge	463	335½	Monaghan	82	65
Lincolnshire	259	183½	Queen's County	13	12
Huntingdon	11	7½	Roscommon	27	25½
Bedfordshire	138	93½	Tipperary	46	43
Herefordshire	39	26½	Tyrone	116	98½
Norfolk	330	238½	Waterford	7	7
Suffolk	306	196	Westmeath	6	6
Nottingham	31	24	Wexford	33	27
Buckingham	121	75½	Wicklow	33	29
Essex	167	115	Various Irish	8	5½
Worcester	93	64½			
Warwick	270	196½	SCOTLAND.		
Hertfordshire	37	28½	Aberdeen	162	123½
Berkshire	151	112½	Argyleshire	44	39
Kent	218	172	Avshire	43	37½
Middlesex	194	155½	Banff	28	22½
Surrey	210	147	Berwick	17	12
Sussex	134	100	Caithness	28	21
Hampshire	533	364½	Clackmanan	3	3
Somersetshire	125	93	Dumfries	17	13½
Gloucester	231	162½	Dumarton	8	7½
Monmouth	28	22½	Elgin	7	4½
Oxford	187	201½	Edinburgh or Midlothian	67	54½
Wiltshire	145	104	Fife	24	14½
Devonshire	327	255	Forfar	64	51
Dorsetshire	131	100	Haddington	2	2
Cornwall	205	167½	Inverness	45	35
Channel Islands	157	122½	Kincardine	18	16
Isle of Man	3	3	Kirendbright	26	19
London	771	566½	Lanark	320	243½
Various English	350	215½	Linlithgow	10	9
			Nairn	3	3
WALES.			Peebleshire	16	10½
Flintshire	2	2	Perth	45	37
Carmarvon	1	1	Renfrewshire	57	44½
Carmarthen	4	3	Roxburghshire	56	40½
Anglesea	7	3½	Ross-shire	41	33
Pembroke	8	4	Stirlingshire	24	18½
Glamorgan	35	28	Sutherland	32	27½
Various Welsh	3	3	Wigtownshire	14	10½
			Hebrides	1	1
IRELAND.			Orkney	23	21
Antrim	243	195½	Shetland	63	50
Armagh	123	104½	Selkirk	8	5½
Carlow	12	12	Bute	2	2
Cavan	76	67	Various Scotch	16	14
Clare	11	7½			
Cork	87	70	OTHER COUNTRIES.		
Donegal	22	21	Prussian (Poland)	6	5
Down	151	119½	Various German	181	155
Dublin	160	135½	Sweden	117	90

—	SOULS.	ADULTS.	—	SOULS.	ADULTS.
OTHER COUNTRIES.— <i>Continued.</i>			OTHER COUNTRIES.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Norway	12	10½	Belgium	5	4½
Denmark	44	34½	Iceland	358	268½
Netherlands	59	48	Italy	53	52
Switzerland	59	48½	Africa	1	1
Austria	13	11	Kingsland (New South Wales)	1	1
Russia	1	1	Newfoundland	12	6½
Holland	9	8	Various Countries	20	16

Miss Macpherson, and Miss Rye, as in previous years, continued their good work, and this season have brought out a considerable number of the "waifs" of Glasgow and London. The Rev. T. B. Stephenson, Rev. Mr. Williams and others, have also joined in the praiseworthy work of finding homes in Ontario for the hitherto friendless orphan; and quite a number under the auspices of these gentlemen have passed through this Agency on their way to Hamilton and London. Mr. C. J. Whellams deserves favourable notice for the fine lot of agricultural labourers and domestic servants who were induced by him to come to Ontario, of whom received ready employment at good wages. In this connection, too, reference must be made to the fine body of practical agriculturists or farm labourers sent out by the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of England, under the immediate care of Messrs. Richardson, Ball, and Hillyard, and the General Secretary of the Union, Mr. Henry Taylor. These cannot fail of being a great acquisition to the Province, and a boon to the farming interests of Ontario.

The following table shows the total number of immigrants assisted out by the principal Societies, &c., during the season of 1874:—

National Agricultural Labourers' Union of England	1,412
Miss Macpherson	279
Miss Rye	193
C. J. Whellams.....	211
Northumberland and Durham Immigration Aid Society (Cobourg) ...	77
Rev. T. B. Stephenson (Boys' Home, Hamilton).....	131
Rev. Mr. Williams	19
Miss Fletcher	41

The number brought out by the Ottawa Valley Society has been omitted from the above list as it was found impossible to keep a correct list of all those forwarded for that Society, a large number whose passage had been paid or partially so, through members of the Society, having no letters or documents to show by whom they had been assisted, though they knew that the money had been advanced by parties at Ottawa.

Very few aged or infirm persons have arrived at this Agency during the year, and all such were on their way to join friends. A few cases of serious illness on board ship were reported to the medical officers of the Port, embracing a few cases of small pox, measles and fever. The immigrants thus afflicted were removed to the Marine Hospital shortly after the ships had arrived at the Government Depot Wharf, at Point Levi.

I beg here to call your attention to the serious fact that it is the continual practice of the steamships, having cases of infectious diseases on board, (disregarding the Quarantine regulations requiring them to remain at the Goose Isle Quarantine Station for inspection or emigration, if necessary), to come direct to the wharf at Point Levi, and land their passengers, much to the danger of all whom duty compels to be present.

Most stringent measures should be taken to compel all steamships having infectious disease on board to anchor in the stream till such time as a thorough inspection has been made by the Port Physician or his assistant, and all proper and available means have been taken to fumigate the passengers and luggage, and thus prevent the spreading of infection, not only at this port but also throughout the country.

On several occasions steamships have arrived at the wharf, and disembarked their passengers without the *formality* of waiting for inspection by the Port Physician, and without receiving the proper permit from the Dominion Agent, in direct contravention of the fifth section of the Immigration Acts of 1869 and 1872.

It is very desirable that the Dominion Government should be requested to enforce the provisions of the Immigration and Quarantine Acts, on the opening of navigation, so that the general health may be guarded, and that no steerage passengers shall be landed at any hours other than between six a.m. and six p.m., the times mentioned in the Act. Should this rule be adopted, much unnecessary discomfort and hardship to the immigrants will be avoided, as the average time of dispatch by the "Immigrant Special" from the time of landing is between five and six hours, and when disembarked late in the evening, it is often one or two in the morning—sometimes later—before the steerage passengers get away, preference being always given to the "Cabin Special."

The attention of steamship owners and agents of steamship lines bringing immigrants to this port should be called to the undue familiarity that is allowed to spring up on board ship between the sailors and female passengers; and I regret to say that this familiarity extends even to the petty officers themselves. The attention of the Dominion Government should be called to the fact, that while the immigrants are detained at the immigration sheds, the sailors are in the habit of leaving their ships and are allowed to mingle with the passengers in the sheds, interfering with immigration officers, and retarding the Grand Trunk officials in the discharge of their work of checking luggage, &c., and often acting in a boisterous and indecent manner. Strict instructions should be given to the Dominion Agent to prevent, after landing, as much as possible, all communication between the sailors and immigrants, and also to exclude from the Government shed *all parties* having no official connection therewith.

By the adoption of some such rule a considerable amount of quarrelling, intoxication and immorality would be prevented, and render appeals to the protection of the "River Police" unnecessary.

There is a great necessity for the employment of a sufficient staff of stewardesses on all steamers bringing immigrants; this would tend to prevent a considerable amount of such immorality as now exists upon the voyage.

The accommodation provided by the steamship lines for steerage passengers is good; but a great many complaints (for which, I fear, there is too much foundation), were made against the officers for allowing too much familiarity between the crews and the steerage passengers.

The complete separation of the sexes, and the sending below of all female passengers after sunset should be rigorously enforced, and stringent means taken to prevent familiarity between the passengers and crew.

During the season, I was in frequent communication with the Dominion Agents in Ontario, and their information was of much service in enabling me to direct immigrants to those parts where the greatest demand for labour existed.

It is desirable that the various Municipalities requiring immigrant labour should appoint some person at their nearest railway station to receive and take care of such immigrants as may from time to time be sent to their section. This is very necessary, as the trains bearing immigrants are almost invariably "special," and when immigrants arrive during the night at their destinations, it is very awkward and discouraging for them, on leaving the train, to find no one to give them any directions, or bring them to some suitable resting place for the night.

The Township of Clarke had such an appointment last season; and a considerable number of good active men, both married and single, were sent direct from this Agency to the care of Mr. Jacobs, Reeve, Newcastle, who has taken a great interest in looking after and finding good employment for all those sent to that Municipality.

Thomas Ellis, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of Pakenham, has also, in his section, been very active in caring for the immediate wants of those sent to his care, and assisting them in obtaining suitable employment.

In closing, I beg to call your attention to the courtesy which myself and Mr. Perse

have always received from the officials of the Custom House, and the Grand Trunk Railway officials at South Quebec, and also from the staff of the Dominion Agency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. A. MACLAURIN,
Ontario Immigration Agent, Quebec.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner
of Immigration.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1875.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1874. The arrivals are as follows, viz.:—

	EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS.		
	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	TOTAL.
Natives of England	540	76	616
Ireland	334	85	419
Scotland	112	54	166
Germany	142	45	187
France	116	53	169
Norway and Sweden	44	15	59
	1,288	328	1,616

Sent to other parts of this Agency from Quebec..... 515
“ “ “ Montreal 479

Total European Immigrants who reached this Agency 2,610

The number that reached this City were disposed of in the following order, viz.:—

County of Carleton, 194; County of Renfrew, 216; County of Russell, 117; Counties of Leeds and Grenville, 52; County of Prescott, 32; County of Lanark, 97; County of Stormont, 2; County of Dundas, 6; County of Ottawa, 134; County of Pontiac, 47; County of Argenteuil, 27; City of Ottawa, 485; City of Quebec, 4; City of Montreal, 1; City of Toronto, 81; City of Kingston, 36; and Town of Brockville, 5.

In addition to the immigrants who arrived from Europe, a number of persons have come in from the United States, of whom as near a return as it is possible to obtain from the Collectors of Customs at the ports of entry in this district is herewith subjoined; and in addition to the actually registered number of those who returned to settle in Canada, the Collectors of Customs inform me that a very large number of single young men returned, of whom no registration was made. Had their entry been recorded, the number given below would probably be doubled.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons, with the Value of their Effects, who have arrived at the undermentioned Ports of Entry from the United States, for settlement purposes, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1874.

NAMES OF PORTS OF ENTRY.	No. of Persons Arrived.	Value of Effects.
Bytown	648	\$30,160 00
Brockville	244	12,984 00
Prescott	394	14,285 00
Cornwall	127	3,106 00
Morrisburgh	106	2,598 00
	1,519	\$63,133 00

The demand for labour during the spring and summer months, especially during harvest, was greater than the supply; but in the autumn, when the demand was falling off, large numbers of persons arrived here, from the Eastern parts of Canada, seeking employment.

These I sent to the public works going on at Grenville, or to places in the West where I knew a demand existed; and, consequent on this, the transport and expense account of this Agency are somewhat heavier than usual.

STATEMENT showing the demand for labour, also the supply, together with the rates of wages.

Description of Labour.	Demand.	Supply.	Rates of Wages.
Agricultural Labourers	258	291	From \$14 to \$16 per month, with board.
Common do	924	121	\$1.50 per diem, without board.
Servant Maids	539	205	From \$5 to \$8 per month, with board.
Blacksmiths	5	8	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per diem, without board.
Bakers	4	5	\$6 to \$9 per week, do do
Butchers	2	6	\$14 to \$20 per month, do do
Brass Turners		2	
Brickmakers	33	3	\$2 to \$2.50 per diem, do do
Bricklayers	22	4	\$2.50 to \$3.25 per diem, do do
Bookbinders		2	\$8 to \$10 per week, do do
Butlers' Boys	41	15	\$6 to \$20 per month, with board.
Clerks		79	
Cigar-makers		7	
Confectioners		2	\$9 per week, without board.
Coachmen and Grooms	19	16	\$14 to \$20 per month, with board.
Carpenters and Joiners	49	2	\$1.50 to \$2.25 per diem, without board.
Cabinetmakers	12	1	\$1.50 to \$2 do do do
Designers		1	
Dressmakers		13	
Engineer, Civil		1	
Engine-drivers		3	\$20 per month, with board.
Glover		1	
Gardeners	15	8	\$16 to \$25 per month, with board.
Gunsmiths		2	
Musician		1	
Machinists		10	\$1.75 per diem, without board.
Millwrights		2	\$2.25 to \$3.50 per diem, without board.
Millers		2	\$20 per month, with board.
Masons, Stone	45	29	\$3 per diem, without board
Painters	22	7	\$1.50 to \$2 per diem, without board.
Plasterers	2	3	\$1.75 to \$2.25 do do do
Plumbers	2	2	\$2 to \$2.25 do do do
Perfumers		1	
Ropemakers		1	
Tokers		2	\$20 per month, with board.
Shoemakers	5	6	Work by the job.
Sawyers		2	Do do
Toncatters	26	23	\$2.50 to \$3 per diem, without board.
Sculptor		1	

STATEMENT showing the demand for labour, also the supply, together with the rates of wages—*Continued.*

Description of Labour.	Demand.	Supply.	Rates of Wages
Tailors	3	6	Work by the job.
Tinsmiths		5	\$6 to \$9 per week, without board.
Weavers		4	
Watchmakers		4	\$9 to \$12 do do do
Wheelwrights	2		\$1.75 to \$2 per diem, do do
	2,030	909	

During the year, temporary relief was granted to 1,266 souls, equal to 1,110 adults actually needing it, at a cost of \$2.53 per adult.

NATIONALITIES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL
Natives of England	268	106	133	507
Ireland	153	97	71	321
Scotland	11	13	16	40
Germany	72	56	59	187
France	127	17	21	165
Norway and Sweden	21	13	12	46
	652	302	312	1,266

The health of the immigrants, on the whole, was good. There were no contagious diseases; but a few cases of pulmonary and other constitutional sicknesses necessitated hospital treatment, and medical comforts for those suffering from them.

The EXPENSES may be estimated as follows:—

GOVERNMENTS.	Office Expenses.	Medical Aid.	Transport Incidental Travelling.	Provisions.	TOTAL.
Dominion	\$311 81	\$435 00	\$697 73	\$108 65	\$1,553 19
Ontario		7 00	889 85	505 49	1,402 34
			399 88	210 22	610 10
	\$311 81	\$442 00	\$1,987 46	\$824 36	\$3,565 63

All of which is most respectfully submitted by,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. J. WILLS.

Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

KINGSTON, 14th January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, the annexed statistics, showing the working of this Agency for the year 1874.

The immigrants that arrived in this Agency last season were of a superior class, more particularly the agricultural labourers, for whom I had no difficulty in obtaining immediate employment, and could have placed many more than came under my charge. Such was the demand for farm labourers that those sent to this Agency were so easily absorbed that their presence was little more than barely felt.

A large number of Canadians have returned from the United States during the past year, and a considerable number of American citizens have also come in as settlers to make Canada their home; likewise many from Great Britain, who have been residing on the other side of the border, have crossed over to Canada, finding they can do better here than in the States.

There has been but little sickness and no epidemic amongst the immigrants, as you may easily understand from the fact that the full cost for medicines and medical attendance during the year only amounted to the small sum of \$26.

I found the feeling throughout my Agency, when visiting it last spring, strongly in favour of greatly increased immigration, more particularly of the agricultural class, and of female domestic servants.

The prospects for the coming season are promising for Canada, and I trust we will have a very large influx of agricultural labourers and female servants come to Ontario, and to Canada generally.

I would feel that I had not done justice to your Agent at Quebec were I to omit mentioning his prompt attention to all my requests, and the obliging and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office in connection with this Agency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,

Immigration Secretary, Toronto.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes
England	1325	267	1592				
Ireland	396	104	500				
Scotland	390	57	447	2613	45	745	535
Germany	18	16	34				
Other Countries.....	32	53	85				
Total.....	2161	497	2658	2613	45	745	535

31 passed to the Province of Quebec. The value of settlers' effects coming from the United States, as reported by the Collectors of Customs within this Agency, was \$53,718.00, and the number of persons representing this amount were 2,360.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874.

MONTHS.	For St. Lawrence.	For the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.	No. of Meals Furnished.
January	6	56	62	13	16	39
February	6	31	37	19	15	32
March	5	99	104	38	16	63
April	3	223	226	26	11	57
May	480	9	489	136	77	238
June	470	15	485	101	63	233
July	293	18	311	102	85	353
August	372	9	381	125	95	373
September	304	15	319	103	68	308
October	131	7	138	27	33	55
November	72	5	77	34	34	99
December	19	10	29	21	22	33
Settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collectors of Customs within this Agency		2360	2360			
Total	2161	2857	5018	745	535	1885

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Cornwall	20	<i>Brought forward</i>	350½
Brockville	32½	Whitby	7
Toronto	59½	Lancaster	12½
Napanee	16	Morrisburgh	5
Montreal	35½	Hinchenbrook	3
Prescott	23	Brewer's Mills	6½
Belleville	45½	Shannonville	2½
Port Hope	31½	Duffin's Creek	1
Renfrew	13	Mill Point	2
Ottawa	25	Adolphstown	5
Spencerville	1	Howe Island	3½
Fredericksburgh	2	Kemptville	1
Sand Point	4½	Clark's Mills	2
Peterborough	2	Loughborough	4
Parham	2	Centreville	1
Tanworth	2	Omenee	2
Pictou	15	Ernesttown	2
Hamilton	5	Trenton	3½
Amherst Island	3	Cobourg	2
Tyendinaga	1	Bath	7
Oshawa	11½		
<i>Carried forward</i>	350½	Total	423

TORONTO AGENCY.

TORONTO, 13th January, 1875.

To the Hon. ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour of again presenting my Annual Report for this Agency for the year 1874, showing the number of arrivals, including Mennonites, Icelanders, and other Foreigners, to be 10,874 *via* the St. Lawrence route, 790 *via* Portland, and through the Customs Department, Toronto, 1,026—making, in all, 15,592—of which number 2,902 passed on to the Western States, leaving the balance (12,690) in Canada.

All were of a healthy class, and were satisfactorily located, immediately on their arrival, in their various avocations.

Only one death occurred during the season, that of a child of one of the Mennonite families.

Considerable capital was brought in, and invested principally in the purchase of cleared farms within this district; and a fair share out of the arrivals have settled in the Free Grant District.

The supply of labour, I find, is still far short of the demand.

The construction of new lines of railways, the enlargement of the Welland Canal, together with the steady demand of the agriculturists for hands, leave an opening for many thousands when they come to our shores.

Parties sent out by the celebrated Joseph Arch, of Leamington, others brought by Mr. Down, of Bristol, have given every satisfaction as farm labourers; and the several Agents who accompanied those people expressed the satisfaction they felt at the liberal terms extended to their people on their arrival on our shores. They also expressed their intention of returning themselves, and becoming settlers in the country, so favourably were they impressed with the growing prosperity of our Province.

Every attention was shown to all parties on their arrival, and in transit by the different Railway Companies, and every accommodation afforded that was necessary to their comfort on their way to their destinations.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to Mr. D. D. Hay, General Immigration Agent for Ontario, for his very valuable assistance in helping me to place the large number of Mr. Arch's farm labourers in the various parts of the Province, also in locating the Icelanders, who, I think, are likely to make first-class settlers.

Accompanying this Report will be found the usual Statements and Returns.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON
General Immigration Agent.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 31st March, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrived <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrived <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number of Free Meals Furnished.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England		163	163	163			
Ireland		51	51	51			
Scotland		33	33	33		966	311
Germany and Norway.....		182	182		182		
Other Countries		62	62	62			
Total.....		481	481	299	182	966	311

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 30th June, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2760		2760	2760			
Ireland	850		850	850			
Scotland	805		805	805			
Germany	884		884	49	835	8600	2771
Norway	803		803	75	728		
Other Countries.....	126		126	126			
Total.....	6228		6228	4665	1563	8600	2771

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 30th September, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Went to Manitoba.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2797		2797	2797				
Ireland	430		430	430				
Scotland	301		301	301				
Germany and Norway	987		987	425	962		14300	1784
Iceland	352		352	352				
Italians	9		9	9				
Russian Mennonites	1390		1390			1390		
Total	6266		6266	3914	962	1390	14300	1784

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the three months ending 31st December, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	870	107	977	977			
Ireland	165	34	199	199			
Scotland	61	5	66	66			
Germany	70	20	90		90		
Norway	95	7	102		95		
Other Countries	4	13	17	17			
Russian Mennonites	130		130	130			
Total	1395	186	1581	1396	185		

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Went to Manitoba
England	6427	270	6697	6697	.....	.....
Ireland	1445	85	1530	1530	.....	.....
Scotland	1167	28	1195	1195	.....	.....
Germany and Norway	2839	209	3048	156	2892	.....
Other Countries	491	75	566	566	.....	.....
Russian Mennonites	1520	.....	1520	130	.....	1300
Total	13889	667	14556	10274	2892	1300

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1011
Waincourt	11	Charleston	18
Waindale	3	Chatham	124
Wainma	1	Chatsworth	17
Wainolton	49	Clifford	14
Wainngus	8	Clifton	5
Wainrthur	6	Clinton	107
Wainurora	19	Cobourg	12
Wainaden	2	Cobocouk	254
Wainmarrie	39	Collingwood	99
Wainatteaux	11	Cornwall	1
Wainelle Ewart	3	Davenport	6
Wainelle River	7	Doon	4
Wainelleville	17	Drayton	1
Wainerlin	165	Duffin's Creek	2
Wainolton	3	Dundas	21
Wainothwell	40	Dundalk	6
Wainowmanville	5	Dunnville	4
Wainracebridge	246	Durham	6
Wainradford	73	Elora	2
Wainramley	21	Fergus	14
Wainrampton	130	Flesherton	7
Wainrautford	61	Forrest	2
Wainreslau	3	Galt	115
Wainrighton	5	Garden River	1
Wainrockville	9	Georgetown	13
Wainronte	62	Gilford	36
Wainunfield	2	Glencoe	3
Wainunnington	5	Goderich	71
Wainurleton	3	Goldstone	3
Wainurronbrooke	9		
<i>Carried forward</i>	1011	<i>Carried forward</i>	078

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2078	<i>Brought forward</i>	4097
Goodwood	3	Parry Sound	172
Granton	6	Peterborough	7
Gravenhurst	22	Petrolia	6
Guelph	45	Port Credit	66
Hamburg	40	Port Dalhousie	2
Hamilton	352	Port Hope	14
Harriston	6	Port Elgin	12
Harrisburg	3	Portland	2
Hespeler	3	Port Stanley	12
Holland Landing	1	Prescott	4
Ingersoll	108	Preston	1
Kerwoode	2	Prince Arthur's Landing	2
King	8	Princeton	3
Kingston	74	Quebec	12
Kleinburg	5	Richmond Hill	10
Lake Joseph	1	Rockwood	12
Lake Rosseau	26	Sarnia	41
Lefroy	11	Scarborough	6
Linchouse	7	Seaforth	43
Lindsay	27	Sebringville	4
London	404	Shelburne	3
Lucan	5	Silver Islet	7
Malton	46	Spanish River	3
Markdale	6	Southampton	8
Markham	24	Stayner	79
Meaford	117	St. Catharines	110
Merriton	13	St. Mary's	6
Mildmay	11	St. Thomas	14
Mitchell	85	Strathroy	23
Mimico	10	Stratford	75
Mono Road	3	Stonerville	13
Montreal	17	Stoney Point	2
Moorfield	4	Sunderland	1
Mount Brydges	5	Suspension Bridge	2
Mount Forest	24	Thamesville	16
Napanee	9	Thornbury	16
Newbury	14	Thornhill	22
Newcastle	12	Thorold	39
New Lowell	11	Uxbridge	8
Newmarket	26	Walkerton	36
Newtonville	6	Waterdown	5
Niagara	100	Watford	4
Norval	8	Washago	29
Oakville	25	Welland	3
Orangeville	10	Wellington Square	2
Orillia	42	Weston	30
Oshawa	28	Widder	45
Ottawa	7	Williamsford	6
Owen Sound	54	Windsor	53
Paisley	20	Whitby	15
Palmerston	56	Woodbridge	20
Paris	76	Woodstock	55
Parkhill	1	Woodville	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	4097	Total	5201

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	No. of Free Meals Furnished.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January		38	38	366	101
February		70	70	200	94
March		191	191	300	206
April		325	325	1000	323
May	2345		2345	3600	1082
June	1995		1995	4000	1366
July	2341		2341	3500	509
August	1015		1015	3200	495
September	1948		1948	7600	792
October	995		995	11350	818
November	235	54	289	600	244
December		112	112	220	154
Through the Customs, Toronto.....			1026		
Total.....	10874	790	12690	36036	6184

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2736	7756	10492	5735	4757		
Ireland	153	109	262	238	24		
Scotland	62	124	186	186			
Germany	33	18343	18376	574	17802		
Norway	55	3725	3780	55	3725		
Other Countries.....	52	241	293	103	190		
Total.....	3091	30298	33389	6891	26498		

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Hamilton Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January		279	279	30	9
February		247	247	40	11
March		276	276	55	15
April		505	505	162	344
May	969	410	1379	921	121
June	673	379	1052	470	70
July	279	334	613	504	21
August	284	336	620	200	43
September	467	195	662	300	29
October	261	304	565	63	44
November	109	338	447	54	21
December	43	267	310	77	19
Total	3085	3870	6955	2876	4874

LONDON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, ONT., 23d January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Immigration, my Annual Report on Form A, made out quarterly, and a yearly copy of the arrivals at this Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G. SMYTH,
Govt. Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Toronto, Ontario.

LONDON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London, Ont., Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1702	824	2526	2080	746		
Ireland	116	343	459	306	121		
Scotland	97	264	361	270	54	1071	221
Germany							
Norway	43	8716	8759	702	7826		
Other Countries							
Total	1958	10147	12105	3358	48747	1071	221

* 9 of these went to Manitoba.

† 410 of these went to British Columbia and Manitoba.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	124
Centralia	1	White's	1
Deer Creek	4	Oakville	2
Higham	21	Tilsonburg	8
Grathroy	3	Widder	1
St. Thomas	15	Komoka	7
Leith	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Watford	4
St. Mary's	17	Harriston	1
Orchester	2	Middleton	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clifford	2	Mitchell	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simcoe	2	Mount Brydges	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwell	2	Ingersoll	16
Fort Stanley	11	Belmont	2
Stratford	1	Dutton	4
Shamesville	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aylmer	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westminster	1	Glencoe	6
Salton	1	Guelph	1
Sarnia	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paris	2
Hamilton	3	Lawrence	1
Windsor	4	Aylmer	3
Mississauga	2	Strathroy	2
London	3	Sarnia	2
Windsor	4	Do to Jarvis	2
Carried forward	124	Total	221

A. G. SMYTH,

Govt. Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND LONDON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above Agencies, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874, and their Nationality, the number remaining in the Province.

AGENCY.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the United States.
Ottawa.....	2282	328	2610	2317	293		
Kingston.....	2161	497	2658	2613			45
Toronto.....	13889	667	14556	10274		1390	2892
Hamilton.....	3091	30298	33389	6891			26498
London.....	1958	10147	12105	3349		419	8337
Total.....	23381	41937	65318	25444	293	1809	37772

In addition to the above, the following numbers were entered through the Custom Houses as having come to Ontario as settlers:—

Bytown.....	} Number of Persons.	1,519	Value of Effects. \$63,133
Brockville.....			
Prescott.....			
Cornwall.....	} 2,360	1,026	\$53,718
Morrisburgh.....			
Kingston.....			
Toronto.....	} 1,371		
Clifton.....			
Fort Erie.....			
Hamilton.....			

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES.

OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society.

GENTLEMEN,—The President and Managing Committee, in submitting this, the third annual report, have pleasure in stating, that, although the business has been more limited, and the number of immigrants brought out less than last year, their operations have been on the whole more satisfactory, inasmuch as we have diminished the percentage of losses, have gained experience, and proved the Society's utility.

It is gratifying to know that all who have reached here, able and willing to work, were provided with employment immediately on arrival, and are an acquisition to the community; also, that those coming out under contract entered cheerfully upon their duties, and, up to the present time, there is no instance of any breach of agreement, the money advanced having been repaid, either by the parties themselves, or they have instructed their employers to do so, thus insuring the Society against loss.

Notwithstanding the losses sustained last year, caused in some cases by sickness and inability, but mostly by non-fulfilment of contract by immigrants, we have, thanks to the refund bonus system, wisely provided by the Ontario Government, not only been able to pay all losses sustained by members advancing passage money, but have in several cases rendered aid to destitute immigrants.

In nearly all cases, the contracts entered into by the Society with intending emigrants have been for twelve months, the average of wages being for farm hands fifteen dollars (\$15), with board, and for domestic servants, six dollars per month.

The immigrants all appear well satisfied, and from the representations made by many of them to their friends at home, their reports will have a beneficial effect in inducing others to follow.

The Society has been permitted to avail itself of the benefit of "assisted passages" afforded by the Dominion Government, and is indebted to John Lowe, Esq., Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, for many services rendered in their behalf. Thanks are also due to Charles Foy, Esq., of Belfast, and to G. T. Haigh, Esq., of Liverpool, England, for services rendered in selecting a suitable class of emigrants for the members of the Society.

The refund certificates of this year were sent direct by the above-named gentlemen to our Secretary, which will enable us to obtain the whole amount, \$1,566, without the difficulties attendant on recovering it when in the hands of immigrants themselves. The amount thus added to the funds of the Society will be available for use during the coming season.

Mr. Down, one of the agents of the Allan Line of Steamships, at Bristol, England, visited Ottawa this Fall, bringing with him a party of immigrants. He promised to send out to the Society next year a number of female domestic servants and other emigrants, and from the class of persons he has hitherto sent to Canada, his services will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the Society's work.

From the rapid annual increase in acreage of farming lands, and the large public works now in progress, it is certain there will be employment for all who may reach our shores during the season of 1875; and as your committee are of opinion that the Society has served a useful purpose from its inception, they would, conditional on the continuance of the refund bonus and other benefits heretofore enjoyed, advise its continuation for another year, in the hope that, with the aggregate annual cost of management, ranging

under \$200, and something over \$2,500 in hand to commence the year's operation, the experience of three years, and the services of an efficient and painstaking Secretary, as Manager, the Society may still prove beneficial.

The Treasurer's statement is herewith laid before you, which should be duly audited. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. M. CURRIER,
President Managing Committee.

Ottawa, 21st December, 1874.

W. J. WILLS, *Secretary.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SOCIETY.

COBOURG, 20th January, 1875.

D. SPENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting me to send you the number of emigrants brought out by our Society under contract, the nature of the contract, rate of wages, and other particulars.

In the year 1873, we brought out 14 married men with families, 62 single men, and 12 servant girls, under an agreement to serve certain members of our Society. I enclose form of contract used. The uniform rate of wages offered has been \$120 per annum, with board and lodging, for men, and from \$50 to \$72 per annum for servant girls. The married men have actually received \$120, board, house rent, firewood and garden, equal to \$200 per annum and board. Those who preferred boarding with their families received \$200, house, firewood and garden, equal to \$280 per annum. Single men have received bonuses of from ten to fifteen dollars from their employers at the end of their term in all cases when they had proved themselves worthy of such encouragement. There were some, of course, brought out who proved undesirable servants, and were not encouraged in this way; but I am glad to state that nearly all have given the best satisfaction to their employers, are well pleased with their treatment here, and are sending for their families and friends to join them in this country. Every encouragement is given to such by this Society, and means advanced to them to send for their friends.

In the year 1874, we brought out 28 married men with families, 42 single men, and 22 servant girls, on the same condition as those brought out in 1873. Between forty and fifty families have also been brought out by the Society from England and Ireland, who have not been contracted, having been sent for by their friends in this country. In all, about 415 souls have been located here by the means advanced by this Society in the last two years.

I am instructed by the Board of Management to enquire what assistance will be given to this Society this year, and whether we will be able to get out emigrants on as favourable terms as those sent out by the Government agents, or the Labourers' Unions in England.

I am also instructed to ask what the probable rate of passages will be for this year, or if any special arrangements have been made for emigrants coming out for Societies. An early answer is particularly desired by the Board in order to make arrangements for the coming season.

I have the honour to be
Yours obediently,

(Signed) J. G. HAGERMAN,
Sec. and Treas. N. and D. I. A. Society.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR
OF
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, & C.,
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1875.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.

1875.



OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,

TORONTO, November 25th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Eighth Annual Report (being for the year ending 30th September, 1875) of the Asylums, Prisons, etc., placed by law under my supervision and inspection, within the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Honourable

S. C. Wood, M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PREFACE.....	1-4
Increased demand for Asylum accommodation	1
Committal of lunatics to Gaol.....	1
Urgent necessity for increased accommodation	2
Training School for Idiots recommended.....	2
Increase in crime, and probable causes of the same	2
Defective character of extradition treaties	2
Corporation works recommended for employment of vagrant prisoners.....	3
Industrial Reformatory for Women recommended.....	3
Municipal grants for support of indigent persons	3
Increased duties in Inspector's office.....	3
Committeeship of Lunatics vested in the Inspector	3-4
Legal opinion of Asylum solicitor in respect thereto.....	4
Cost of maintaining Public Institutions subject to inspection	4
Revenue derived from same	4
ASYLUMS FOR INSANE.....	5-38
Number and distribution of insane in Asylums and Gaols on 30th September, 1875	5
Extent of increase in the various Institutions.....	5
Difficulty of awarding prompt admission	5
Estimate of entire number of Insane and Idiotic in the Province.....	5-6
Number of each class under accommodation, and in private families.....	6
Present Asylum accommodation of the Province	6
Number of beds occupied by the incurable insane.....	6
Mental condition of the insane in private families.	6
Insufficient accommodation of past years, and effect of same	6
Adequate accommodation, the best and most economical policy.....	6-7
Beneficial results of prompt treatment in Asylums.....	7
Number of insane in the Province in proportion to the population	7
Comparison of the same, and of the number under public accommodation in other countries	7-8
Recommendations for increased Asylum accommodation	7-9
Extent of increased accommodation recommended	9
Table showing Asylum operations for the year, in respect to the movement of patients	9-10
Number of admissions	10
Predominance of women over men	10
Number admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and under the ordinary method.....	10
Number of insane persons committed to Gaol during the year	11
Evil effects of such commitments	10

	PAGE.
Counties from which patients were warranted and admitted during the year	12
Nationalities, Religious Denominations and Civil State of patients admitted to Asylums this year	13
Number of insane admitted to Asylums since 1841	13-14
Nationalities, religious denominations, and civil state of patients since 1841	13-14
Counties from which total number of insane were received since 1841	13-14
Number of patients discharged during the year	14
Mental condition when discharged	14-15
Escape of patients	14-15
Periods of Asylum residence of patients discharged	15
Deaths	16
Periods of Asylum residence of patients who died	16
Comments on Asylum mortality	16
Receipts from paying patients	17
Increase in receipts since 1869	17
Asylum expenditures	17
Comparative analysis of the same at Toronto and London	17
Comparison of the cost of maintaining our Asylums with other countries	18
Method of obtaining Asylum supplies	19
Butcher meat contract	19
SEPARATE REPORTS UPON ASYLUMS FOR INSANE	20-28
Inspections of Toronto Asylum	20-21
Condition and health of the Asylum	20
Suicides in the Asylum	20
Insufficient heating	20
Resignation of Dr. Workman and other officers	21
Recommendation for retiring allowance to the same	21
Recommendations for structural improvements	21-23
Increased and improved accommodation for paying patients	22
Financial operations, receipts and expenditures	23
Inspections of London Asylum	23-26
Condition of Patients	24
Progress of internal improvements	24
Insufficient supply of water, and means adopted for increasing the same	24
Farm and garden operations, result of	25
Structural defects requiring to be remedied	25
Asylum sewerage, and action of Court of Chancery in respect to the same	25-26
Suggestions for overcoming sewerage troubles	25
Suggestions of Superintendent for increasing single rooms	26
Superintendent's remarks on use of stimulants in Asylum	26
Financial operations, receipts and expenditures of London Asylum	26
Inspection of Rockwood Asylum	27-28
Condition of patients	27
Evil effects of confining insane criminals with ordinary insane	27
Cost of maintaining patients in Rockwood Asylum	28
Specification of supplies required for Asylums and Public Institutions	29
Rates at which supplies were obtained this year	30

	PAGE.
Statement of expenditures (in detail), Toronto Asylum	30-32
“ “ “ “ London “	32-33
Estimate of expenditure for 1876, Toronto Asylum	34
“ “ “ “ London “	35
“ “ “ “ Rockwood “	36
“ “ Hamilton Asylum (if used)	36-37
“ “ Orillia Asylum (if used)	37-38
MARIO INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE	39-46
Number of pupils that have been admitted since last Report	39
Terms upon which they were admitted	39
Causes for detention of some deaf-mutes at home	39-40
Total number of pupils admitted this Session, and since opening of the Institution	40
Inspection of Institution	40-41
Condition of buildings	40
Examination of classes and result of same	40-41
“ Form” system recommended	41
Presentation of Governor-General’s medals	41
Farm and Garden operations	41
Recommendation for structural additions and repairs	42
Industrial employments	43
Financial operations, expenditures and receipts	42-43
Detailed statement of expenditures	43-44
Estimate of expenditure for 1876	45
Workshop accounts	46
MARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD	47-55
Number of pupils admitted since last Report	47
Number of pupils admitted this (fifth) Session	47
Dormitory accommodation exhausted	47
Recommendation for future admissions	47
Counties from which pupils were received this Session	48
Occupations, nationalities and religions of parents	48
Terms upon which pupils were admitted, and recommendations in connection with the same	49
Total number of pupils received since the opening of the Institution, and the Counties received from	49
Inspection of Institution	49-51
Condition of building	50
State of classes in literary and musical departments	50
Industrial employments	50-51
Plan for providing reading matter for ex-pupils	50
Farm and garden operations, increased yield	51
Recommendations for structural improvements, and estimated cost of same	51-52
Death of Senior Male teacher	52
Financial operations, receipts and expenditures for the year	52
Detailed statement of expenditure	52-54
Estimate of expenditure for 1876	54-55

	PAGE.
PRISONS, REFORMATORIES, AND COMMON GAOLS OF ONTARIO	56
CENTRAL PRISON	56-71
Operations in respect to committals and discharges for the year	56
Discipline of the Prison	57
Relations of the Prison with the Canada Car Company	57-63
Circular of Attorney-General to Judges, requesting no more prisoners to be sentenced, owing to stoppage of Canada Car Works.	59
Claims preferred by Canada Car Company, and Report upon the same.	59-62
Indebtedness of Canada Car Company to Government.	67
Escapes from Prison	63-65
Deaths	65
Pardons	65
Dietaries	65
Transfer of prisoners, cost and method of	66
Sentence of prisoners incapacitated for hard labour	66
Aid to discharged prisoners	66
Religious services	66-67
Inspection visits.	67
Financial operations, comments upon	67-68
Employment of prisoners in other works than those with the Canada Car Company	68
Recommendations for structural alterations and additions	68-69
Detailed statement of expenditure for the year, and cost per prisoner.	69
Expenditures incurred in sending prisoners home.	70
Field and garden produce receipts	70
Estimate of expenditure for 1876	71
PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUSHENE	72-83
Operations in respect to committals and discharges for the year.	72
Remarks upon increase of commitments	72
Commitments by Police Magistrates	72
Object of the Institution.	72-73
Recommendation for longer sentences	73
Reform Schools for lads under 12 years of age	73
Counties from which commitments took place this year	73
Expensive system of transferring prisoners to Reformatory, and recommendation for remedy	73-74
Crimes for which prisoners were sentenced	74
Operations of Reformatory since its establishment, in respect to committals, dis- charges, &c.,	74
Religions and nationalities of inmates	75
Inspection visits.	75-78
Condition of buildings	75-76
Condition and operations of workshops	76-77
Farm and garden operations	77
Condition and working of schools	78
Financial operations	78-83
Increased revenue	78-79
Detailed statement of expenditure.	79

	PAGE.
Detailed statement of revenue	79
Workshop accounts	80-82
Estimate of expenditure for 1876	82-83
COMMON GAOLS OF ONTARIO	84
Total commitments for the year, and comparisons with previous years since Confederation	84
Annual rate of increase for eight years.....	84
Increase of commitments for the first time	84-85
Comparison of offences with year 1869.....	85-86
“ commitments of this year with last.....	86
Table showing number of prisoners in Gaols on 30th September, 1875, and total number of prisoners in Prisons of the Province in 1875	89
Nature of confinement	87-88
Table showing sex and ages of prisoners, number of times committed and nature of imprisonment.....	89
Table showing number of prisoners found guilty on trial, where sentenced to, and terms of sentence	90-91
Number of prisoners acquitted on being brought to trial.....	92
Commitment of fraudulent debtors ..	92
Nationalities, religions, social state and habits of prisoners.....	93-94
Offences for which prisoners were committed	94
Occupations, trades and callings of the prisoners committed	98-101
Table of escapes and deaths during the year	102
“ showing hard labour performed during the year	103
“ in respect to Gaol dietaries	103
“ showing Gaol accommodation of the Province	103
Remarks upon escapes	104
“ deaths	105
“ prison labour	105
Table showing number of prisoners supported by Government and Counties respectively.....	106
Table showing the Gaol expenditures under three headings.....	107
Remarks upon Gaol expenditures	108-109
“ salaries of Gaol officials.....	109
SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON GAOLS.	
Barrie Gaol	110
Belleville Gaol.....	111
Berlin “	111-112
Brantford “	112
Brampton “	113
Brockville “	113
Cayuga “	113
Chatham “	114
Cobourg “	114-115
Cornwall “	115-116
Goderich “	116

	PAGE.
SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON GAOLS— <i>Continued.</i>	
Guelph Gaol	116-117
Hamilton "	117-120
Kingston "	120-121
Lindsay "	121-122
London "	122
L'Original "	123
Milton "	123
Napanee "	123-124
Ottawa "	124-125
Owen Sound Gaol	125-126
Pembroke "	126
Peterborough "	126-127
Perth "	128
Pictou "	128-129
Sandwich "	128-129
Sarnia "	129
Simcoe "	129-130
St. Catharines "	130-131
Stratford "	131-132
St. Thomas "	132
Toronto "	132-133
Walkerton "	133-134
Welland "	134-135
Whitby "	135
Woodstock "	135-136
Thunder Bay "	136
Sault Ste. Marie "	136-137
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.	
Names of Hospitals aided by Provincial funds	138
Table showing the number and classification of patients admitted during the year	139
Increase in Hospital accommodation	140
Nationalities and religious denominations of patients	140
Places from which patients were received	140
Remarks upon the same	141
Table showing the average stay of patients in Hospitals, the collective stay of all, and the amount of Government aid each Hospital is entitled to for 1876	142
Remarks upon table	143
Remarks upon the increased amount of private and Municipal aid to Hospitals	143
Condensed summary showing the amount of Government aid each Hospital is entitled to for 1876	144
Table No. 3, showing expenditure of Hospitals (under various headings), for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875	145
Summary of the same, and the daily cost per patient in each Hospital	146
Diseases for which patients were treated during the year	147-152
HOUSES OF REFUGE AND INDUSTRY	152-156

	PAGE.
Table No. 4, showing operations of those Houses in respect to admissions and discharges	153
Remarks upon increased admissions	154
Religious denominations and nationalities of inmates	154
Places from which received	154
Table No. 5, showing the average stay of each inmate, the collective stay of the whole, and the amount of Government aid each House is entitled to for the year 1876	155
Summary of the same	156
Expenditures of Houses of Refuge and Industry for the year	156
ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.	156-160
Name of Institutions receiving aid	156
Table No. 7, showing the operations in respect to admissions and discharges	157
Remarks upon their objects	158
Sex, religious denominations and nationalities of inmates	158
Table No. 8, showing stay of inmates in the various Asylums, and the amount of Government aid for each Hospital for the year 1876	156
Aid received from other than Government sources	160
SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	161
General Hospital, Toronto	161-163
Hamilton City Hospital	163-165
General Hospital, Kingston	165-166
do do London	166-168
do Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	168-170
do Catholic do Ottawa	170-171
General and Marine do St. Catharines	171-172
Hotel Dieu do Kingston	172-174
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	174-175
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, do	175-176
House of Industry, do	176-177
House of Providence, do	177-178
House of Industry, Kingston	178-179
House of Refuge, Hamilton	179
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	179-180
Girls' Home, do	180
Boys' Home, do	180-181
Magdalene Asylum, do	181
News Boys' Lodging, do	181
Orphans' Home, Kingston	181-182
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London	182
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	182-183
Hamilton do do	183
St. Patrick's do Ottawa	183
Orphans' Home do	183-184
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, do	184
Magdalene Asylum	184
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	184-185

	PAGE
REPORT UPON POOR RELIEF BY MUNICIPALITIES	186-203
Condensed table respecting the same	200
Total amount paid and total number relieved	200
Remarks upon subject	201
SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT UPON GOVERNMENT AID TOWARDS ALTERATIONS AND RECON- STRUCTION OF COMMON GAOLS	202-204
CONCLUDING REMARKS UPON GENERAL REPORT.....	204-205

APPENDIX.

Report of the Acting Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum.....	206-220
Report of Dr. Landor, Medical Superintendent, London Asylum.....	220-238
Report of Dr. Dickson, Medical Superintendent, Kingston Asylum.....	238-244
Report of Principal Palmer on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville..	245-250
Report of Dr. Hope, Physician to " "	251
Report of Principal Hunter on the Institution for the Blind, Brantford.....	252-260
Report of Dr. Corson, Physician to Institution for the Blind, " " (not received)	
Report of the Warden of the Central Prison of Ontario	261-267
Report of the Physician to " "	268-270
Report of the Warden of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	271-276
Report of the Protestant Chaplain of " "	276
Report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain of " " (not received)	

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

FOR ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO.

Toronto, October, 1875.

*To His Excellency, the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In conformity with the provisions of the Statutes under which I hold my appointment as Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., for the Province of Ontario ; I have now the honour to lay before you my Eighth Annual Report of the Asylums for Insane, and of the various Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions subject to my inspection.

In presenting my last Report, I had occasion to draw attention to the increasing demand for Asylum accommodation for the Insane. I regret to say that the experience of the past year has confirmed my statements, and that the pressure for admissions to the various Asylums has been excessive. It is a lamentable fact that committal to Gaol has been the only resource in numberless instances during the year ; and that on the evening of the 30th September, the number of Lunatics confined in the various County Gaols was nearly double that of the corresponding date last year. The applications for admission under the ordinary process are also largely in excess of those of other years. These facts prove very conclusively, the inadequacy of our Asylum accommodation to meet the requirements of the growing population of the Province. It is also, I fear, beyond a doubt, that lunacy is increasing in undue ratio with the increase of population. I am not prepared to assign any reason for this increase. The causes of insanity and the influences operating upon its development demand the investigation of trained medical men, familiar with the conditions of the disease ; and cannot be approached by any speculative analysis of statistics, however carefully collated. It is an established fact, however, and one that demands earnest consideration, that the insane and idiotic in the Province, as re-

turned in the census of 1871, are as 1 in every 397 of the population. This is of itself sufficiently startling, but a comparison with the statistics of other countries reveals, that with the exception of England and Ireland, we have a larger ratio of insane and idiotic in our population than any European country from which such statistics have been obtained, and far exceeding that of the United States as a whole.

I have felt it to be my duty under these circumstances, to urge upon the Government and the Legislature the necessity for providing much more extended accommodation for the insane and idiotic. Although the provision already made is large in comparison with our population and resources, yet it has always been below, rather than in advance of, our requirements. Consequently, cases of insanity, which if immediately treated might have been curable, have from lack of room been denied admission to an Asylum; from want of proper treatment have become chronic and incurable; and in many cases have become a life burden upon the State. These people are too late received as patients when all hope of cure is past; and they form an annual residue of life residents who are filling up our Asylums, and crippling their curative resources. I have, therefore, recommended the withdrawal of a part of the chronic cases from the larger Asylums, providing for their accommodation in cheaper structures, where their cost to the State will be diminished, and their home comforts increased, and retaining the large proportion of the beds in the Main Asylums for curable cases. This, with an Asylum for the Idiotic, and a Training School for juvenile Idiots, will, I trust, meet the most recognised wants of the community in these respects. I have, elsewhere, detailed the particulars of the scheme which I have proposed for the consideration of Government, and which will, in the course of three years, provide 800 additional beds for mental defectives.

I trust that I may be pardoned if I call attention to the fact that in no country which has furnished statistics on this subject, is a more enlightened and humane system of treatment pursued, or more administrative economy preserved, than in the Asylums of the Province of Ontario.

I regret to be compelled to draw attention to the abnormal increase in crime during the past two years. Reference to the Gaol statistics will show that the increase in commitments has been almost universal, and that the character of the crimes has been more serious than heretofore. In my last year's Report, I indicated what I conceived to be among the most probable reasons for this state of things, viz:—

- 1st. To a very marked increase in the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors.
- 2nd. To the reception of a portion of the criminal and vicious of other countries, as immigrants, and temporary residents.
- 3rd. To depression in the trade, and disturbance of the labour market in the United States and Canada.

To these reasons I may now add, the defective character of our extradition treaties: under which, by quibbles of the law, criminals from other countries find shelter in Canada; and in many cases, make it a basis of operations in pursuing their criminal avocations. Were there no receivers, thieving would no longer be profitable as a profession, and systematic instigation to crime would cease. It is also to be feared that the professional thief and burglar has become more common among us than in past years; and, that owing to defective police surveillance, they are enabled to pursue their craft with immunity.

Unfortunately, this immunity causes their bad example to be followed by tyros in the art, who are less skilful in evading justice, and who are speedily caught and punished. I am of opinion that an amendment or revision of the clauses of the Extradition Treaty with the United States would sensibly decrease the criminal population, and that rogues who now go unwhipt of justice would then get their deserts. I also consider that a more complete police organization is called for by the rapid increase in criminality; not only in our cities and towns, but in rural districts, where there is at present, no organized police system.

I have also to report the large increase of committals of the "vagrant" class. Now that the establishment of the Central Prison has enabled a better classification of prisoners—removing from County Gaols the more hardened and habitual offenders—I consider that it is safe to recommend that this class should be used on County or Corporation Works, or employed on Farms attached to the County Gaols. Many vagrants seek admission to Gaol to obtain immunity from labour, and are fed and clothed at the public expense, passing their time in absolute idleness, while the municipalities to which they belong, are paying other men to do work that might well be performed by this class of prisoners. Moreover, the shame and disgrace attached to the public use of these offenders would act as a deterrent, and in many cases the ridiculous farce of Police Court sentences would prove, morally and physically, a punishment.

I have again to call attention to the want of an "Industrial Reformatory for Women," to complete our system of Correctional Institutions. I have, in other Reports, stated fully the advantages which I believe would be derived from the establishment of such an Institution, and shall therefore refrain from saying more than that the urgent necessity still remains.

Under instructions from Government, I have obtained and prepared a series of statistics showing what has been paid by municipalities during last year for the support of paupers and physical and mental defectives. The amount of money hitherto expended in unsystematic charities could, in my opinion, be more profitably employed in endowing "Houses of Industry" or "Industrial Farms," where a large number could be provided for at a similar, or in some cases a lesser cost. As this subject will doubtless engage the attention of Government, I shall refrain from further comment upon the curious and instructive information contained in the tables referred to.

As it is probable that the number of Institutions immediately under the control of my department will be increased by the addition of three extensive Asylums; I do not deem it out of place again to call attention to the increase of duties devolving upon my office. In my last Report, I stated the nature of these duties and their extent, and compared the cost with that of similar offices in adjoining Provinces; showing that a maximum of work was performed at a minimum cost. The large access of work which has fallen upon me demands a re-arrangement of my office, and probably an increase to my staff; as the labour is already excessive, and with an additional burden, will be more than I can perform with my present assistance. I cannot too highly commend the services of the two gentlemen who have hitherto enabled me to perform my duties to their full extent; and feel that it is due in a great measure to their more than ordinary energy and zeal in carrying out the routine of my office, that I have been enabled to do so.

Some doubt having arisen as to my responsibility to act as the Trustee or Committee of all lunatics for whom no Committee has been appointed by the Court of Chancery, I

have taken legal opinion upon the question, and am informed as follows: "In our opinion the Inspector becomes, by operation of law, the Committee of every lunatic who has no other Committee, and who is detained in a public Asylum of Ontario (34 Vic. cap. 18 sec. 15; and 37 Vic. cap. 14. sec. 1). It is also provided that the Inspector shall be liable to account for his management of the property and effects of such lunatics (34 Vic. cap. 18, sec. 18). We think it clear that the intention of the Legislature was not solely to secure the payment to Government of the sums due for maintenance of lunatics, but also to furnish full protection to the estates of that helpless class, so long as there is no other legally qualified Committee to manage them." This important decision involves a very large addition to my duties and responsibilities, as, hitherto, my action has been confined to such cases as came immediately under my notice, and extended only so far as the interests of the Government demanded. It will now, however, become my duty to make a searching enquiry into the circumstance of each lunatic supposed to be possessed of property, and who has no other legal guardian.

The moneys expended by the Province in the maintenance of Institutions altogether supported or partially aided from the funds of the Province during the past year, have been as follow, viz :

Asylums for the Insane	\$218,541 35
Institution for Education of Deaf and Dumb	32,047 59
Institution for Education of the Blind	24,061 21
The Central Prison of Ontario,	43,017 64
Provincial Reformatory	21,332 76
Aid to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	52,346 00
Common Gaols	126,257 48*
	<u>\$517,604 02</u>

The revenue from Institutions directly under the control of Government, including the amount due by the Canada Car Company for Prison labour in the Central Prison but which is still unpaid, has been as follows, :

Asylums for the Insane,	\$22,264 26
Institute for Education Deaf and Dumb	2,894 88
Institute for Education of the Blind	2,612 34
The Provincial Reformatory	5,477 91
	<u>\$33,249 39</u>
The Central Prison	†

This statement of revenue would be very considerably increased had it been possible to collect all arrears due for the paying patients in Asylums. Unavoidably, however, in many instances this has not been done, as the year has not been a favourable one for making collections. Much will ultimately be obtained, but time will be required to enable an entire settlement.

* Over half of this amount is paid by Municipalities in support of their respective Common Gaols, but as the Administration of Justice accounts for the quarter ending 30th September have not yet been adjusted the exact amount cannot be determined.

† NOTE.—This amount cannot be determined until a settlement takes place with the Canada Car Company.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The number and distribution of persons of unsound mind under public accommodation in the Province of Ontario on the 1st October, 1875, and exclusive of those being maintained in private dwellings, was as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto,	337	322	659
Asylum for the Insane, London,	314	315	629
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.	188	174	362
<i>Total number of Insane in Asylums,</i>	839	811	1650
Insane Persons confined in Common Gaols,	48	58	106
Insane Convicts in Rockwood Asylum,	22	1	23
<i>Total number of Insane persons in Asylums and Prisons,</i>	908	870	1779

This summary shows that there were 1779 persons of unsound mind in the various Asylums and Prisons of the Province, on the 1st October, 1875, as compared with 1675 at the corresponding period of 1874, or an increase of 104 in the year.

This increase was distributed among the Institutions above named as follows :—

In the Toronto Asylum the number of patients remaining under treatment had increased from 640 to 659, in the London Asylum from 602 to 628, and in the Kingston Asylum from 357 to 362; or a total increase, during the year, to the Asylum population of 51 patients.

In the commitment of insane persons to the Common Gaols the increase is very great, and the number remaining in such custody had increased from 55 on the 1st October, 1874, to 106 on the same day this year.

The Insane Convicts received into Rockwood Asylum from the Kingston Penitentiary had also increased from 21 to 23 at the close of the year.

The number of insane persons thus shown to be in the Asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston, completely exhausts all the available accommodation of these Institutions, and admission can now only be obtained upon the occurrence of discharges or deaths. When it is considered that of the 1650 inmates of our Asylums on the 1st October, upwards of 1500 were incurable, and that the death rate of that class of insane never exceeds six per cent. of the number yearly, the probabilities of vacancies will become better realized, and the difficulties that beset Asylum officials in awarding admission will be more readily acknowledged.

Having no correct data as to the persons of unsound mind that are being maintained in private dwellings, I will not even hazard an estimate of their number. For statistical purposes we must accept the census returns of 1871 as being approximately correct. These returns show that there were 4079 persons of unsound mind in the Province on the 2nd April 1871, or 1 to every 397 of the population at that time.

In my report of last year I expressed regret that the nature of the "unsoundness of mind" was not definitely stated in the census returns. It would have assisted very much in solving the problem of providing a requisite amount of accommodation; if a distinction had been made between the insane and the idiotic, instead of returning them all as persons "of unsound mind." If, however, the census returns of the United States, which give a distinct enumeration of each of these classes, may be accepted as a basis for ascertaining the proportion that the insane and the idiotic respectively bear to each other,

then the 4079 persons of "unsound mind" returned as being in the Province, would be classified as follows, viz. :—

Number of Insane persons,	2473
Number of Idiotic persons,	1606
<hr/>	
Total number of Persons of Unsound mind in the Province on the 2nd April, 1871,	4079

Undoubtedly these numbers have been increased during the past four years in ratio with the increase of population, but we may fairly assume that the additional Asylum accommodation provided during that period, has somewhat reduced the proportion of these classes maintained in private dwellings, as compared with the whole number now in the Province.

Upon the strength of these figures, which it must be remembered are taken from the official returns of the census enumerators, I think I am justified in concluding that there are at the present moment not less than 2500 insane persons, and 1600 idiots in the Province of Ontario. Of the 2500 insane persons 1615 are under Asylum accommodation, and 80 are in the Common Gaols, waiting to be transferred to Asylums, leaving 805 that are now being taken care of in private families. Of the 1600 idiots, 35 are inmates of the Branch Asylum, London, and 28 are confined in the Common Gaols, leaving 1535 in private dwellings throughout the Province. I have already stated that I have no official knowledge to enable me to vouch for the correctness of these figures, except as to the number of insane and idiotic under public accommodation in the Asylums and Prisons of the Province, but having regard to the fact that at the time of writing this report there are upwards of 400 applications for admission registered in the books of this office and of the Asylums, I have no reason to doubt their reliability.

To meet all requirements for the care and treatment of these insane and idiotic persons, the Province has only accommodation for 1600 patients—the full capacity of our Asylums without overcrowding. This includes the small branch Asylum in connection with the London Institution, for 35 idiots, and which is the only accommodation provided for that class.

Fully four-fifths of this accommodation is at present taken up by those inmates who are regarded by the Asylum physicians as incurable. Every year's admissions leaves a residue of incurable cases to be permanently provided for, and as the per centage of these cases largely exceeds the per centage of deaths, it will be apparent that the entire Asylum accommodation will soon be usurped by chronic cases, to the exclusion of those who might be benefited by treatment.

Without having a history of the cases of the insane now being maintained in private houses, it is of course impossible to form anything like a correct opinion as to their mental condition, or as to what would be the result of Asylum treatment in their cases. Even in respect to those committed to gaol, the information is too meagre, and often too unreliable, to base an opinion upon. It is enough for present purposes to know that for the want of proper curative treatment the larger proportion of the cases, if they have not already become chronic and incurable, will very shortly become so, and as such, must to a great extent become a burden upon the community for the remainder of their lives.

My annual reports, for the past six years, have pointed out the fact, that, notwithstanding the additional accommodation provided for the insane since Confederation, the demands of this class have never been adequately provided for, and that prior to Confederation the provision for the insane was so insufficient, that the increased accommodation subsequently furnished, has barely provided for the arrearage bequeathed by Canada to the Province of Ontario.

The policy of withholding adequate Asylum accommodation until public opinion or pressure of circumstances absolutely enforces the necessity for further provision is not confined to the Province, but as far as I can learn, prevails in nearly every country and community in the world. That it is a short-sighted policy, both from the standpoint of public economy and ordinary humanity, facts abundantly prove. In writing upon this subject, in my first

annual report, I quoted the language of some of the most eminent Asylum Physicians, which I reproduce in part.

Dr. Jarvis, than whom no higher authority can be quoted, says that—"In a perfect state of things, where the best appliances which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing, are offered to these lunatics, in as early a stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, and possibly ninety, per cent. would be restored, and only twenty, or perhaps ten, per cent. would be left among the constant insane population." Other authorities state that where every acute case in insanity is at once placed under skilled treatment, only *five* per cent. of those thus treated in the early state of mental disease remain as incurables. The Medical Superintendent of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in his report for 1869, in an analysis of the result of treatment, in that Institution, of 1,781 cases of insanity, shows by the following figures that the chances of recovery diminish in exact proportion to the length of time the disease has existed. Thus, of

530	patients placed under treatment 1 month after the attack	363,	or 68.49 per cent. recovered:
219	" " " 2 "	141	" 63.01 " "
164	" " " 3 "	88	" 53.65 " "
98	" " " 4 "	53	" 54.08 " "
177	" " " 6 "	83	" 46.32 " "
239	" " " 12 "	103	" 43.09 " "
163	" " " 2 years "	47	" 28.83 " "
191	" " " over 2 years "	33	" 17.32 " "

The statistics of our own Asylums, shows that out of 484 patients who had been discharged as cured during the three years, ending 1st Oct., 1874, *three-fourths* of the number had been admitted to the Asylums, during the same year that they were discharged as cured, and were Asylum residents for periods under twelve months. These figures prove most conclusively that if every case of insanity that had presented itself during that period had been promptly placed under Asylum treatment, the number of cures would have been largely increased, and the incurable and chronic cases proportionately decreased. Hence the urgent necessity for not only providing for the current demand for Asylum accommodation, but for keeping in advance of that demand, in order that there may at all times be vacant beds in the Asylums for every case of insanity that occurs.

I have already shown that, according to the census returns of 1871, there is one person of unsound mind to every 397 of the population. I have now to point out that, according to the Asylum statistics now being commented upon, there is only one such person *under Asylum accommodation* to every 909 of the population. How this compares with British statistics of lunacy will be seen by the following figures taken from reports just received. In Ireland with a population in 1872 of 5,458,925 there were returned 18,307 lunatics and idiots, or one to every 298 of the population, while the number under public accommodation was 11,326, or one in every 482 of the population. In England with a population of 23,944,459 there are 63,793 lunatics and idiots, or one to every 372 of the population, while the number under public accommodation is 56,496, or one to every 423 of the population. In Scotland with a population of 3,500,000, the number of lunatics and idiots is 7,809, or one in every 435 of the population, while the number under public accommodation is 6,368, or one to every 543 of the population.

While it would appear from these figures that the total number of insane and idiots in Ontario is somewhat lower in proportion to the population as compared with England and Ireland, and a little above that of Scotland, the proportion of these classes under public accommodation in Ontario is not quite half of that in either of the countries named.

It would thus appear that notwithstanding what has already been done by this Province in making provision for her insane, we are still much behind the mother country in proportion to our population, or the actual number of insane and idiotic that we require to provide for, and the large number of such persons now confined in our Common Gaols, as well as the pressing demands made from private families, warn us that the furnishing of additional accommodation cannot longer be delayed. To this end I would recommend that the larger and more costly institutions at Toronto, London and Kingston be distinctively

known and chiefly used as curative establishments, and that less expensive institutions, both as regards buildings and management, be provided for the chronic insane, who should be withdrawn from the curative establishments, when their mental condition is fully developed. There are two methods of attaining this end: either by enlarging and extending what is known as the cottage system, which has worked so well at the London Asylum; or by the erection of an Asylum for the chronic insane, as a separate organization for the care of that class. I am inclined to think that both methods might be advantageously adopted. In London where there is a large quantity of land attached to the Asylum, which is well removed from a dense population, the cottage system may be further enlarged and extended. At Toronto, owing to the extension of the city to the west, and the growing traffic of railways immediately in rear of the Asylum, the placing of the chronic insane in cottages built upon the land lately acquired from the Ordnance Department, would be attended with much inconvenience, and not a little risk, thus necessitating the erection of a new and separate Asylum for the chronic insane of that institution.

After the most careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, I would propose the following scheme for the provision of 800 additional beds for the insane and idiotic population of the Province.

Firstly. In view of the pressing necessity that exists for *immediately* obtaining accommodation for as great a number as possible, I would recommend that the buildings now in course of construction in Hamilton, for the purposes of an Inebriate Asylum, should, for the present, be used as an Asylum for the Insane, to be occupied by cases of mild or chronic character, chiefly drawn from the Toronto Asylum. In this way accommodation could be obtained by the 15th January for 240 patients, which, under other circumstances, could not be provided in less than a year and a half, and possibly two years. While I continue to hold the opinion that an effort should be made to reclaim drunkards and cure the disease of drunkenness by special treatment, in an establishment provided for that purpose; still it will generally be admitted that the claim of those who are afflicted with insanity is far more pressing and urgent than that of men labouring under a diseased appetite for strong drink. Moreover, the adoption of this recommendation will not prevent the establishment of an Hospital for Inebriates on a smaller scale, for the present, than was originally contemplated; as a suitable house and grounds for the purposes of such an Hospital can be easily obtained, while those required for an Asylum for the Insane must be specially prepared and fitted up.

Secondly. I would recommend that two additional groups of cottages be erected on the grounds of the London Asylum, capable of giving accommodation to 120 patients, and that the branch Idiot Asylum be enlarged so as to afford accommodation for seventy-five patients, instead of thirty-five as at present. By this means space would be provided at the London Asylum for 160 additional patients.

Thirdly. I would recommend that the plan proposed by Dr. Workman for providing increased, as well as improved, accommodation for paying patients, be carried out at the Toronto Asylum, viz., by the conversion of the two isolated buildings, known as the East and West Hospitals, into wards for paying patients of the better class, whose friends would be willing to pay from four to eight dollars per week for superior accommodation. These buildings could be extended and enlarged to accommodate fifty patients of each sex. In this way the wards now used in the main buildings for forty-six paying patients could be converted into accommodation for sixty non-paying patients. The carrying out of other improvements recommended in my separate report upon this Asylum would provide about thirty additional beds. The alterations and additions thus indicated would increase the accommodation of the Toronto Asylum by at least 100 beds, and would, at the same time, remedy defects and supply deficiencies that exist to a most serious extent in that institution.

Fourthly. It is again recommended that Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, be acquired from the Dominion Government, in order to supply the demand for Asylum accommodation in the eastern section of the Province. When this institution becomes the property of this Province, another wing should be added to it, in accordance with the original design, which would provide space for an additional 125 patients. The Criminal patients, about thirty in number, should be removed from the Asylum to wards within the Penitentiary. In this manner, the accommodation of Rockwood Asylum would be increased in capacity to the extent of 150 beds.

Fifthly. It is recommended that Orillia Asylum be refitted and furnished to provide accommodation for 150 idiotic persons.

The foregoing recommendations may be briefly summarised as follows :

	Present Accommodation.	Proposed Increase.	Total Accommodation when Completed.
1. Toronto Asylum.....	660	100	760
2. London Asylum.....	640	160	800
3. Kingston Asylum.....	360	150	510
4. Hamilton Asylum.....		240	240
5. Orillia Asylum for Idiots.....		150	150
	1660	800	2460

This summary shows that our Asylum structures have a present capacity for 1660 beds; and that the scheme now proposed will add 800 beds to that accommodation, which, when completed will furnish asylum space for 2460 inmates. The Legislative appropriations necessary for the carrying out of the scheme may be extended, if it is considered desirable, over three years as follows: The alterations and additions to the Toronto Asylum, and for the fitting up and furnishing of the buildings at Hamilton and Orillia to be provided for in the ensuing Session of Parliament; the enlargement of the London Asylum, by the erection of additional cottages, to be provided for during the Session of 1876; and the extension of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, in 1877.

Taken as a whole, I venture to affirm that the scheme thus indicated for the provision of additional asylum accommodation in the Province will prove the most economical that can be devised, both in respect to first outlay on capital account, and in the future maintenance of the inmates of such establishments.

ASYLUM OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The following summary shows the entire operations of the three Asylums, for the year, in respect to the number remaining under treatment at the close of the previous year, and the admissions, discharges, and deaths, of the twelve months now being reported upon.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of Patients in Asylums 1st Oct. 1874	320	320	292	310	189	168	801	798	1599
Admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.....	85	65	86	47	16	27	187	139	326
Total number under treatment during the year.....	405	385	378	357	205	195	988	937	1925
Discharged cured. ...	25	20	20	19	9	13	54	52	106
Discharged improved...	9	20	5	4	1	0	15	24	39
Discharged unimprov'd	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	4	7
Eloped.....	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	7
Transferred.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total number discharged during year	40	43	29	24	11	13	80	80	160

	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Total number of deaths during year.....	28	20	35	18	6	8	69	46	115
Total discharges, elopements and deaths during year.....	68	63	64	42	17	21	149	126	275
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 1st Oct., 1875....	337	322	314	315	188	174	839	811	1650

From this summary it will be seen that the total number of inmates remaining in the three Asylums at the close of the present official year was 1650 as against 1599 the previous year, or an increase of 51. The admissions for this year were 326 as compared with 323 in the previous twelve months, and the total number of patients under treatment was 1925 as against 1865.

ADMISSIONS.

It will be observed that a greater number of men than women, were admitted during the year to Asylums, a preponderance that has also existed in past years, although not quite so marked as in the present. This cannot be accounted for by inequality in the allotment of Asylum space, as at the present time each sex has nearly an equal share, and, in point of fact, the year commenced with the same number of each sex under treatment, and during the past twelve months exactly the same number was discharged. It will be noticed, however, that the death rate was much greater among men than women, which would seem to account for the preponderance this year.

Of the 326 insane persons who were awarded Asylum accommodation during the year 202 were admitted by Medical Superintendents under the provisions 36th Victoria Cap. 31; and 124 were transferred from the Common Gaol, of the Province under the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor.

The transfer of insane persons by warrant from Gaols to Asylums has much decreased during the past year, although, I regret to say that the commitment of such persons to the various Gaols of the Province has very much increased. This is due in a large degree, to the fact that the Asylums were generally filled to their utmost capacity, so that only the most urgent cases could be transferred when vacancies occurred. It is very much to be regretted, that the commitment of persons of unsound mind to Gaol is sometimes rendered necessary, owing to want of adequate Asylum accommodation, and it is to be hoped that the practice will be altogether discontinued when that want is supplied. It is to be feared that commitment to Gaol is frequently resorted to without good cause, unless the care and trouble that must necessarily attach to the care of insane persons in private dwellings can be accepted as an excuse for such a course. That *one-fourth* of the 326 lunatics that were committed to Gaol during the past year, as "persons dangerous to be at large," were possessed of *mania* or proclivities that would in any way endanger life or property, my experience and observation warrant me in entirely disbelieving. The insanity of such persons is frequently of the mildest character, and in no respect differs from that for which admission to an Asylum is asked under the ordinary process. But while I must condemn the practice, and regret the necessity that exists for sometimes carrying it out, I most cheerfully bear testimony to the kindness and humane treatment that insane persons generally receive at the hands of the Gaol Officials while in custody. Some of the

Physicians have shown considerable skill in the treatment of the cases coming under their care, and not a few cures have been effected.

The following table shows the number of persons of unsound mind that were committed to the various Gaols of the Province during the past year, and the number remaining in Gaol custody at the close of the official year :

NAME OF GAOL.	NO. OF INSANE PERSONS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.	REMAINING IN CUSTODY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1875.
Brantford	4	
Chippewie	11	4
Georgetown	1	"
London	2	1
Rockville	9	2
Shelleville	8	2
Windsor	3	"
Yorkwall	9	4
Windsor	19	10
Windsor	9	"
Windsor	8	5
Windsor	1	1
Windsor	16	4
Windsor	11	7
Windsor	27	2
Windsor	9	1
Windsor	2	"
Windsor	5	2
Windsor	5	5
Windsor	10	1
Windsor	12	3
Windsor	12	6
Windsor	4	"
Windsor	7	7
Windsor	7	4
Windsor	8	2
Windsor	13	6
Windsor	9	2
Windsor	8	1
Windsor	1	"
Windsor	2	"
Windsor	2	2
Windsor	46	15
Windsor	6	1
Windsor	7	3
Windsor	1	1
Windsor	9	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	323	106

From the above summary it would appear that no less than 326 persons were committed to Gaols, for insanity, during the year, or an increase of 28 over the commitments of the previous twelve months. Of that number, 124 were transferred to Asylums, and 106 remained in Gaol custody at the close of the official year. Of the remaining 96 a few recovered from their insanity, and some died in Gaol, but by far the largest number were taken home by their friends when they found that transfer to an Asylum could not be effected within a reasonable time.

The following table shows the various Counties and Cities in the Province, from which the 326 patients admitted this year were received :—

Name of County or City from which Insane persons were received.	Number sent to the Toronto Asylum.	Number sent to the London Asylum.	Number sent to the Kingston Asylum.	Total number received from Counties & Cities.
Algoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Brant . . . . .	...	4	...	4
Bruce . . . . .	...	...	3	...
Carleton	2	...	...	5
Elgin . . . . .	...	12	...	12
Essex . . . . .	...	3	...	3
Frontenac . . . . .	...	...	3	3
Grey	8	...	2	10
Haldimand . . . . .	...	5	1	6
Halton	1	...	...	1
Hastings	4	1	1	6
Huron . . . . .	...	12	..	12
Kent . . . . .	...	11	...	11
Lambton	1	10	...	11
Lanark	2	...	1	3
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	5	7
Lennox and Addington	2	...	2	4
Lincoln	2	1	..	3
Middlesex. . . . .	...	9	...	9
Northumberland & Durham	10	1	2	13
Norfolk	1	6	...	7
Ontario	5	...	5	10
Oxford . . . . .	...	5	...	5
Peel	5	...	...	5
Perth	1	10	2	13
Peterborough . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Prescott and Russell	1	...	1	2
Prince Edward	1	...	2	3
Renfrew	2	..	..	2
Simcoe	11	2	...	13
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	2	...	2	4
Victoria	3	4	...	7
Waterloo	1	2	..	3
Welland . . . . .	...	...	...	0
Wellington	11	1	1	13
Wentworth	5	3	...	5
York	11	...	...	11
City of Toronto.	44	16	...	60
.. London. . . . .	...	9	...	9
.. Kingston . . . . .	...	...	1	1
.. Ottawa . . . . .	...	1	3	4
.. Hamilton	9	3	...	12
Kingston Penitentiary . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Dufferin	1	...	...	1
Manitoba	1	...	1	2
Rockwood Asylum	2	...	...	2
Central Prison . . . . .	...	..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	150	133	43	326

The following summaries give the nationalities, religion and social condition of the 36 patients who were admitted to the Asylum during the year.

Nationalities.

	ASYLUMS AT			Total.
	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	
English	15	13	5	33
Irish.	30	30	6	66
Scottish	17	17	3	37
Canadian	74	61	28	163
United States	8	7	1	16
Other countries and unknown	6	5		11
	<u>150</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>326</u>

Civil State.

Married and Widowed	83	64	16	163
Unmarried	67	69	27	163
	<u>150</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>326</u>

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	35	30	12	77
Roman Catholics	22	19	10	51
Presbyterians	42	30	9	81
Methodists	33	32	8	73
Other denominations	18	22	4	44
	<u>150</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>326</u>

The total number of admissions that have been awarded to all the Asylums of the Province since the establishment of the Toronto Asylum in 1841, is 6,095. The disposal of these patients is given in the following summary, viz. :—

Total admissions	6,095
Discharged from Asylum residence	2,906
Died in Asylums	1,454
Escaped from Asylums	85
	<u>4,445</u>
Remaining under Asylum treatment on the 30th September, 1875	<u>1,650</u>

The Counties in the Province from which these patients were received into the various asylums, and the nationalities, religion and civil condition are given in the following summaries.

Algoma	7	Haldimand.	68
Brant	116	Halton	119
Bruce	48	Hastings	120
Carleton and City of Ottawa	165	Huron	152
Elgin	111	Kent	96
Essex	89	Lambton	114
Frontenac and City of Kingston	241	Lanark	77
Grey	99	Leeds and Grenville	114

Lennox and Addington	53	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	154
Lincoln	166	Victoria	60
Middlesex and City of London	290	Waterloo	97
Northumberland and Durham	346	Welland	79
Norfolk	72	Wellington	205
Ontario	178	Wentworth and City of Hamilton.	361
Oxford	116	York and City of Toronto	1301
Peel	146	Kingston Penitentiary.	40
Perth	132	Quebec.	9
Peterboro'	101	Rockwood Asylum	3
Prescott and Russell	40	Manitoba	1
Prince Edward	54	Central Prison	1
Renfrew	49	Unassignable	81
Simcoe	188		

6095

Nationalities.

English	939
Irish	2003
Scotch	831
Canadian	1937
United States	125
Other countries and unknown	269
	— 6095

Civil Condition.

Married	3144
Unmarried	2951
	— 6095

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	1748
Roman Catholics	1424
Presbyterians	1339
Methodists	994
Other denominations	554
Idiots	36
	— 6095

DISCHARGES.

The following summary shows the number of patients that were discharged from Asylum residence during the year, and their mental condition at the time of discharge :

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	45	33	5	83
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	40	10	3	53
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	22	1	1	24
	— 107	— 44	— 9	— 160

This summary shows that the removal of 160 patients was effected from the various Asylums during the year, of whom 107 were reported to be cured, 44 improved, and 9 unimproved.

In these numbers are included 6 patients who effected their escape ; one of whom was about to be discharged cured ; two had so much improved that it was not considered necessary to have them brought back, and who have since been reported by their friends to have quite recovered, and three have not been heard from since their elopement, but as in two instances, their relatives reside in the United States, it is supposed that they have found their way to them. Considering how important it is, in the treatment of a large

portion of the insane, to grant as much personal freedom as possible, it is a matter for surprise that so few escapes are successfully effected, and I am of the opinion, that in some cases a large amount of freedom should be given, under reasonable supervision, even if such a course would result in an increase in the number of elopements.

It would appear that nine patients were removed from the Asylums in an unimproved condition. Some of these, although insane or rather weak minded, were quite free from excitement, and perfectly quiet and harmless. Such persons, in many instances, can just as well be cared for in private dwellings without interfering with the comfort of the family, as in an asylum, and when relatives are able and willing to take them home, no obstacle is thrown in the way. But unfortunately, considering the present crowded condition of our asylums and the many pressing applications that have to be refused admission, very few relatives of the chronic insane make known either their willingness or ability to receive the Province of the burthen of their support.

The total number of discharges is somewhat below that of the previous year and bears a proportion of 8.31 per cent. to the whole number of patients that were under treatment during the year, and 49.12 per cent. to the admissions of the same period. The proportions of the previous year, in the same relation, were respectively 11.50 per cent. and 57 per cent. The gradual but sure development of chronic insanity in all our Asylums, reducing as it does the number of new admissions, must of necessity reduce the number of cures. When an Asylum is full of incurable insane, and the number of admissions is governed entirely by the death rate, then the cures will be reduced to a minimum. The following summary gives the periods that the discharged patients remained under treatment in the various Asylums.

	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Total
Patients discharged who were residents of the Asylum under 1 month	6	2	"	8
" 2 months	13	2	"	15
" 3 "	4	3	2	9
" 4 "	7	3	4	14
" 5 "	3	4	1	8
" 6 "	4	3	1	8
" 7 "	3	7	2	12
" 8 "	4	5	1	10
" 9 "	3	6	"	9
" 10 "	7	3	1	11
" 11 "	2	1	"	3
" one year	"	3	"	3
From 1 year up to 18 months	11	4	3	18
From 18 months to 2 years	"	4	5	9
From 2 to 3 yrs.	2	1	"	3
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	4	9
" 4 " 5 "	2	"	1	3
" 5 " 10 "	7	"	2	9
" 10 " 15 "	1	"	"	1
" 15 " 20 "	1	"	"	1
Over 20 years	"	"	"	"
	83	53	24	160

These figures strongly corroborate the statements that have been so frequently made in previous reports, that the largest proportion of Asylum cures are effected upon patients who have been residents of the Asylum for periods under a year, and who, in this year's operations, composed two-thirds of the entire number discharged. The system of granting probationary leave of absence, which now extends to warrant patients, as well as those admitted under the ordinary process, continues to work satisfactorily and was a good deal made use of, during the past year.

DEATHS.

The number of patients who died in the Asylums during the year, was as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	28	20	48
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	28	25	53
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	6	8	14
	62	53	115

The proportion of deaths to the total number of patients under treatment is shown by the above figures to have been 6 per cent. ; to the admissions of the year, 33 per cent. ; and to the number in residence at the end of the year, 7 per cent.

The following table shows the periods of Asylum residence of the patients who died during the year:—

	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....	4	3	1	8
“ 3 months	2	6	0	8
“ 6 months.....	4	4	0	8
“ 9 months.....	3	6	0	9
“ 1 year.....	5	5	0	10
From 1 to 2 years.....	7	5	2	14
“ 2 to 3 “	0	4	2	6
“ 3 to 4 “	6	3	2	11
“ 4 to 5 “	1	3	2	6
“ 5 to 6 “	0	0	1	1
“ 6 to 7 “	0	1	1	2
“ 7 to 8 “	1	1	0	2
“ 8 to 9 “	0	0	0	0
“ 9 to 10 “	1	1	0	2
“ 10 to 15 “	7	3	1	11
“ 15 to 20 “	3	6	2	11
“ 20 to 25 “	2	1	0	3
“ 25 to 30 “	2	0	0	2
Over 30 years.....	0	1	0	1
	48	53	14	115

The rate of mortality, as above given is somewhat greater than in previous years. The cause of this is stated by the acting Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum to have been attributable, in a considerable degree, to the unusually severe winter, which increased the death rate throughout the whole country last spring, and by the Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum to the curtailment, for a portion of the year, of the alcoholic stimulants given to the patients. Be that as it may, it is gratifying to record that no epidemic disease prevailed in any of the Asylums during the year. Some very curious facts are brought out by an examination of the figures connected with this division of Asylum statistics. Thus of the 48 deaths in the Toronto Asylum, 28 were men and 20 women, and while the average period of Asylum residence for the men was only 1 year, 11 months, and 12 days, that of the women was 11 years, 8 months, and 21 days.

The statistics of other Asylums also seem to prove that insane women live for longer periods than insane men, owing to their comparative exemption from some of the more fatal forms of mental disease—a circumstance that should be taken into account in the provision of a greater amount of Asylum accommodation for women than for men.

Among the deaths this year is a man who had been a resident of the Asylum for over 32 years ; and two women who had been residents respectively for 28 and 29 years, besides several over 20 years.

The chief proximate causes of death during the year appear to have been consumption, senile decay and general paresis.

ASYLUM REVENUE.

The receipts from paying patients for the past year have been as follows, viz. :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, 173 patients.....	\$15,823 70
“ “ “ “ London, 42 “	5,043 95
“ “ “ “ Rockwood, 16 “	1,009 27

\$21,875 92

The rates varied from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week. Owing to the difficulty of making collections, the arrearages have been increased, rather than reduced during the year. It to be feared also that in their anxiety to procure Asylum accommodation for patients, the relatives or friends have frequently over estimated their ability to pay, and it has therefore been found necessary, in some instances, to reduce the rate of maintenance. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the receipts from paying patients are steadily on the increase, as the following record of yearly receipts will show :—

For the year ending 30th Sept., 1869.....	\$ 5,866 75
“ “ “ “ 1871.....	14,045 30
“ “ “ “ 1872.....	19,255 80
“ “ “ “ 1873.....	16,660 61
“ “ “ “ 1874.....	20,035 77
“ “ “ “ 1875.....	21,875 92

I consider that this increase is largely due to increased efficiency in the Bursar's department, and to the immediate supervision and audit of their accounts in this office.

In addition to the receipts from paying patients, the sum of \$388 34 has been received from other sources.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The total amount expended for Asylum maintenance for the year ending 30th September, was \$218,541 35 as follows :

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$ 84,125 73
Asylum for the Insane, London	82,220 62
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Ontario patients	52,195 00*

\$218,541 35

The following summary gives the expenditures of the Toronto and London Asylums, in a detailed form, and the cost per patient for the various services, under the headings given in the estimates of 1875 :—

	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.	
	Expended under heading of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under heading of estimates.	Cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$ 356 80	\$ 54 $\frac{2}{3}$	\$ 269 55	\$ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel	13,649 04	20 99 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,010 77	12 85 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butchers' meat.....	11,005 27	16 93	11,414 84	18 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, &c.....	7,825 00	12 03 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,093 30	9 70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter	4,485 54	6 90	4,569 12	7 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer, spirits, and wine.....	1,799 05	2 76 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,997 41	3 20
Lard and oil	2,347 62	3 61	2,104 23	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proceries.....	7,624 47	11 72 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,989 65	11 20
Fruit and vegetables.....	734 84	1 13	2,390 58	3 83
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,541 89	6 98 $\frac{2}{3}$	7,162 73	11 47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,450 60	2 23	2,040 38	3 27
Laundry and soap.....	1,264 89	1 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,753 92	2 81
Stable farm, feed and fodder	656 07	1 01	2,078 22	3 33
Miscellaneous	1,355 73	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,305 93	3 69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs and alterations.....	2,752 28	4 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,233 74	3 57 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and wages	22,276 64	34 27	20,806 25	33 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total cost per patient for the year.....		\$129 42		\$131 76

* The amount appropriated by the Legislature for the support of Ontario patients in Rockwood.

These figures show that the entire cost of maintaining Toronto Asylum for the year has been \$84,125 73, or a cost per patient of \$129 42, taking the daily average number of patients (650) as the basis of calculation. In London, the expenditure per patient has been greater, amounting to \$82,220 62, or an average cost of \$131 76 per patient, taking the daily average number at 624. The causes for the increased cost of London Asylum were explained in my last year's report, and result chiefly from differences in price of food, and the greater number of indigent patients for whom clothing has to be furnished. The cost per patient in Rockwood Asylum is an arbitrary one, being \$143 per annum, the rate fixed by the Dominion Government for the maintenance of Ontario patients.

I cannot pass over these figures without remarking upon the low average cost as compared with other countries. In so doing I do not wish it to be understood that efficiency is, or should be, sacrificed to economy; but I have no hesitation in saying, that for efficiency *and* economy, the Ontario Asylums are second to none in the world.

Comparisons are not readily made with Asylums in Great Britain, as the pauper Asylums are much below our own in comfort and dietary, and a comparison with the cost of private Asylums would be unfair; but from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for last year, I find that the average annual cost for pauper lunatics was \$119. In France the annual cost of lunatics has been stated at \$136 58.

But a fair comparison may be made with the cost per patient in the Asylums of the United States and Canada, and I give below a statement of the cost per head in such Asylums as have furnished me with their Reports for 1874:—

Year.		No. of Patients.	Entire cost of maintenance.	Cost per patient per au.
Canada. 1873.	Beauport Asylum, Quebec.....		(Not given.)	\$143 00
" "	St. John's Asylum, Quebec.....		(Not given.)	252 49
" 1874.	Halifax Asylum, Nova Scotia.....	278	\$ 51,745 18	186 13
U. States.	Massachusetts State Asylum, Northampton	469	89,354 53	190 80
" "	" " " Taunton.....	481	96,218 58	200 04
" "	Northern Ohio Hospital for Insane.....	253	54,169 38	214 10
" "	Pennsylvania " " " ".....	423	104,235 38	246 42
" "	Maine Asylum for Insane.....	406	103,917 81	255 95
" "	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum.....	400	123,322 20	308 25

It will thus be seen that the Asylums of this Province are maintained at a much less cost than the minimum of the Asylums above quoted, and at less than one-half of the maximum, and that this result is attained without undue economy. In making this statement I do not wish it to be understood that no changes *could* be made that would be of benefit to the patients; on the contrary, I am assured by the Medical Superintendent of London Asylum that \$140 per patient should be the minimum annual cost; as the percentage of cures is in direct ratio to the nourishment and stimulant given to the patient, and to the amusements and recreation furnished. With this view I do not dissent, but am not in favour of increasing the comforts and luxuries of patients in our Asylums beyond that scale which the average class have been accustomed to enjoy in their own homes, nor am I of opinion that it would conduce to their permanent recovery to do so. It is most desirable, however, that every practicable means of recreation should be afforded them, in order to dissipate, as far as possible, the *ennui* of Asylum life; and I could wish that a special grant should be made for that purpose, in order that no exception should be taken to such an item on the score of economy.

For the past three years the expenditure accounts have been carefully audited in this office, which, together with the oversight of the Treasury Department has been of the greatest advantage, as an intelligent scrutiny can be made into each item of account, and a complete check kept over expenditures. The system of audit is now as complete as it can be made, and in its working has produced the most satisfactory results.

Annexed to the separate Reports on Asylum management, will be found the detailed statements of expenditure for the past, and estimates for the coming year. In the latter there are few changes save those required by alterations in prices of food, and the exigent-

of Asylum management. The sum voted last year in a supplementary estimate for an increase of wages to the female attendants in London Asylum has this year been embodied in the estimates. Owing to the increased rate of wages, and the changes which may be necessary in the re-organization of Toronto Asylum, it may be requisite to ask for a supplementary vote in this instance during the coming session; but it is impossible to foresee what may be the requirements until a new Medical Superintendent is appointed.

SUPPLIES.

Annexed to the statements of expenditures will be found a schedule of prices at which contracts were awarded during the year 1875, for the supply of staple articles to the various Public Institutions. The difference in these prices must be taken into consideration in making any comparison as to the expenditures of the various institutions. Thus it will be seen that Butchers' Meat is 10 per cent. higher and Flour 5 per cent. higher in London than in Toronto, and that other things are proportionately more expensive. Deducting these per centages, and the cost of potatoes which were purchased to replace those grown on the Institution farm, and which were destroyed by the potato bug, we find the average per patient in London Asylum to be \$127.84 for the year.

So much difficulty has been experienced for the past few years in obtaining meat of a suitable quality, that it may be found necessary to resort to the practice commonly adopted in large Asylums in England and the United States—that of feeding and slaughtering cattle, instead of purchasing meat by contract. This system has been urged as more economical and more satisfactory by the Superintendents of both Asylums, and I see no reason to differ with them in their conclusions.

Groceries and dry goods have been purchased in the open market as required, and at the lowest wholesale rates; tenders having, from time to time, been asked from the principal dealers in the Province with accompanying samples of the articles offered. This has been found to be a more economical and satisfactory way than that of contracting for a year's supply at one time.

SEPARATE REPORTS

UPON

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

TORONTO ASYLUM.

This Asylum was visited on several occasions during the year. At my inspection on the 8th February, I found 659 patients under accommodation, 334 men and 325 women, being an increase of 11 patients since my visit in October of the previous year.

The health of the institution was reported by the Medical Superintendent to be most satisfactory, and the low rate of mortality of the preceding quarter, as well as the few patients found in bed, (sick,) fully corroborated the report. A female patient, a short time before my visit, committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes, the injuries thereby caused resulting in death. There was no evidence of carelessness on the part of the officers or attendants. The woman, it appeared, considered that it was necessary to sacrifice her life in order to save her children, and had been, evidently, on the look out for an opportunity to commit suicide. The Medical Superintendent after this event caused a list of suicidal patients to be kept in each ward so that a close watch might always be exercised over suspected patients. This list showed that no less than 33 men and 43 women were either entered as suicidal patients or were afterwards discovered to be so, and those who have never had experience in the care of this class of insane know very little of the unceasing anxiety connected with it.

The appearance of the inmates in respect to clothing was generally satisfactory as far as warmth and comfort are concerned, but in some instances on the male side untidiness in dress was observable. On the female side of the house both tidiness and comfort in dress prevailed. The personal cleanliness of the patients was evidently well looked after.

I was in some of the wards when dinner was served, which was wholesome and sufficient. The dining-rooms in a few of the wards were greatly overcrowded, and the noise and roughness of some of the patients destroyed the comfort of the quieter ones, of whom there were a great many. It is most important that the dining-room arrangements should be improved, both structurally and in the classification of the patients.

All parts of the Asylum were found in a thoroughly clean and well-kept condition, and in the wings and hospitals there is, in addition, an aspect of comfort and cheerfulness which does not pervade the rooms in the main building. The ventilation of the house was very good on this occasion, except in some parts of the main building. The beds and bedding were found in the highest state of cleanliness and order, but an addition to the hair mattresses would add to their comfort. The weight of clothing on the beds was sufficient for ordinary temperature, but for the very severe weather that we were experiencing at the time of my visit, I fear it was too light in some of the female wards in the main building. The arrangements for heating the main building are most imperfect, and, notwithstanding the large consumption of coal the temperature in cold weather is altogether too low for health or comfort. In some of the corridors and dormitories the air felt positively chilly, even to one in robust health, and to women, many of whom are weakly, it must have been exceedingly cold. Something must be done to obtain uniform and sufficient heat in all parts of the main building.

At my inspection of the institution on the 21st October there were 646 patients in residence, 327 men and 319 women. Two of the males were congenital idiots, who should be removed from the wards as soon as possible. There were also among the patients 17 epileptics, whose care is attended with a great deal of trouble. Eight vacancies existed at his visit, which were at once filled up from among the most urgent cases in the gaols. The health of the Asylum was most excellent, and the number of patients confined to bed from sickness was exceptionally low. During the three months preceding this inspection the number of deaths were three, two and four each respective month. A patient in the superior male ward committed suicide by hanging himself on the 11th August. Previous to the commission of the act he was not looked upon as being suicidal. The finding of the coroner's jury, that was empanelled to enquire into the facts of the case, fully acquitted the officers and attendants of carelessness or neglect of duty. I found the patients on this occasion particularly free from excitement, and there was not a single case of mechanical restraint in the Asylum. Three female patients were secluded in single rooms, owing to destructiveness and general roughness. Since my previous visit many improvements, which were much needed, had been made in the portion of the house used for administrative purposes. The store-rooms had also been consolidated, and the system of delivery much improved.

Mr. D. H. Mooney was appointed (acting) Bursar instead of Mr. James McKirdy, who resigned the position owing to failing health. Since Mr. Mooney's appointment on the staff he has performed the duties most satisfactorily.

I regret to have occasion to announce the retirement of Dr. Joseph Workman, for twenty-two years the able Superintendent of this Asylum. During this period he managed the affairs of the institution in such a manner as to win the approval, not only of the governments under which he held office, but of the medical profession and the public at large. To conduct with skill and tact the affairs of a large Asylum require no common qualifications, and call for no ordinary ability. The demands upon time, temper and resources are incessant, and must be punctually, cheerfully and promptly met—the greatest foresight and the clearest judgment must be constantly exercised—firmness and humanity must be united, and zeal and energy combined, in the character of a man fitted to bear the enormous responsibility attaching to the office of Medical Superintendent of a large asylum. That Dr. Workman fulfilled these requisites while he held office, needs no testimony from me to establish; and that, after twenty-two years' service, he felt that, in justice to himself, he should free himself of such a burden, can be no wonder, considering his advanced age.

I have, in addition, to record the resignation of Dr. Benjamin Workman, who was for nearly twenty years the assistant Physician of the Asylum, and who shared in the arduous labours of his brother. Also the resignation of Mr. James McKirdy, who was for upwards of twenty-five years the Accountant and Bursar of the Asylum. This faithful officer had worn himself out, in the performance of his duty, and only abandoned his office when he was far prostrated by sickness as to be utterly unable to carry on the work. Zealous, unflinching, and conscientious, it will be long before his sterling rectitude and undeviating honesty is forgotten by those with whom he was officially connected.

The retirement of these valued public servants rendered necessary the consideration of retiring allowances, and I have recommended for the most favourable consideration of the government, and in the strongest terms, the claims of these gentlemen for an acknowledgment of their services to their country and to humanity, in the shape of a liberal gratuity, based upon their respective services. I have reason to hope that the recommendation will not prove unavailing, and that the Legislature will be asked to devote a sum for that purpose.

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS.

In previous Reports I have drawn attention to what I conceive to be grave structural defects in this Asylum. First among these ranks the kitchen accommodation. It is impossible to secure any uniform system of economy in the kitchen department, when the kitchens are scattered over the building, and are seven in number. Nor can the comfort of the patients be adequately provided for in the small, inconvenient and ill-contrived dining

rooms, which they are now compelled to use. Nor is it possible to provide for the amusement and instruction of the patients in a recreation room that is not capable of accommodating one-fourth of their number.

I have therefore submitted for the consideration of Government a proposition that a central kitchen, store-rooms, dining-rooms and amusement hall, shall be provided for in a building, to be erected in rear of the main Asylum; and that the rooms now occupied as domestic offices shall be appropriated for the use of quiet patients, who are engaged in the domestic duties and farm work of the Asylum. This plan, with the utilization of the present detached Hospitals as "paying patient" wards, would make the necessary room for 100 more patients, and by concentrating the kitchens, and providing associated dining-rooms, would facilitate greatly the economy of the Asylum, and add largely to the comfort of its inmates. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of this additional accommodation, both in the interests of the present inmates, and in view of the increasing demand for admissions.

The conversion of the buildings now known as the East and West Hospitals, into first class accommodation for paying patients, would effectually solve the hitherto difficult problem of how to provide suitable Asylum accommodation for the superior classes of insane. For the suggestion I am indebted to Dr. Joseph Workman, late Superintendent of the Asylum; and for this and many other plans for improving the condition of the institution, and the unfortunate class that for upwards of twenty years was under his care, Dr. Workman deserves the thanks of the community. It cannot be denied that separation, if not isolation, from non-paying patients of a lower social standing, with a better dietary and more comfortable surroundings, is a right of those who pay for their maintenance. This has, heretofore, been practicable only in a limited degree, and isolation has been impossible. With the proposed changes, however, superior accommodation and complete isolation for one hundred patients would be obtained at a minimum cost, and the increased revenue arising from this source would be more than equivalent to the extra expense entailed. It is a matter not generally understood, that the entire accommodation of our Asylums is designed for the poorer classes or non-paying patients, and that until within a recent period, when two wards were set apart and fitted up, the superior classes who required accommodation were forced to seek it in the Asylums of the United States, and this is still continued, as the accommodation provided here is in many respects unsuited for the purpose. This is hardly fair to the class who contribute the largest share of the revenue from which these Asylums are supported, and I therefore urge the consideration of this suggestion upon the Government and the Legislature.

Another vital defect in the main building of the Asylum is the inadequacy of the heating apparatus to keep the wards at a proper temperature during the cold season, and which is referred to in my minute of inspection. It must be remembered that persons in a feeble state of health are more susceptible to a low temperature, and require more heat than those in vigorous health. It was painful to see the perished and nipped features of some of the women at my visit on one of the coldest days last winter, and to know that it was due to the entire inadequacy of the heating apparatus to raise the temperature to a proper degree, and that therefore no immediate remedy could be applied. I beg, therefore, to recommend that the principle of heating by steam shall be applied to the main building, in connection with the proposed dining-room extension, and that a plan be adopted by which the wards can be heated to a temperature of at least 70° when the thermometer stands at zero outside. To effect this, boiler-houses and an engine-room, with boilers, an engine to supply motive power to laundry machinery, &c., and radiators for heating the wards, have been provided for in the estimates submitted for the consideration of Government. It will be necessary also to remove the wooden coal houses, and to erect brick ones, in connection with the boiler-houses.

As the shingle roofing of the out-buildings (erected some twenty years since) has become rotten and unserviceable, I recommend that they be slated in order to present an additional safeguard against fire.

Some twenty years since, when the cutting through the Garrison Common was made for the track of the Grand Trunk Railway, which then had its yards and sidings at the Queen's Wharf, the brick sewer which ran from the Asylum to the lake was cut through; and as the Grand Trunk Railway cutting had a lower level than the sewer, the Railway Engineer

aid a box drain from the point of intersection of the sewer parallel with the railway track, to the lake. This box drain has now become rotten; and as the Grand Trunk Railway has made over that siding to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, it has been a subject of correspondence with the authorities of both railroads as to who shall renew the box drain. Meantime it is urgently necessary that the work should be done, as if the sewage is backed up to the Asylum by the choking up of the box drain, the most disastrous consequences might ensue. I have therefore asked for a sum sufficient to repair the drain, and the amount can afterwards be collected from the parties legally liable for the repairs.

It will be necessary that a house be provided for the Medical Superintendent upon the Asylum grounds. It is most unusual and undesirable that he with his family should reside in the Asylum building; and in fact the necessary occupation of rooms for such a purpose is a great drawback, and prevents the reception of so many more patients. I have therefore embraced in my recommendation a provision for erecting a suitable house for a Medical Superintendent.

It will be necessary, in order to make adequate provision against fire, and for the daily requirements of the Asylum, that the main pipe furnishing the water supply shall be enlarged. At present it is only two inches, and this contracted diameter necessitates almost constant pumping to keep up the supply required for ordinary purposes, and affords no capacity for extension in case of emergency. It is proposed, therefore, that a four-inch main shall be laid down, which it is hoped will fulfil all requirements, and economise fuel at the pumping house.

The entire cost for maintaining the Asylum for the year was \$84,125.73, the detailed statement of which will be found annexed. The daily average number of patients being 550, the average cost has been \$129.42 per head for the year.

The receipts have been as follows, viz.:

From paying patients	\$15,823 70
From other sources	316 05
	<hr/>
	\$16,139 75

If we deduct the revenue from the entire expenditure, the net cost of the Asylum for the year will have been \$67,986.98.

In closing my report upon the operations of the Asylum for the year, I have to record my thanks to the three gentlemen who have been successively its head, Drs. Workman, Gowan, and Metcalf; the latter of whom has been acting Medical Superintendent for the last two months, and has shown both zeal and ability in his management.

Regarding Dr. Gowan, I can only express my deep regret that he should have been compelled to resign a position for which he was so eminently qualified by education and experience. His amiable manners and personal characteristics endeared him to all with whom he was brought into contact, and his sudden and severe illness was a great shock to all his friends. Officially, I had little opportunity of judging him, as his entire time was given up to his work, and to the acquisition of his new duties; but from the many valuable suggestions that he made, and the talent for organization he displayed, I have no doubt but that he would have proved an efficient and valuable public officer.

LONDON ASYLUM.

Three statutory inspections were made of this Asylum during the year, in addition to other visits upon the business of the Asylum.

My first visit extended over the 19th and 20th of January. I found at that time 519 patients in residence—303 males and 316 females—or an increase of 36 patients since my last inspection. The health of the patients was stated by the Medical Superintendent to be very satisfactory, and very few were found in bed. The general appearance of the patients was also satisfactory in respect to physical condition, clothing, etc. The buildings were in excellent order, except where repairs were in progress, and the utmost cleanliness and neatness prevailed. The dormitories, beds and bedding were in capital order; the latter being constantly well aired, and the beds neatly made up. Many of the

rooms were exceedingly cheerful and bright. One corridor, in which the work of relaying the floor and renewing the ceiling had been completed, presented a very neat and pleasant appearance, the smooth oiled floor being in marked contrast with the former rough, uneven and knotty surface. I was particularly pleased with the condition of the new cottages for the chronic insane. Indeed this experiment has placed beyond a doubt the fact that, for that class of patients, the cottage system, as adopted at London Asylum, is by far the most suitable provision for their treatment. The best proof of this is the complete satisfaction and contentment of the inmates in their new condition. I consider it most desirable that this system should be extended.

The want of a sufficient supply of water was seriously felt at this time, both for domestic and culinary purposes, and to flush the sewers. The supply obtained from the creek proved to be of a temporary character and could not be relied upon to supply the wants of the Asylum, which amount to about 40,000 gallons per day. As the health, comfort and safety of the Asylum demanded that the water supply should be placed beyond the contingency of summer droutht, I recommended that immediate action should be taken; and Mr. Molesworth, the Engineer of Public Works was instructed to report upon the best means of securing a sufficient supply of water for the institution. Two means presented themselves: 1st. By bringing water from the River Thames, a distance of two miles; 2nd. By sinking an Artesian well. The latter was selected as the most economical and practicable, and boring is now in progress.

My second inspection was made on the 23rd and 24th April. I found the Asylum population at that date to be 632—316 males and 316 females. The general condition of the patients was most satisfactory, and the health at the time was reported to be good. As, however, thirty-three deaths had taken place since my visit in January, I deemed it advisable to make inquiry into the causes of so large a mortality. I found, on examination, that general decay of the physical powers was the cause of death in more than half the number, and unmanageable diseases of body or mind, of the remainder. In ten cases those who died had been less than six months in the Asylum, and their lives were only prolonged by the greatest care and best treatment. It was satisfactory to find that this large increase in the per centage of deaths was not due to any epidemic, or to deficiency in the hygiene or management of the Asylum.

I have also pleasure in reporting the freedom from excitement of the patients in this Asylum. The working staff was considerably increased, and much had been accomplished through that means. Upwards of ninety men were employed on the farm, gardens, yards, &c., beside the number employed in domestic and corridor work; while fifty women were employed in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, dining room, &c. This condition of things is most satisfactory, not only in regard to the domestic economy, but in the curative effect of such employments upon the patients.

I was present at the serving of some of the meals, and found the food to be wholesome and abundant, and good order was generally observed.

The Asylum was, as it always is, in the most creditable condition of cleanliness.

My third visit extended over the 27th, 28th and 29th of July. There were then in residence 633 patients—318 males and 315 females. Five patients were on probational leave of absence, making a total of 638 patients on the books of the Asylum, or six more than at my last visit of inspection.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory in respect to health and general appearance. An unusually small number of patients in this Asylum are subjected to mechanical restraint or even seclusion, as a general thing, the patients being remarkably free from noisy excitement or roughness of manners. I am convinced that this most desirable state of things is largely due to the good discipline of the institution, the personal freedom that is allowed to all patients that can be trusted, and above all things, the amount of out-door and domestic employment that is provided for the patients, and, in many cases, enforced upon them as a part of their curative treatment. These means, together with bringing the patients together for amusement, the association at meal times, and the variety of food provided for them, cannot fail to exercise a good effect both mentally and physically.

The Asylum was in a state of most commendable order and cleanliness, with good management and discipline apparent in all its departments.

The farm and ornamental grounds are in excellent condition. The gardens, both vegetable and flower, are, I believe, the finest attached to any Asylum on the Continent; and the farm has been most productive: under the able superintendence of the Medical Superintendent, it has, for the past three years, been a model in cultivation and management, and has shown the most satisfactory results financially. In the season of 1872-3 the farm showed a net profit, after deducting all expenses, including board and wages of employees, amounting to \$5,028 11, and the net profit for 1873-4, deducting all expenses, including interest on capital investment, was \$6,081 79. At the Western Fair held in London this autumn, the Asylum took no less than forty-five prizes, although none of the crops had been cultivated with a few to exhibition. When it is considered that there are consumed in the Asylum *daily* about fifteen bushels of potatoes, and other vegetables in proportion, it will be seen that the farm is not only useful as a sanitary agent in the employment of patients, but is a most profitable adjunct to the Institution, decreasing by some \$10,000 the amount that would be required annually for its maintenance were no farm attached to it. No higher testimony can be borne to the efficient management of the farm than the accounts which are published annually in my reports, and I am happy to have been afforded the opportunity of refuting some statements likely to be injurious to its character, by bringing to the notice of the Legislature the proofs of what good management has done for one of the public institutions of Ontario.

The structural defects of the Asylum are being gradually remedied, but it will require very considerable expenditure of money, and at least another year, before the work of internal reconstruction can be completed. It is very clear, from the experience of the past year, that the best system of carrying on this work is under the supervision and direction of the Asylum authorities; not only will a large expense be saved in this way, but as the work is, for the most part, internal repairs, it would be impossible to allow strangers access to the wards. By adding a few workmen to the Asylum staff, and purchasing the requisite material, the work can be carried on in a more economical and quite as efficient manner, and without disturbing the patients or interfering with Asylum discipline or arrangements. The works still to be effected may be briefly stated as follows, viz. :—

- 1st. Repairing roof and caves troughs, main building.
- 2nd. Raising height of chimneys, to increase draught.
- 3rd. Alterations to window sashes, to ensure safety.
- 4th. Completing flooring and ceilings, female wards.
- 5th. Guards for steam coils.
- 6th. Re-building old and building new coal sheds.
- 7th. General renewals, paint, plaster and decoration.

In order that *all* the work of repairs to steam-heating and water pipes may be done at the Institution, it is recommended that a lathe and fittings, pipe vice, &c., be purchased for the engineer.

A suit having been entered by Mr. Hiscox for alleged damages done him by the use of the creek at the east of the Asylum property, to drain the mouth of the Asylum sewer, and further use of the creek having been virtually prohibited by the Court of Chancery, one of three courses is necessitated, viz. :—

- 1st. The continuation of the Asylum sewer to the River Thames, which will cost about \$40,000.
- 2nd. The purchase of the properties on each side of the creek, from the Asylum to the river.
- 3rd. The collection of the solids in large tanks, and the filtration and deodorization of fluids before they pass into the creek.

With respect to the first plan, independently of the great cost of the works, it is by no means clear that such a course would stop suits at law, or indictments for nuisance, as the pollution of water would only be transferred from the creek to the River Thames.

As regards the second plan, the same objections exist, but in a lesser degree, as if the sewage were to flow for nearly two miles in an open creek it will be gradually deposited or purified before reaching the river.

The last named plan is theoretically the best if practicable, which is, to say the least, very questionable. In summer, the retention of the solids and deodorizing the fluids

might be done ; but whether it can be done in this country in winter it is for a competent engineer to determine.

Action as to this matter is now in the hands of the Public Works Department, and some practicable scheme will doubtless be devised.

Considerable repairs were found to be necessary to the boilers in the east and west boiler houses. These have been done, and so satisfactorily that the Asylum Engineer reports that the saving in the consumption of coal during last winter was equivalent to the cost of the repairs.

Respecting the proposed increase to the capacity of the Asylum, the Medical Superintendent makes the following suggestions, which are eminently practical :—

“ This main Asylum was for 500 patients when erected, and the proportion for acute cases, and others requiring single rooms, was estimated at 20 per cent. This would have done for the original number ; but now our capacity is increased to 600 patients, another 20 single rooms are required, as the removal of quiet patients into the cottages has increased our per centage of rough and dirty patients. I think, if the children in the Idiot Asylum are taken away altogether, as they should be, and that building enlarged to the capacity of 100, that I would advise that all the rooms in that building should be single. All the noisy and dirty patients should be removed there, which would make the main building sweeter and quieter. The acute maniacs that require single rooms should, however, be kept in the main building, together with suicidal or homicidal chronics and elopers. The safe chronic should go into the other set of cottages.”

Respecting the use of stimulants in the Asylum, the Medical Superintendent informs me as follows : “ I determined at the beginning of this year to curtail that expenditure on beer, wine, and spirits, which met with so much opposition in the Legislature. I revised the lists of patients to whom these things were given, cutting off all patients not suffering under special disease, all those who were merely chronically feeble, and all those who did not expend any vital energy in work, retaining only those who did hard work, or who required some kind of stimulant as a part of treatment for disease. Now, what has been the result on the death rate ? From January 31st to July 1st there have been 24 deaths, while in the corresponding period last year there were but 13. Possibly some of these deaths could have been deferred for many months, though the disorders would have eventually proved fatal. No doubt that regular stimulation would have prolonged life.”

Dr. Landor represented the Ontario Asylums at the Convention of American Superintendents of Asylums for Insane, held at Auburn, N. Y., and has furnished a valuable Report of the proceedings of the Convention, which has been presented to the Government.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the ability and energy displayed by Mr. Mathison, the Bursar of the Asylum, in his conduct of the financial affairs of the Institution.

The entire cost of maintaining the Asylum for the year was \$82,220 62. As the average daily number of patients was 624, these figures show the cost of maintenance per head to have been \$131 76.

The casual revenue of the Asylum has been as follows, viz. :—

From paying patients.....	\$5,043 95
From articles sold.....	72 29
	\$5,116 24

If we deduct this amount from the gross cost of maintenance, we find that the net cost of the Asylum to the Province for the year has been \$77,104 38.

A considerable number of paying patients are still shown to be in arrears. The amount of these arrears was \$2,652 58 on the 30th Sept. The financial depression of the year has had its effect upon Asylum collections.

I have again the satisfaction to state that the management of the Asylum leaves nothing to be desired on the part of the Medical Superintendent, and that his example stimulates and encourages his subordinates to perform their various and onerous duties in the most satisfactory manner.

A detailed statement of the operations of the Asylum for the year will be found in my general Report on Asylums, and in the tables accompanying the Report of the Medical Superintendent.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The number of patients that were being supported by the Province of Ontario, in this Asylum, at the close of the present official year, was 362, as against 357 at the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of five patients. The total number of Ontario patients that have been under treatment during the twelve months, including those that remained in residence at the close of last year, was 400, viz., 205 men and 195 women. Of these, twenty-two were discharged cured, one improved, one was transferred to the Toronto Asylum, and fourteen died, leaving 362 under treatment at the close of the year. In addition to these Ontario patients there were twenty-three insane convicts in this Asylum on the 1st October, who had been received from the Kingston Penitentiary, and whose sentences in that penal establishment have not yet expired. Fourteen of these insane convicts were sentenced from the Courts of this Province, and who, if not cured by the time their sentences expire, will become a charge upon the Province. In the meantime, they are being maintained by the Dominion Government.

Since the 1st July, 1867, there have been received from the gaols of the Province into this Asylum, under the warrants of Lieutenant-Governors, no less than 511 insane persons; of whom 132 have been discharged, 101 have died, three have been transferred to Toronto Asylum, two have escaped, and one has been sent home on probationary leave of absence.

Of the 362 Ontario patients who remained under treatment at the close of this year, the Medical Superintendent submits the opinion that fifty-seven of the number are curable cases, while in respect to 119 the result of Asylum treatment is still doubtful. The remaining 186 are hopelessly incurable.

I visited the Asylum on the 6th July for the purpose of informing myself in respect to the condition of the patients supported by the Province of Ontario. There were in residence on that day 365 of that class—193 men and 172 women—who, together with the twenty-one insane convicts who were under treatment, completely exhaust the accommodation of the Asylum. Indeed, in some of the associated dormitories there was a little overcrowding, but in these rooms the window ventilation was particularly good. The health of the house was exceedingly good at the time of my visit, and the low rate of mortality—three and a half per cent. on the total number under treatment—shows that it has been in a most satisfactory condition during the whole year. Only three of the Ontario patients were found in bed. The patients on both sides of the Asylum were comfortably and neatly clothed, and, judging from their appearance, they are well cared for in all respects.

The dinner that was served on the day of my visit consisted of soup, boiled beef and potatoes, and in some cases rice and milk for dessert. No beer, wine or spirits are used in this Asylum. The female patients in two of the wards were more excited than usual, but it was noticeable that the excitement originated with a few patients who are afflicted with chronic turbulence, and from them extended to others.

In the other female wards, and in those occupied by the males, quietness and order prevailed. Six patients among the males, and two of the females, had on the hand muffs, as they were destructive and quarrelsome. One man was secluded in a close cell, owing to viciousness of conduct, and a propensity to strike other patients and attendants. An attendant, whom this patient had struck, returned the blow, for which he was dismissed from the service. It is to be regretted that seclusion had to be resorted to, particularly as the cell used is only indirectly ventilated, and the air is necessarily very vitiated, but in this case it was evident that it could not be avoided. It is much to be feared that the indiscriminate mixture of insane criminals with the ordinary insane is productive of bad results, in the display of a greater amount of viciousness than is witnessed in any of the other Asylums of the Province. This is one of the very strongest reasons that can be advanced for the disuse of this Asylum for the confinement and treatment of the criminal insane received from the Penitentiary. If it is to be used for all time as an Hospital for the cure of mental disease, such a separation is absolutely necessary in order to accomplish the object sought, and in the interests of humanity, both from a proper regard for the feelings of the relatives of the insane sent to this Asylum, as well as the insane themselves, who, in many instances, have all the finer feelings of the sane.

The case of a prisoner removed to this Asylum from the Central Prison was under consideration. The circumstances of his case are these :—When in the Sandwich Gaol he committed a murderous attack upon the gaoler, for which he was sentenced to the Central Prison for a year and a half. While there he displayed such unreasonable violence of temper that he was considered insane, and upon being so certified by the examining authorities, he was transferred to this Asylum. The Medical Superintendent stated that since his reception he had not been able to detect the slightest evidence of insanity, unless an uncontrollably bad temper can be so construed. As, in my personal examination of the man, I could see no evidence of insanity in conversation or manner, his return to the Central Prison was recommended.

The Asylum was visited a second time by Mr. Scoble on the 8th and 9th of September. He reports finding 362 Ontario patients in residence—188 males and 174 females. The patients were visited at their dinner and supper, and on both occasions the meals were well cooked, of good quality, and in sufficient quantity. At the time of Mr. Scoble's visit upwards of ninety of the male patients were out working at the several employments furnished by the domestic offices of the Asylum, the grounds, and improvements in progress. This is a very large percentage, considering the character of patients committed to the Asylum. The amount of work that has been performed by patients in this Institution is not the least remarkable feature in connection with its management, and the construction of a beautiful and productive garden in the rocky and hitherto barren soil is a lasting memorial of their industry and perseverance.

As the transfer of this Asylum from the Dominion Government has not yet been arranged, I am not responsible for the financial affairs of the Institution, or for its discipline and government. It is due, however, to Dr. Dickson that I should record my high opinion of his efficiency, and of the good management of the Asylum, and express my thanks for his courtesy and kindness on the occasions of my visits.

The cost of maintenance per patient, to the Province of Ontario, is \$143 per annum ; the cost to the Dominion is rarely over \$112 to \$115. It would, therefore, be a measure of economy to acquire the Asylum, and I have strongly recommended that steps should be taken to effect this end.

SPECIFICATION

OF QUALITIES OF SUPPLIES REQUIRED FOR THE ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1875.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef to be from well-fed Cattle, the weight of carcase in no case to be less than 550 lbs. ; Mutton to be well-fed, the weight of carcase in no case to be less than 64 lbs. ; and such other fresh meat as may be required, being in season. To be furnished in whole or half carcasses. Deliveries to be made in winter as required, and in summer daily.

FLOUR.—To be in equal quantities of Inspected Extra Spring Wheat, and Superior Extra Fall Wheat, in barrels, being delivered in good condition for storage, and at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

BUTTER.—To be Roll Butter in season, or first-class dairy packed, packages free, allowing 2 lbs. per keg for soakage, and 1 lb. on tinnets under 60 lbs. weight. Delivered as required.

BREAD.—To be of good sound Flour. Loaves to weigh 4 lbs. day after baking. Subject to inspection daily. Delivered daily for next day's use.

CORDWOOD.—To be of sound seasoned Beech and Maple, in equal proportions, not over twelve months cut; or to be green Beech and Maple in equal proportions. Sticks to be full four feet in length. To be piled under inspection. Delivery as required.

SPECIFICATION OF QUALITIES OF SUPPLIES REQUIRED FOR THE CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO, AND PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, FOR THE YEAR 1875.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef to be from well-fed Cattle, the weight of carcase in no case to be less than 550 lbs. To be furnished in whole or half carcasses. Deliveries to be made in winter as required, and in summer daily.

FLOUR.—To be three-fourths of Inspected Extra Spring Wheat, and one-fourth of Superior Extra Fall Wheat, in barrels, being delivered in good condition for storage, and at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

BUTTER.—To be sweet, good, dairy packed ; packages free, allowing 2 lbs. per keg for soakage, and 1 lb. on tinnets under 60 lbs. weight. Delivered as required.

OATMEAL.—Kiln dried, in barrels, delivered in good condition for storage, and at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

CORNMEAL.—Fine sifted, in barrels, delivered in good condition for storage, and at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

PRIME MESS, OR THIN MESS PORK, inspected, in barrels, delivered at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

PRIME MESS OR MESS BEEF, inspected, in barrels, delivered at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

PEAS, Split, sound and clean, in barrels, delivered in good condition for storage, and at such times as may be required. Barrels to be returned.

POTATOES, sound, and of good keeping varieties, to be delivered weekly, or at such times as may be required.

SPECIFICATION OF QUALITY FOR COAL REQUIRED FOR THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO.

All the hard coal to be well screened, and the soft coal to be fresh mined, clean, and free from slack and dirt.

Schedule of Prices at which supplies were contracted to be furnished to various Institutions in Ontario for the year 1875.

NATURE OF SUPPLY.	Asylum for Insane, Toronto.	Asylum for Insane, London.	Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.	Institution for the Blind, Brantford.	Central Prison, Toronto.	Provincial Reformatory, Peterborough.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Butchers' meat, per 100 lbs.	5 65	6 19	6 25	5 90	5 49	7 00
Flour, per barrel, spring wheat	4 65 }	5 20 }	4 89	4 90	4 70 }	5 00
Do do fall wheat	5 25 }		5 54	5 40	5 40 }	
Butter, per lb., common	22		22		22	
Do do store packed	24	20	24		24	
Do do dairy packed	25	24	26		25	
Oatmeal, per barrel	5 70	6 00			5 70	
Cornmeal, do	5 00	2 70			4 10	
Prime mess beef, per barrel					10 00	
Peas, split, per barrel	4 40				4 40	
Potatoes, per bag		98½				
Fuel						
Coal, Pittston, small egg, per ton	5 48				5 60	
Do do stove size do		7 05				
Do do chestnut do		7 25				
Do Enterprise, stove size, do		7 05	6 25	6 75		
Do Brier Hill, do	5 75				4 85	
Do Straitsville do		4 92			4 35	
Do Columbiana do						
Do Steubenville do				5 20		
Do Steam nut do					4 00	
Hardwood, dry, per cord	5 40 }	3 95	4 25	5 35 }	5 35	2 00
Do green, do	5 45 }	3 50	3 75	5 40 }		1 75

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1875.

<i>Medical Department:</i>	£ cts.	£ cts.
Medicine - - - - -	299 22	
Medical comforts and appliances - - - - -	57 58	
Beer, spirits and wine - - - - -	1799 05	
		2,155 85
<i>Household Expenses (Food):</i>		
Butchers' meat - - - - -	10418 36	
Fowls - - - - -	144 95	
Fish, game, &c. - - - - -	441 96	
Flour, bread and biscuits - - - - -	7825 00	
Butter - - - - -	4485 54	
		23,315 81
<i>General Groceries:</i>		
Barley, rice, peas, and meal - - - - -	1180 08	
Tea - - - - -	1576 98	
Coffee - - - - -	706 25	
Cheese - - - - -	33 04	
Eggs - - - - -	191 20	
<i>Carried forward</i> - - - - -	3687 55	25,471 66

	<i>Brought forward</i>	-	-	-	-	\$3867 55	\$25,471 66
Fruit (dried)	-	-	-	-	-	249 61	
Tobacco and pipes	-	-	-	-	-	401 43	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	-	-	-	-	-	170 18	
Syrup and sugar	-	-	-	-	-	3081 97	
Unenumerated	-	-	-	-	-	33 73	
Fruit and vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	734 84	
						<hr/>	8,359 31
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>							
Bedding	-	-	-	-	-	1205 91	
Straw for bedding	-	-	-	-	-	161 16	
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	2364 20	
Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	810 62	
						<hr/>	4,541 89
<i>Fuel :</i>							
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	7909 90	
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	5739 14	
						<hr/>	13,649 04
<i>Light :</i>							
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	2097 45	
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	250 17	
						<hr/>	2,347 62
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :</i>							
Brushes, brooms and mops	-	-	-	-	-	252 49	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	-	-	-	-	-	14 80	
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	413 81	
Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	583 79	
						<hr/>	1,264 89
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c. :</i>							
Advertising and printing	-	-	-	-	-	176 26	
Postages, telegraphs and express	-	-	-	-	-	163 83	
Stationery and library	-	-	-	-	-	421 85	
						<hr/>	761 94
<i>Furniture and Furnishing :</i>							
Furniture, renewal and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	1017 45	
Iron, tinware, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	289 20	
Crockery and glassware	-	-	-	-	-	143 95	
						<hr/>	1,450 60
<i>Farm :</i>							
Feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	131 54	
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs	-	-	-	-	-	524 53	
						<hr/>	656 07
<i>Repairs :</i>							
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	2148 74	
Hardware, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	294 21	
Paint and oils	-	-	-	-	-	309 33	
						<hr/>	2,752 28
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>							
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	70 00	
Officers' travelling expenses	-	-	-	-	-	50 00	
Elopers, recovering	-	-	-	-	-	19 25	
Freights and duties	-	-	-	-	-	36 38	
						<hr/>	
	<i>Carried Forward</i>	-	-	-	-	175 63	61,255 30

	<i>Brought forward</i>	-	-	-	£175 63	£61,255 30
Amusements	-	-	-	-	65 48	
Religious instruction	-	-	-	-	112 00	
Interments	-	-	-	-	106 00	
Removal of patients	-	-	-	-	31 45	
Repairs (ordinary)	-	-	-	-	22 75	
Incidentals	-	-	-	-	80 48	
						593 79
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>						
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-		22,276 64
					Total Expenditure	£84,125 73

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

Medical Department :

	£	cts.	£	cts.
Medicines	-	-	154	10
Medical comforts and appliances	-	-	115	45
Beer, spirits and wine	-	-	1997	41
				2,266 96

Household Expenses (Food):

Butchers' meat	-	-	10856	81
Fowls	-	-	222	50
Fish, game, &c.	-	-	335	53
				11,414 84
Flour, bread and biscuits	-	-	6093	30
				6,093 30
Butter	-	-	4569	12
				4,569 12

General Groceries, viz. :

Barley, rice, peas and meal	-	-	535	11
Tea	-	-	1503	57
Coffee	-	-	806	12
Cheese	-	-	91	74
Eggs	-	-	323	61
Fruit (dried)	-	-	442	87
Tobacco and pipes	-	-	546	76
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	-	-	300	04
Syrup and sugar	-	-	2,439	83
				6,989 65
Fruit and vegetables	-	-	2390	58
				2,390 58

Bedding and Clothing :

Bedding	-	-	1159	99
Straw for bedding	-	-	335	19
Clothing	-	-	4360	66
Shoes	-	-	1306	89
				7,162 73

Carried forward - - - - - 40,887 18

	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$40,887 18
<i>Fuel :</i>		
Coal -	-	\$4659 78
Wood -	-	3350 99
		<u>8,010 77</u>
<i>Light :</i>		
Gas, \$1,894 80 ; oil, \$188 93 ; matches, \$20 50	-	2104 23
		<u>2,104 23</u>
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :</i>		
Brushes, brooms and mops	-	307 37
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	-	22 25
Soap -	-	904 47
Laundry -	-	519 83
		<u>1,753 92</u>
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c. :</i>		
Advertising and printing	-	332 66
Postages, telegraphs and express	-	246 76
Stationery and library	-	221 09
		<u>800 51</u>
<i>Furniture and Furnishing :</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs	-	1589 26
Iron and tinware, &c.	-	231 30
Crockery and glassware	-	219 82
		<u>2,040 38</u>
<i>Farm :</i>		
Feed and fodder	-	642 39
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs	-	1435 83
		<u>2,078 22</u>
<i>Repairs :</i>		
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings, &c.	-	1737 89
Hardware, &c.	-	280 49
Paint and oils	-	215 36
		<u>2,233 74</u>
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Law expenses	-	31 17
Ice	-	69 85
Officers' travelling expenses	-	83 00
Elopers, Recovering	-	94 75
Freight and duties	-	65 95
Amusements	-	215 35
Religious instruction	-	98 00
Interments	-	497 00
Removal of patients	-	5 05
Rent and taxes	-	102 50
Repairs (ordinary)	-	143 80
Incidentals	-	99 00
		<u>1,505 42</u>
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>		
Salaries and wages	-	20,806 25
		<u>\$82,220 62</u>

ASYLUM ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1876.

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1876 (being for 660 patients):

Medicine and medical comforts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8350	00	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12000	00	
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12000	00	
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8000	00	
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4750	00	
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1850	00	
Gas and oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2300	00	
Groceries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7500	00	
Fruit and vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	00	
Bedding, clothing and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6000	00	
Furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200	00	
Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	00	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1800	00	
Repairs and alterations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	00	
										863,500	00

*Salaries and Wages:*No. of Officers
and Employees.

Medical superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	00
Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	00
Clinical assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	00
Bursar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400	00
Storekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	00
Steward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	00
Matron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	00
Assistant matron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	00
Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	00
Assistant engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	00
Stokers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	00
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1050	00
Gardener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	00
Assistant gardener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	00
Porter or messenger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	00
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	00
Tailor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	00
Farmer and assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	00
Night watchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	00
Chief attendants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	00
Ordinary male attendants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4464	00

Females:

Ordinary female attendants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968	00	
Night attendants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	00	
Cooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	00	
Laundresses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	00	
Housemaids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	00	
Seamstress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	00	
Extra assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	00	
										21,696	00
									99		
										885,196	00

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1876 (being for 650 patients):

Medicine and medical comforts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	00
Fuel, (including Idiot Asylum and Cottages for Chronic Insane)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11500	00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12500	00
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7000	00
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4250	00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1850	00
Gas and oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2300	00
Groceries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7500	00
Fruit and vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6500	00
Furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	00
Farm, feed and fodder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	00
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1800	00
Repairs and alterations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	00
									63,550 00
<i>Salaries and Wages:</i>									
				No. of Officers					
				and Employees.					
Medical superintendent	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2000	00
Assistant do	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1000	00
Clinical assistant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	400	00
Bursar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1200	00
Steward and storekeeper	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	600	00
Matron	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	400	00
Engineer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	740	00
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum)	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	960	00
Carpenters	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1000	00
Gardener	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	400	00
Assistant gardener	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	240	00
Butcher	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	192	00
Porter or messenger	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	192	00
Baker	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	360	00
Tailor	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	264	00
Farmer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	400	00
Ploughmen	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	672	00
Night watchers	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	480	00
Chief attendants	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1356	00
Ordinary male attendants	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	3384	00
Cowman	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	216	00
<i>Females:</i>									
Chief attendants	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	540	00
Ordinary female attendants	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	2040	00
Night attendants	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	240	00
Cooks and assistants (1 Idiot Asylum, 1 Cottages for Chronic Insane)	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	828	00
Laundresses	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	456	00
Housemaids	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	504	00
Dairymaid	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	96	00
Seamstress	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	120	00
Extra assistance	-	-	-	...	-	-	-	200	00
				88					21,480 00
									85,030 00

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Rockwood Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1876 (being for 400 patients).

	§	cts.	§	cts.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	250	00		
Fuel.....	7500	00		
Butcher's meat, fish and fowl.....	7500	00		
Flour.....	5000	00		
Butter.....	2500	00		
Lighting.....	750	00		
Groceries.....	4500	00		
Fruit and vegetables.....	1600	00		
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4000	00		
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	750	00		
Furniture and furnishings.....	500	00		
Farm, feed and fodder.....	1000	00		
Repairs and alterations.....	1000	00		
Miscellaneous.....	1500	00		
Milk.....	1000	00		
			39350	00

Salaries and Wages :

	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Medical superintendent.....	1	2000	00
Assistant ".....	1	1000	00
Bursar.....	1	875	00
Steward and storekeeper.....	1	500	00
Matron.....	1	400	00
Engineer.....	1	700	00
Assistant engineer.....	1	400	00
Carpenter.....	1	450	00
Gardener.....	1	400	00
Baker.....	1	400	00
Cook.....	1	360	00
Tailor.....	1	400	00
Night watch.....	1	240	00
Male attendants.....	17	3984	00
Female attendants.....	10	1248	00
Laundresses.....	2	264	00
	—	—	13621 00
	42		—
			§52,971 00

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Hamilton Asylum, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1876 (being for 250 patients).

	§	cts.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	200	00
Beer, wine and spirits.....	600	00
Fuel.....	3000	00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl.....	4500	00
Flour.....	2500	00
Butter.....	1500	00
Lighting.....	800	00
Groceries.....	3000	00
Fruit and vegetables.....	850	00
	—	—
Carried forward.....	§16,950	00

Brought forward\$16,950 00

Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	2000 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	600 00	
Furniture and furnishings	750 00	
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00	
Repairs and alterations	500 00	
Miscellaneous	500 00	
Water supply	500 00	
		\$22400 00

Salaries and Wages:

No. of Officers
and Employees.

Medical superintendent	1	1400 00	
Student assistant	1	200 00	
Accountant and storekeeper.....	1	800 00	
Matron	1	300 00	
Engineer	1	600 00	
Assistant engineer (pumping engine)	1	400 00	
Carpenter	1	500 00	
Gardener and farmer.....	1	400 00	
Messenger and porter.....	1	200 00	
Baker	1	300 00	
Chief male attendant.....	1	300 00	
Chief female "	1	300 00	
Cook and assistant.....	2	250 00	
Kitchen and dining-room maids.....	4	432 00	
Laundress and assistants.....	3	372 00	
Night watch (male).....	1	240 00	
" " (female)	1	120 00	
Attendants (male)	4	960 00	
" (female).....	5	600 00	
	32		8674 00
			\$31074 00

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Orillia Asylum for Idiots, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1876 (being for 150 patients).

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Medicines and medical comforts	200	00		
Fuel	2000	00		
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl.....	2500	00		
Flour	1500	00		
Butter	1000	00		
Lighting	250	00		
Groceries.....	1750	00		
Fruit and vegetables.....	500	00		
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	1500	00		
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	300	00		
Furniture and furnishings	400	00		
Farm, feed and fodder	400	00		
Repairs and alterations.....	100	00		
Miscellaneous.....	400	00		
Milk	300	00		
			13400	00
Carried forward			\$13,400	00

Brought forward \$13,400 00

Salaries and Wages:

	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Medical superintendent.....	1	.....	1400 00
Accountant and storekeeper.....	1	.....	800 00
Matron.....	1	.....	300 00
Engineer.....	1	.....	600 00
Stoker.....	1	.....	200 00
Gardener.....	1	.....	300 00
Chief male attendant.....	1	.....	300 00
Chief female attendant	1	.....	180 00
Cook and assistant.....	2	.....	250 00
Kitchen and dining-room maids.....	3	.....	324 00
Laundress and assistant	2	.....	216 00
Night watch (male).....	1	.....	240 00
Night watch (female).....	1	.....	120 00
Attendants (male).....	3	.....	720 00
Attendants (female).....	3	.....	360 00
	23		6316 00
			\$19710 00

NOTE.—The Estimates for the Rockwood, Hamilton and Orillia Asylums have been prepared in accordance with recommendations made by me, but which have not yet been approved by the Government.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb, BELLEVILLE.

It is gratifying to be able to report the continued success of this useful Institution. Not only has the building been filled to its entire capacity during the past Session, but the present term has commenced with a larger number of pupils than at any corresponding date since the opening of the Institution. This indicates a growing comprehension of the benefits extended to deaf mutes by the Institution, and is also of great advantage in enabling the formation of classes at an early period of the Session.

The numbers that have been in attendance since the date of my last Report are as follows :—

Males	155
Females	83
	238

Of this number 160 were under the age of 16 years, 56 under 21 years of age, and 22 over that age. This information shows that over two-thirds of the pupils entered were of school age, and therefore likely to obtain the full benefit of the instruction afforded by the Institution. Most of those over 16 have been from two to five terms under instruction, and have therefore profited as much by the literary and industrial teaching as the late date at which their studies were commenced will allow, and will, consequently, at the end of this term leave the Institution. The vacancies thus created will, however, soon be filled, and for some years to come the entire capacity of the Institution will be taxed.

Of the number of inmates in the Institution since my last Report, there were—

Supported by Parents	50
Admitted free as Indigent Pupils.	177
Orphans, supported by Government.....	11
	238

The small number of paying pupils in comparison with the number of admissions points out the great benefits that have accrued from the revision of the By-law regarding the admission of pupils. Even now, however, many parents withhold their children from the Institution, being reluctant to apply to the Reeve of their township, or the Mayor of the Corporation in which they reside, for the certificate as to their indigency which will admit their children as free pupils. I do not know how this class, in many cases most deserving of consideration, can be reached, except by declaring the Institution free to all. The smallness of the revenue derived from paying pupils renders it no object to retain the

present regulation, but there are many parents who would not feel satisfied to send their children to the Institution if it were entirely free, and had the character of a pauper establishment. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the present arrangement with regard to admissions must for the present remain unaltered, as it is impossible to reconcile the conflicting interests above set forth. If parents would consider that the pride which prevents their asking for the necessary certificate is inflicting a positive injury upon their children, and that no degradation attaches to a free education by the State, which is provided for the hearing and seeing children in our common schools, then the present rules for admission would meet all requirements; but it is impossible to combat the pride which shrinks from a public confession of poverty.

The present term opened on Wednesday, the 1st September, and up to the 30th September 192 pupils had entered—117 males and 75 females. Of this number 28 were new pupils. The admissions for the total number were awarded as follows, viz :—

Admitted upon application of parents	-	-	-	37
“ “ “ of Municipality	-	-	-	144
“ as Orphans	-	-	-	11
				192

Up to the present time 284 pupils have taken advantage of the Institution. Of this number twenty-seven were accounted for last year, and we now find that thirty-five have discontinued attendance since the date of my last Report. Adding this number to the thirty-nine who had ceased to attend last year, gives us a total of seventy-four pupils who have not remained sufficiently long to derive the entire benefit that the Institution offers. It is to be regretted that pupils should be removed from caprice, or without substantial reason, before they have had the opportunity of acquiring a sufficient education to fit them for earning a livelihood, and I am still of opinion that attendance should be made compulsory upon those who have once entered, until the full term required for their instruction is completed.

Several Inspections and Official visits were made during the year. At my first visit in March, I found 208 pupils in residence—137 boys and 71 girls. I was gratified to find that, in addition to their literary instruction, there were no less than thirty-three of the pupils learning the trade of shoemaking, twenty-nine the trade of carpentering, and several engaged on the farm and garden, under instruction. All the larger girls were performing, in rotation, certain domestic work. For causes beyond the control of either the principal or myself, the instruction in sewing, dressmaking, and fancy needlework, had for some time been neglected. Considering the great value, and even necessity, for such instruction, a pupil-teacher was appointed to take charge of this department, with the most satisfactory results.

The condition of the building was most satisfactory, much improvement being noticeable in the boys' dormitories. It was found so impossible to keep the boys out of their bed-rooms in the day time, and the consequent dirt and noise was so great, that a lattice door has been placed on the stairway, and they are not now allowed access to the upper part of the house in the day time. Great defects were apparent in the bathing, washing, and water-closet arrangements, which have been brought into notice since the large increase in the number of pupils. These have been repaired so far as the limited space will allow, but more room is required in order satisfactorily to remedy them. The walls and stairways on the boys' side were also out of repair, but have since been put in order by the carpenter and his pupils. They have also done much work in other parts of the building, in addition to the extension of the laundry and the erection of a gymnasium or play house, 70 x 26, fitted up with a bowling alley and gymnastic appliances.

The Shoe Shop has also worked very satisfactorily, a large quantity of boots having been manufactured for Toronto and London Asylums and the Central Prison, in addition to the work and repairs for the inmates of the Institution.

At my second visit, in April, I remained three days, in order to make an examination of the classes, and for the purpose of obtaining general information respecting the condition and management of its educational affairs.

I found ten classes under instruction in the various literary branches ; one class receiving instruction in drawing, and one class in articulation. In the industrial branches instruction is given by two trades' instructors, one having charge of the Shoe Shop, and the other of the Carpenter Shop, where Cabinet-making is taught as well as House Carpentery.

In the Literary Department, owing to the short time that has elapsed since the opening of the Institution, considerable difficulty is experienced in classifying the pupils. To overcome this difficulty, each class is subdivided, as by this means backward pupils in one branch of study do not retard the progress of the whole class. I do not altogether approve of this system, which is attended with great loss of time, and hope that the time has now arrived when a better system of classification can be accomplished. I am not sure, however, that perfect classification depends so much upon the congregation into each class of a number of equally proficient pupils, in all branches, under one teacher. This may be the best, and in fact only method for beginners, but I am inclined to think that, for the more advanced classes, the introduction of the " Form " system as it exists in our High Schools would produce increased efficiency in the teaching staff, and tend to greater proficiency on the part of the pupils. For it stands to reason that with Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb, as with Teachers of hearing and seeing pupils, some are better qualified to give instruction in a special branch of study than in the entire curriculum of the Institution. The attention of the Principal and of the Teachers has been called to this matter.

I examined the classes personally, and looked over the examination papers, which embraced a general review of the text books used in the school, together with other subjects of general information imparted by the Teachers. I need not say that the scientific and technical methods of instruction by signs, whether natural or arbitrary, formed no part of my examination. An examiner unskilled in those arts can only judge of such systems by their results, and such a *practical* test is perhaps the best that can be applied. The desideratum is evidently that a pupil shall be enabled through instruction to hold intelligent communication with the outer world. If he cannot do so, then the system, however scientific, is unpractical and faulty.

As the general result of my examinations, I have pleasure in reporting that the most commendable success has attended the efforts of the teaching staff during the past year, affording abundant proof of intelligent and faithful labour. The steady advancement of the pupils and the general progress exhibited gave me great cause for satisfaction, and afforded proof that the system pursued is eminently practical.

One of the most interesting features of the examination was the presentation at the close, of the silver and bronze medals presented for competition by His Excellency the Governor General, upon such terms as the Principal and Faculty of the Institution should decide. It was determined to submit the silver medal for the competition of the senior class in the Literary Department, and the bronze medal for the best workmanship in the Mechanical Department. Under this arrangement the silver medal was awarded to William Kay, of Stratford, and the bronze medal to William Smith, of the County of Lanark. Both were the subjects of keen competition and much interest among the pupils.

The various domestic and out-offices were visited on all occasions, and order and neatness found to prevail. The garden, farm, etc., were also visited, but the extreme drought of the season prevented their appearing to advantage. The potato crop was almost an entire failure, owing to the drought and the ravages of the potato beetle, and, in consequence, a large quantity must be purchased. The farmer reports that a sufficient supply of hay, fodder and roots has been raised to keep the cows and horses during the winter. Four acres have been seeded down in accordance with my instructions, as the soil is too unproductive to render farming operations profitable.

From the garden was raised a fair supply of vegetables, although it also suffered much from the drought. Much enrichment and cultivation of the soil is necessary, however, before this part of the grounds can be got into good order.

The ornamental grounds are in a very immature state, and require to have much labour expended upon them before they will be attractive. Owing to the poverty of the soil it has been found almost impossible to get the grass to grow on the lawns, or the ornamental trees to take root. In fact, the soil must be made, before ornamental gardening can be carried out so as to embellish the grounds.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

Several important repairs and alterations will be required during the coming year, for which an appropriation is asked.

The number of pupils received during the past two years render necessary an extension of dormitory and class-room accommodation. To this end it is proposed to add wings to the main building, and to remodel the present arrangements of the interior so as to afford the necessary accommodation.

It will be absolutely necessary that something be done to the roof before another year passes. At present the eaves are flush with the front of the building, and much of the rain-fall soaks into the walls. It is recommended that the eaves should project at least eighteen inches, and have proper gutters and down pipes to carry off the water.

Much difficulty has also been experienced owing to there being too slight a fall in the main sewer. This requires to be deepened, and involves some three hundred yards of rock cutting.

It is also recommended that an appropriation shall be made to put the grounds, lawns and walks into good order next summer, and to purchase manure and haul soil sufficient to top dress the barren and worn-out soil where necessary.

FINANCIAL.

The entire cost of maintaining the Institution for the year has been \$32,047 59, or an average of \$157 81 per pupil, as shown on the following table:—

	Aggregate Cost.	Cost per pupil.
Medical Department	\$ 82 37	\$ 40
Food of all kinds	9,959 24	49 06
Bedding and clothing	506 06	2 49
Fuel	2,711 52	13 35
Light	1,200 36	5 91
Laundry, soap and cleaning	492 45	2 42
Books and apparatus	179 87	2 36
Printing, postage and stationery	351 93	1 73
Furniture and furnishing	686 72	3 38
Farm	402 73	1 98
Repairs	391 32	1 92
Miscellaneous	486 33	2 39
Salaries and wages	14,296 69	70 42
	<u>\$32,047 59</u>	<u>\$157 81</u>

The reduction of the cost as compared with that of last year is chiefly owing to the purchase of supplies in quantities and at wholesale rates, and to the systematic economy which has been induced by the immediate supervision of all expenditures in this office. It must be conceded that, considering the large teaching staff which is maintained in an educational institution, the cost per pupil, which includes salaries and wages, board, lodging, and (in case of the indigent and orphans) clothing, together with the charge incidental upon the maintenance of a larger Institution, is in this case reduced to a minimum, and will bear comparison most favourably with the cost of similar institutions in other countries.

The receipts from the Institution for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:

From payment of board by pupils	\$1,600 25
“ workshops (paid to Treasurer in Dec.)	285 33
“ “ (revenue this year)	1,601 04
	<u>\$3,686 62</u>

From the Workshop revenue must, however, be deducted the amounts paid for stock and material, amounting to \$1,633 26, leaving a balance in favour of workshop of \$253 11, a detailed statement of which will be found annexed. This revenue has been almost entirely derived from the Shoe shop, as the labour of the Carpenter and Cabinet shops has been entirely applied to the necessary repairs and construction of the Institution buildings. It must not therefore be considered that this shop has been unproductive because unrepresented in the balance sheet; on the contrary, I have no hesitation in saying that it has saved \$1,500 to the Government on the work which has been done by the labour of the carpenter and his pupils.

If the entire revenue is deducted from the cost of maintaining the Institution for the year, it will be found that the net cost to the Province was \$29,908 90.

Annexed to this Report will be found the statement of expenditure for the past, and estimate for the coming year's maintenance of the Institution.

The Report of Dr. Palmer, Principal of the Institution, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, and gives a detailed statement of the operations of the Institution.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the general management and condition of this Institution during the past year has given satisfaction.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1875:

Medical Department:

Medicines.....	\$70 28	
Medical comforts and appliances.....	12 09	
	<u> </u>	\$ 82 37

Household Expenses (Food):

Butchers' meat.....	3622 43	
Fowls.....	129 83	
Fish.....	223 68	
	<u> </u>	3975 94
Flour, bread and biscuits.....		2480 80
Butter.....		1579 19

General Groceries:

Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	130 14	
Tea.....	293 46	
Coffee.....	54 65	
Cheese.....	24 41	
Eggs.....	73 13	
Fruit (dried).....	54 45	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles.....	110 62	
Syrup and sugar.....	914 05	
Unenumerated.....	20 00	
	<u> </u>	1674 91
Fruit and vegetables.....		248 40

Bedding and Clothing:

Bedding.....	286 68	
Clothing for orphans.....	182 53	
Shoes for orphans.....	36 85	
	<u> </u>	506 06

Carried forward..... \$10,547 67

	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$10,547 67
<i>Fuel:</i>			
	Coal.....	155 68	
	Wood.....	2555 84	
		— —	2711 52
<i>Light:</i>			
	Gas.....	1110 80	
	Oil, \$23 08; Candles, \$63 70; Matches, \$2 78.....	89 56	
		— —	1200 36
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning:</i>			
	Brushes, brooms and mops.....	69 50	
	Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking.....	80	
	Soap.....	360 67	
	Laundry.....	61 48	
		— —	492 45
<i>Books and Apparatus:</i>			
	Library.....	112 77	
	School furniture.....	367 10	
		— —	479 87
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c.:</i>			
	Advertising and printing.....	111 20	
	Postages, telegraphs and express.....	124 70	
	Stationery.....	116 03	
		— —	351 93
<i>Furniture and Furnishing:</i>			
	Furniture, renewal and repairs.....	138 29	
	Iron and tinware, &c.....	142 03	
	Crockery and glassware.....	106 40	
		— —	686 72
<i>Farm:</i>			
	Feed and fodder.....	13 93	
	Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs.....	388 80	
		— —	402 73
<i>Repairs:</i>			
	Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.....	248 28	
	Hardware, &c.....	118 58	
	Paint and oils.....	24 46	
		— —	391 32
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
	Ice.....	24 00	
	Officers' travelling expenses.....	202 59	
	Freight and duties.....	83 62	
	Amusement.....	98 80	
	Incidentals.....	77 32	
		— —	486 33
<i>Salaries and Wages:</i>			
	Salaries and wages.....		14,296 69
			— —
			\$32,047 59

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year 1876, for 220 pupils.

Medical Department :

	\$ cts.
Medicine and medical comforts.	125 00

Food :

Butchers' meat, fish and fowl.	4000 00
Flour	2500 00
Butter	1500 00
General groceries	2300 00
Fruit and vegetables	500 00

Bedding and Clothing :

Bedding, clothing and shoes	500 00
---------------------------------------	--------

Fuel, Light and Cleaning :

Fuel	2500 00
Gas, oil, &c	1100 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00

Miscellaneous :

Furniture and furnishing	500 00
Farm, feed and fodder	600 00
Repairs and alterations	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	400 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	500 00
Unenumerated	750 00

18,775 00

Salaries and Wages :

No. of Officers
and Employees.

Principal	1	\$1800 00
Physician	1	500 00
Bookkeeper and steward	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	11	6250 00
Visitors' attendant	1	180 00
Housekeeper	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman	1	228 00
Farmer	1	400 00
Farm hand	1	192 00
Gardener	1	240 00
Baker and cook	2	400 00
Night watchman	1	240 00
Carpenter and assistant	2	650 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Messenger	1	84 00
Cook	1	120 00
Maids	11	1100 00
Extra assistance		200 00

14,984 00

41

833,759 00

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures on Shoe Shop Account for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	EXPENDITURES.		\$	cts.
1874.	To Cash on hand from September	320	41	Per T. J. Frost, account, Leather & Findings,	75	48	
	do do on account-Sales	287	20	do do do do do	143	16	
1875.	do do do do	26	70	do do do do do	8	06	
	do do do do	242	76	do A. Christie, Sundries	8	71	
	do do do do			do Beardmore & Co., Leather, &c	351	09	
	do do do do	11	35	do T. J. Frost, Leather	22	46	
	do do do do	60	17	do W. H. Vantassel, Sundries	15	68	
	do do do do	305	90	do P. Jacobi, Sundries	2	50	
	do do do do	366	76	Deposited to C. Hon. Treasurer	246	93	
	do do do do	212	05				
	do do do do	18	65	1875.			
	do do do do	31	42	March 23			
Aug. & Sep.				May 5			
				Do 7			
				Do 7			
				July 31			
				Do			
				Do			
				Sept 14			
				Do			
				Per A. Christie, account Sundries	17	82	
				do Beardmore & Co., Leather, &c	179	82	
				do T. J. Frost	11	90	
				do Beardmore & Co., do	297	63	
				do Phippen & Graham, do	71	76	
				do Beardmore & Co., do	100	95	
				do L. J. Frost, do	14	56	
				do A. Christie, Sundries	9	02	
				do T. J. Frost, Leather, &c	8	93	
				do Phippen & Graham, Leather, &c.	101	50	
				Balance Cash on hand			
				1886: 37			
							756 19
							253 11
							1886: 37
							577 07

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

At the close of the last official year there were 101 pupils under instruction in this Institution, and during the entire session 112 were admitted. Of this number two were sent to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary for medical treatment, one was dismissed for misconduct, two died, four returned to their homes able to earn a livelihood, leaving 103 pupils in residence at the close of the fourth session, on the 30th June, 1875.

From the opening of the present (fifth) session on the 1st day of September, to the close of the official year, 116 pupils had been received, or an increase of eleven over the corresponding period of last year. These 116 pupils comprised 69 males and 47 females, 56 of the former being under, and 15 over 21 years of age, while 36 of the females were under and 11 over 21 years. In addition to the pupils in residence the Principal had received advices from parents and Municipal authorities informing him that about twenty additional pupils would be sent forward within a month. The attendance at this session will, therefore, very likely aggregate 135 and possibly 140 pupils, which is the greatest number the dormitory space of the Institution will accommodate.

Under these circumstances, two questions are presented to the Government for solution in connection with the education of the blind in this Province, viz. :— Is it best to proceed with the erection of another building in close proximity to the main structure, as was designed in the original plans, in order to give additional room for dormitory and other purposes; or will it be best to restrict the accommodation to its present extent for a few years longer, and adopt stricter rules in awarding admissions?

Since the opening of the Institution a few over-age pupils have always been admitted under the provisions of the Act, but at no time has the number of that class exceeded ten per cent. of the entire admissions, which is, perhaps, a lower proportion than will be found in any similar Institution on this continent. Then, again, a few pupils are received whose literary education is about as far advanced as there is any practical necessity for, and who are not desirous of obtaining such mechanical instruction as the Institution affords. So long as there is room for a few pupils judiciously selected from these two classes, I think it would be very unjust to refuse admission to them; but in the event of all the beds being needed for pupils of the proper age and requirement, the number might be still further curtailed.

Considering that there is a strong desire on the part of some blind persons and their friends to look upon this Institution as an Asylum or Home, and not as an educational Institution, I am inclined to think that it would be better not to increase the present accommodation until it is absolutely required for pupils under twenty-one years of age. I am more inclined to recommend this course for the present, as a considerable sum of money will be required to be voted, during the ensuing session of Parliament to make good certain deficiencies in the buildings, furniture, fixtures and grounds of the Institution, which are now causing very serious inconvenience in management. These deficiencies will hereafter be referred to in detail.

Reverting again to the operations of the Institution for the past year and the statistics connected therewith, the following summary will show the Counties and Cities of the Province from which the 116 pupils, who were in the establishment on the 30th September were received, viz. :—

Brant	2	Ontario.....	3
Bruce	6	Perth	2
Durham	3	Peterborough.....	4
Dundas	3	Prince Edward	3
Elgin	1	Russell	2
Essex	1	Stormont.....	4
Frontenac	2	Simcoe	1
Grey	2	Victoria	1
Halton	1	Waterloo	3
Hastings.....	5	Wellington.....	7
Huron	5	Wentworth.....	4
Kent	3	Welland.....	1
Leeds	4	York	4
Lennox	1	Hamilton City.....	3
Lincoln	4	Kingston	3
Lanark	1	London	3
Middlesex	6	Ottawa	1
Norfolk.....	3	Toronto	7
Northumberland.....	5		
Oxford	2		116

The occupations, nationalities and religions of the parents of these 116 pupils are as follows:—

OCCUPATIONS.		NATIONALITIES.		RELIGIONS.	
Farmers	25	Canadian.....	43	Presbyterian.....	26
Coachman.....	1	English	28	Methodist	40
Sailor	1	Irish.....	24	Church of England..	24
Labourers	20	French Canadian... ..	1	Roman Catholic	12
Police constables.....	2	Scotch	15	Quaker	1
Coopers	3	French	1	Baptists.....	5
Hotel keepers.....	2	German	3	Bible Christians.....	3
Teamsters	2	American... ..	1	Lutheran	2
Cabinet maker.....	1			Dandite	2
Postmaster & merchant..	1			Tunker.....	1
Carpenters.....	9				
Wood turner	1				
Tailors	2				
Teacher	1				
Blacksmiths	3				
Grocers	3				
Pedlar.....	1				
Doctor	1				
Axe grinder	1				
Shoemaker	1				
Barrister	1				
Butcher	1				
Agent	1				
Gardener	1				
Railroad employé.....	1				
Unknown.....	3				
Total.....	116		116		116

Of the 116 pupils received this Session up to the 30th September, 100 were admitted as free pupils upon the certificates of municipal authorities affirming the inability of the parents or guardians of such pupils to pay for board. Only seven are registered as paying pupils in respect of board; the remainder are returned as indigent orphans, who, under the by-laws, are entitled to free board, education and clothing. Some of the inmates who entered, were admitted as free pupils under the certificates of the municipal authorities, as semi-orphans, or utterly destitute children, whose clothing the Institution may have to assist in furnishing. Among the paying pupils are included two or more of one family, in which case it has been the practice to exact the payment of only one fee.

Considering the very insignificant amount that is derived from paying pupils, and the very great objection that exists on the part of many parents to ask or receive from the municipal authorities a certificate of indigency, I would recommend that the Principal be authorized to award admission to all blind persons of the proper age and requirement, without such municipal certificate being exacted. Education and board to be free, except to such pupils whose parents or guardians elect to pay for the same.

Practically the Institution and its advantages are now free, as only board was paid during the past Session for seven out of a total of 112 pupils. Under these circumstances I can see no good reason for requiring certain parents to obtain certificates of indigency from municipal authorities, particularly when such a practice gives cause of offence to many poor but sensitive parents.

Since the opening of the Institution on the 1st of May, 1872, up to the close of the present official year, 156 blind persons have entered, of whom 93 were males and 63 females. The counties and cities in the Province from which these pupils were received into the Institution are as follows, viz.:

Brant	5	Perth.....	4
Bruce.....	6	Peterborough	4
Durham	1	Prince Edward.....	3
Dundas	3	Russell	2
Elgin	2	Stormont	4
Essex	1	Simcoe.....	2
Frontenac	3	Victoria	2
Grey.....	4	Waterloo.....	6
Halton.....	2	Wellington	9
Hastings	6	Wentworth	4
Huron.....	6	Welland	1
Kent.....	3	York	7
Leeds	4	Unknown	1
Lennox	1		
Lincoln	6	CITIES.	
Lanark	1	Hamilton	1
Lambton	1	Kingston.....	3
Middlesex.....	10	London	3
Norfolk.....	5	Ottawa	2
Northumberland	5	Toronto.....	10
Oxford	2		
Ontario	5	Total]..... 156	

Of the 116 pupils under instruction in the Institution on the 30th September last, nine were admitted during the first session, and have been in attendance all subsequent sessions; 7 were admitted during the second session, 21 during the third, and 32 during the fourth. During the present (fifth) session 27 pupils have been admitted for the first time.

INSPECTION VISITS.

Four statutory inspections were made of the Institution during the present official year, besides other visits connected with its affairs.

At my inspection on the 17th and 18th of March, the establishment in its various parts, with a few exceptions, was found in a very commendable state of order and cleanliness. The exceptions were the girls' dormitory and the premises back of the kitchen, the

former being untidy in appearance, and the latter disfigured by refuse matter. As the staff of servants was sufficiently large at that time to enable all domestic work to be properly and promptly performed, the matron was instructed to see that it was done. The beds and bedding were very comfortable, and in some cases the beds were neatly made up, although the defective description of bedstead in use will not admit of as much tidiness as could be desired. Allowing pupils to go into the dormitories during the day is another cause of untidiness. The replacing of the present bedsteads with those of a neater pattern, and the adoption of uniformity in all articles of bedding, will be carried out as soon as possible.

The provision of proper sitting, study, and play rooms for the pupils is necessary in order to prevent the use of the dormitories during the day. The use of a base burner in the boys' dormitory became necessary in order to increase the temperature in that room, which, owing to the large amount of glass surface and the high winds that prevail in winter, was exceedingly cold.

The Principal was instructed to make some repairs to the building and additions to the furniture that were much required.

On this occasion 106 pupils were in residence—64 males and 42 females. The names of two additional pupils were on the register, but they were away on leave of absence. The health of the house was reported by the physician to be good, and, with the exception of colds, no cases of sickness existed. I was present when various meals were served, when the food was sufficient and good. A dietary list had been adopted, subject to alteration in season, which appears to be the best plan as it removes all cause of dissatisfaction. The appearance of the pupils in respect to clothing was generally good, although, owing to the neglect of parents to send a sufficient change, there were a few exceptions.

The various classes were visited while instruction was going on. The Principal reported that all the teachers were performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and my examination fully confirmed that report. It having been reported that knitting would be a good employment for some pupils, an order was given for the manufacture of 25 dozen woollen socks for the Central Prison—a work that will be continued in the future. The music classes comprised 28 pupils in piano and organ lessons, 17 in the band and 89 under vocal instruction. The industrial class had received during the session a considerable accession to its number, although instruction is still confined to willow manufactures; and in the cases of at least twelve pupils the greatest advancement was apparent. In order to encourage industry and good behaviour, the system has been adopted of giving the pupils who can make good saleable wares a share of the sales, to the extent of ten per cent.

Not only has this system encouraged good behaviour and industry, but it has tended to develop a spirit of independence in the blind which it is most desirable to stimulate and encourage.

A re-arrangement of the duties of certain of the officials was decided upon at this visit, and instructions in respect to the changes were recorded for their guidance and information. The question of supplying pupils with suitable reading matter after they leave the Institution, being worthy of consideration, was brought to the notice of Government. It is clear that this important work can be better conducted and regulated by the Principal of this Institution than any one else. It is recommended that a small grant be annually appropriated by Parliament, which with additional aid from the public will enable a permanent circulating library to be established for the blind of the Province.

At my inspection of the Institution on the 2nd and 3rd June, there were 105 pupils in residence. The name of another appeared on the register, who had been sent to the Toronto General Hospital for treatment. The attention of the Principal was called to the cases of a few pupils who could not be benefited by longer stay in the Institution, and he was directed to notify their friends that admission could not be again awarded. Arrangements were made to terminate the fourth session on Monday, the 28th June, instead of Wednesday, the 30th, as the by-laws required, owing to the inconvenience and risk that would attend the transfer of blind persons to their homes on Dominion Day, when the various railways would be crowded with passengers. I regret to report that the terms of passage granted by Railway managers were not as liberal as on the previous year.

The Principal was instructed to reduce the staff of servants to the lowest number, and all resident teachers were informed that they would not be expected to remain in the

stitution during the vacation, in order that the domestic expenses might be reduced to minimum during the two months' cessation of work.

The Institution was found in very good order on this occasion.

On the occasion of my inspection on the 21st and 22nd September, I found 110 pupils under instruction—63 males and 47 females. The various classes were visited while under instruction, and it was most gratifying to observe the progress that many of the pupils had made, indicating zeal and efficiency on the part of the teaching staff, and most commendable application on the part of the pupils. About ninety per cent. of the pupils were being taught writing, over half of whom could then write letters to their families and friends. Instruction in bead-work, crochet and knitting is given by the senior teacher, Miss Tyrell, one hour every day, in some of which branches great aptitude is shown. In the willow department the number under instruction was not as large as usual, as a considerable number of the old pupils had not returned, but as the session advanced new pupils would be introduced to that department. A considerable quantity of inferior goods, which must accumulate in such a shop, were found in stock, which the Principal was instructed to sell by auction.

The farm and garden have for the first time yielded a good return this season. The crop of potatoes, carrots, turnips and other roots will be sufficient for the requirements of the Institution, and it is expected that the cost of feed for the farm and stable stock will be considerably reduced.

There are several structural defects and other deficiencies in the buildings, furniture and grounds of the Institution, which require to be remedied.

The outside closets, which are constructed on the ordinary vault principle, are now quite unsuited to and insufficient for the needs of the Institution. As there are neither drains nor water to carry off the sewage, it is evident the continuance of the system will soon result in a nuisance to the Institution, as they now are to the immediate neighbourhood. It is recommended, therefore, that proper frost-proof closets be constructed, with rain and water connections to the same. In order to obtain a sufficient supply of water for this purpose the tanks will require to be enlarged by adding another rim of boiler plate to each tank, by which means capacity will be obtained for an additional supply of 1,000 gallons. The enlargement of the water tanks and additional hose are also called for in order to have more effective fire protection than is at present furnished. The want of washing and mangling machinery necessitates washing and ironing to be kept up during the entire week, in order that *all* the work may be done. It is recommended that a washing machine and mangle be procured, together with a small boiler and engine to provide the requisite motive power for turning the same, which will also provide power for a lathe for the engineer, which is much wanted.

The cooking appliances are quite inadequate for so large an Institution, and a range and hot-water connections must now be provided, in order that the work of the culinary department may be properly and promptly performed.

At present a portion of the coal-shed is partitioned off for an ice-house, necessitating the exposure of a considerable portion of the year's supply of coal to the weather without cover. It is recommended that an ice-house and a root cellar be constructed.

The carriage and market wagon and some other articles of stable furnishing are worn out and must be renewed. An appropriation will also have to be asked to purchase many things that are wanted in the way of apparatus and appliances, books, etc., as well as to replace worn-out bedsteads, benches, and other articles of furniture and furnishing.

It is also recommended that a sum of money be appropriated for the improvement and ornamentation of the Institution grounds and the construction of a board sidewalk from the building to the front gate. These grounds, owing to the variety of surface, and their elevated position above the Town of Brantford, are susceptible of much adornment for a very reasonable amount. With a view to this, a plan was prepared by a landscape gardener, which, for want of funds, could not be carried out. If the ground-work of this plan, in respect to walks, trees and shrubs, is commenced by a capital appropriation of from \$1,500 to \$2,000, it can be completed and kept up by a small annual appropriation from maintenance funds, which course I would respectfully recommend for adoption.

Considerable trouble is experienced in the Institution in obtaining and retaining efficient servants, attributable, the Principal reports, to the rate of wages, which, he

alleges, is not equal to the remuneration that is paid in private houses. It is recommended that such an increase in wages be given as will remedy this serious hindrance to efficient domestic management. It is now absolutely necessary that a night watchman be added to the staff of the Institution.

The following summary shows the amount that will be required on capital account to remedy the structural defects and other deficiencies above commented upon, viz. :—

Water closets and sewers	\$900 00
Increased reservoirs, water supply	525 00
Washing machine, laundry appliances, engine and fittings	1250 00
Range and fittings	325 00
Iron bedsteads and bedding for renewals.....	350 00
Root house, ice house, porches, storm sashes, weigh scales, &c.	650 00
Market waggon, carriage, &c.....	400 00
250 feet rubber hose and two fire extinguishers	250 00
Books, musical instruments, apparatus and appliances ...	1000 00
Ornamentation of grounds, road and sidewalk construction	1500 00
Extraordinary repairs.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$7350 00

Annexed to this Report will be found a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred in the maintenance of the Institution for the official year ending 30th September, amounting to \$23,061 21. The estimate of expenditure for the year 1876, is also appended, which has been framed with as much regard to economy as the necessities of efficient management will permit.

I regret having to report the death of Mr. T. M. Brown, senior male teacher in the literary department of this Institution. Mr. Brown was most eminently fitted by disposition and training to be a teacher of the blind, and, from the opening of the Institution until he was prostrated by his fatal illness, he performed his duties in the most zealous and faithful manner. Under the superintendence of Mr. Principal Hunter, the affairs of this Institution are being most efficiently conducted in every department. The officers and teachers are most favourably reported by the Principal as displaying energy and zeal in the performance of their respective duties.



STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Institution for Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Medical Department :</i>				
Medicines, medical comforts and appliances.....	874	51		
		<hr/>		74 51
<i>Household Expenses (Food) :</i>				
Butchers' meat	1786	41		
Fowls		80		18
Fish.....	213	78		
		<hr/>		2080 37
Flour, bread and biscuits.....	991	96		
		<hr/>		991 96
Butter.....	745	38		
		<hr/>		745 38
		<hr/>		<hr/>
<i>Carried forward.....</i>			\$3,892	22

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,892 22
<i>General Groceries, viz. :</i>		
Barley, rice, peas and meal	\$147 12	
Tea.....	130 78	
Coffee.....	191 30	
Cheese.....	76 92	
Eggs.....	70 41	
Fruit (dried).....	77 94	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles.....	27 51	
Syrup and sugar	670 54	
Unenumerated.....	146 53	
	<hr/>	1539 05
Fruit and vegetables	245 77	
	<hr/>	245 77
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>		
Bedding.....	139 66	
Clothing for orphans.....	77 94	
Shoes for orphans.....	9 74	
	<hr/>	227 34
<i>Fuel :</i>		
Coal.....	1768 25	
Wood.....	548 62	
	<hr/>	2316 87
<i>Light :</i>		
Gas.....	822 45	
Oil, Candles and Matches.....	2 80	
	<hr/>	825 25
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :</i>		
Brushes, brooms and mops	25 67	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	2 60	
Cleaning.....	4 28	
Soap	184 21	
Laundry	44 80	
	<hr/>	261 56
<i>Books and Apparatus :</i>		
Appliances	94 27	
Maps and music	27 16	
Library	291 55	
Writing cards.....	10 60	
School furniture	92 67	
	<hr/>	516 25
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, etc. :</i>		
Advertising and printing	145 68	
Postages, telegraphs and express	196 53	
Stationery	104 51	
	<hr/>	446 52
<i>Furniture and furnishing :</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs	146 87	
Iron and tinware, &c.	65 41	
Crockery and glassware	47 05	
	<hr/>	259 33
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$10,530 16

	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$10,530 16
<i>Form :</i>			
Seeds and plants.....		\$112 03	
Feed and fodder		686 80	
Manure		56 47	
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs		155 66	
		<hr/>	1010 96
<i>Repairs :</i>			
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.		351 44	
Hardware, &c.		93 87	
Paint and oils		6 45	
		<hr/>	451 76
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>			
Ice		3 50	
Officers' travelling expenses ..		401 78	
Freight and duties		42 13	
Amusements		4 50	
Workshops ..			
Incidentals		63 49	
		<hr/>	515 40
<i>Salaries and wages</i>			10,552 93
			<hr/>
			\$23,061 21

ESTIMATE of Expenditure of the Institution for the Blind for the year 1876, for 140 pupils.

Medicine, medical comforts, &c		\$ 75 00	
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		2500 00	
Flour		1150 00	
Butter.....		800 00	
General groceries.....		1800 00	
Fruit and vegetables		250 00	
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....		400 00	
Fuel		2500 00	
Gas, oil, &c		800 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....		300 00	
Furniture and furnishings		400 00	
Farm, feed and fodder.....		600 00	
Repairs and alterations.....		400 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage		450 00	
Books, apparatus and appliances		400 00	
Unenumerated		550 00	
		<hr/>	13,375 00
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>			
	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Principal.....	1	\$1600 00	
Physician	1	300 00	
Bursar.	1	800 00	
Housekeeper	1	300 00	
Teachers	6	3500 00	
Trade Instructor.....	1	1000 00	
Visitors' Attendant.....	1	120 00	
	<hr/>		
<i>Carried forward</i>	12	\$7,620 00	\$13,375 00
	54		

<i>Brought forward</i>	12	.....	\$7,720 00	\$13,375 00
Engineer	1	.....	600 00	
Fireman	1	.....	360 00	
Gardener	1	.....	400 00	
Teamster.....	1	.....	240 00	
Porter.....	1	.....	216 00	
Cook and Baker	2	.....	400 00	
Kitchen and dining-room maids	6	.....	612 00	
Laundress	1	.....	144 00	
Laundress' assistants ..	2	.....	228 00	
Boys' attendant	1	.....	192 00	
Nurses	2	.....	240 00	
Housemaids	2	.....	192 00	
Night watchman	1	.....	250 00	
Temporary assistance ...	1	.....	100 00	
			<hr/>	
	35			11,794 00
				<hr/>
				\$25,169 00

PRISONS,

Reformatories and Common Gaols

OF ONTARIO.

CENTRAL PRISON.

At the date of my last Report, the Central Prison had only been four months in operation, and it was found impossible to furnish any accurate information as to its working. Since that date, however, a year has elapsed, and the experience gained in that time enables me to speak with some authority upon its effect as a correctional Establishment. Reference to Gaol statistics will show that no less than 145 prisoners were sentenced direct during the year, for periods varying from three months up to two years, thus establishing its position as a link in our Prison system; and that 1183 prisoners were sentenced for periods varying from two months up to two years, who were liable to transfer to the Central Prison. Of this number no less than 626 were sentenced for over five months; so that, had it been considered advisable, the Prison could have been kept constantly filled with long date prisoners. These figures solve the doubt that has hitherto found expression, that no use would be found for the Prison, and prove the necessity for its establishment.

The number of prisoners remaining in the Prison	
on the 30th September, 1874, was	275
and there were received from that date up to the 30th September, 1875.....	426
Making the total of prisoners during the year.....	— 701
Of this number there were discharged on expiration of sentence	453
Discharged on remission of sentence.....	5
“ “ payment of fine	17
Escaped and not re-captured.....	*7
Retransferred to Common Gaols.....	5
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.....	6
Died	2
Remaining in prison 30th September, 1875	206
	—701

Of the 426 prisoners transferred during the year, 319 were sentenced for periods varying from five months up to two years, leaving a residue of 307 prisoners sentenced to similar periods in the Common Gaols who were not transferred, owing to the stoppage of the works of the Canada Car Company.

A reference to the table of occupations will show that of the 426 prisoners admitted, ninety-seven were mechanics, whose trades were directly applicable to the works carried on in the workshops of the Prison, 188 were labourers who could be employed advantageously in the lumber yards and workshops, 32 were tradesmen who could be employed in the domestic offices of the Prison, and the remainder were able-bodied young men capable of acquiring instruction in the trades that were to be carried on. It is a matter for regret, however, that owing to the stoppage of the Canada Car Company's works, that full effect could not be given to the industrial objects of the Prison.

* Two since taken and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

DISCIPLINE.

In compliance with the requirements of the Act, comprehensive By-laws were framed for the government of the Prison, defining the duties of each officer, and for the discipline of the prisoners. These By-Laws received the sanction of His Excellency in Council on the 19th of April, and were immediately put in force.

Being strongly of the opinion that corporal punishment does not come within the scope of the discipline of an Industrial Reformatory, such as the Central Prison, and moreover, that the moral effect of such punishment is to a great extent lost by its infliction at a distance from the spot where the crime was committed, and believing that the frequent infliction of corporal punishment would have a hardening tendency on the inmates of the Central Prison, by rendering them familiar with such an extreme punishment—I addressed the Government on this subject and obtained permission to send any prisoner to the Gaol from whence he was transferred, for the infliction of any sentence of the ash that might be awarded him by the Court.

CANADA CAR COMPANY.

At the date of my last report, the short period that had elapsed since the opening of the Prison prevented my giving more than an outline of occurrences up to that date. At that time, although the Canada Car Company had not entirely fulfilled the terms of the contract by the employment of even the minimum number of prisoners, still no grounds existed for supposing otherwise than that in a short time they would be enabled to give it full effect. In September of last year, however, I deemed it expedient to report upon the failure of the Canada Car Company to fulfil the entire requirements of the contract, and was then assured that the difficulties connected with the opening of such large works formed the only reason for delay.

I regret now to report, that owing to the continued stagnation in railway affairs and for other reasons hereafter referred to, the Canada Car Company is still unable to carry out its contract with the Government for the employment of the Prison labour. In the interests of the Prison this is to be regretted, as had the Company employed and paid for the labour of the prisoners it was bound to employ and pay for by the terms of the contract, I should now have been able to report the Prison as a self-sustaining Institution, with perhaps a balance to its credit. Again, it is to be deplored that the non employment of the Prison labour has prevented the moral agency of constant industrial employment being used as a means of reformation, and that thus the great objects for which the Prison was established have not been fully realized, and many prisoners allowed to remain in comparative idleness in our Common Gaols, whose transfer and employment would have been effected, had the Prison been in working operation.

Of the causes which have led to a cessation of operations by the Canada Car Company, I have nothing to say. The stagnation of trade evidenced by the suspension of similar works in Canada and the States—the lack of foresight which characterized its establishment and management—the limited capital for so large an undertaking, doubtless each bore a share in the reasons for the stoppage of its work. But as the departmental agent of the Government, specially charged with the conduct of matters pertaining to the carrying out of the objects of the Prison, it behoves me to give a history of its operations involving its relations with the Canada Car Company.

At the date of my last report I detailed the operations of the Prison from the time of its opening up to the 30th September, showing that in order to suit the convenience of the contractors the prisoners were introduced gradually and in small numbers, that they might by degrees be initiated into Prison discipline and the work required of them in the various workshops. This gradual transfer of prisoners extended until the 1st October, when the full number required under the contract were formally tendered to the Car Company for employment. Notwithstanding the gradual transfer, and deferred tender of the minimum number of prisoners, the Company failed to employ them as fast as they were tendered, and up to that time the largest number of prisoners actually employed at any one time by the Company was 183. Thus, while under the contract, the Company

was liable for the labour actually tendered them from time to time, and which amounted to 14,714½ days, they had only utilized labour to the extent of 10,660 days during the first four months operations. I therefore considered it to be my duty to notify the Government and the Canada Car Company of the breach of contract involved in the non-employment of prisoners. I was then informed by the Managing Director of the Canada Car Company that unless the Company were permitted to utilize a portion of the labour outside of the precincts of the Prison, in the shops of the Car Company, they would not be able to receive the number specified under the contract. This involved so serious a question of Prison discipline that I was not prepared to recommend to Government that it should be allowed, as the Government had already fully met the wishes of the Canada Car Company with regard to shop and yard space, and as the number of prisoners to be employed was defined by the contract, and was not subject to alteration at the wish of the manager of the Car Company. I therefore notified the manager of the Car Company to this effect, and further that the Government would hold the Company responsible for the payment for all labour tendered under the terms of the contract. As the full number was not immediately employed, and as the prisoners tendered to the Car Company were awaiting in idleness for action on the part of the Company, I authorized their employment on works of construction in and about the Prison, taking the precaution to obtain the written consent of the Managing Director of the Car Company to my doing so.

On the 2nd October, 1874, I again notified the Canada Car Company that the Government would hold them responsible for the employment of the full number of prisoners (260) tendered up to that date. This led to further negotiations as to the use of one of the Company's workshops for the utilization of Prison labour, and in order that no farther objection might be raised to prevent the employment of the full number of prisoners, the Government was induced to consent, under certain restrictions, to the employment of a number of prisoners, not to exceed eighty, in a building specially prepared for the purpose outside the Prison walls. Notwithstanding this concession, the full number of prisoners was not employed; and on the 14th November, I was requested by the Secretary of the Car Company to reduce the number of prisoners to be employed by them to 140. I declined to recommend that this reduction should be allowed, and still held the Company responsible for the employment of 260 men. At this time there were confined in the Prison upwards of 300 prisoners, and the maintenance of so many idlers became a serious matter. On the 30th December the Prison contained the maximum number, and before asking tenders for the labour of the number of prisoners over and above the 260 prisoners called for by the contract with the Canada Car Company, I made the first offer of them to the Company, tendering 40 more prisoners (making 300 in all). The tender was not accepted, although not refused, but action was deferred. On the 16th January, 1875, I had again to call the attention of Government to the very unsatisfactory and partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the Canada Car Company, representing that the enforced idleness of so large a number of prisoners (the contract precluding their occupation in any other employment than that of the Canada Car Company) was not only demoralizing to the prisoners, and subversive of discipline, but dangerous to the safety of the Prison; and recommending that as the Company had had seven months in which to organize their Prison labour system, some immediate means should be taken to give full force to the provision for the employment of the full number of prisoners, and for placing the relations of the Prison towards the Canada Car Company upon a well defined and satisfactory basis. My recommendations were acted upon, and on the 20th January the Company was notified by the Provincial Secretary that the consequences of their default were so serious as to make a consideration of the propriety of enforcing the terms of the contract, one which must be determined upon without loss of time, and that unless the Canada Car Company was prepared to fulfil its contract by affording the necessary employment, the necessity would devolve upon Government of looking to other sources to secure the ends of the Prison. This notification produced letters from the President of the Company pleading the losses and embarrassments of the Company; and asking for a new contract. This was virtually to announce their inability to carry on the works, and on the 29th February the Company closed their shops within the Prison premises. On the 2nd March, the following circular was addressed by the Honourable Attorney General to the Judges of the Province

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

Toronto, 2nd March, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that, owing to the financial difficulties of the Company which has contracted to use the labour of the prisoners of the Central Prison, it is found that no more prisoners can at present be beneficially employed there. I hope that at an early date arrangements will be made which will enable the Prison authorities to keep fully at work all prisoners who may be sentenced to imprisonment in that Prison; but meanwhile I have considered it my duty to inform you of the present condition of the matter, as it is advisable that for a time offenders should not be sentenced to the Central Prison. As soon as proper arrangements are made, instructions will be given for the transfer of persons confined in the Common Gaols, who can with advantage to themselves be removed to the Prison.

I may take this opportunity of calling your attention to the class of persons for whom this Prison is intended. Such persons only as are physically and mentally capable of earning their livelihood by daily labour in ordinary trades or employments requiring able-bodied men, can be beneficially confined there. I am informed that in some instances aged, maimed and otherwise physically incapable persons, as well as lunatics and paralytics, have inadvertently been sentenced to the Central Prison. In view of the difficulty of ascertaining the condition of a prisoner without careful examination, I would respectfully suggest that, before sentencing an offender to the Prison, it may be convenient for you to direct the Sheriff to procure a Certificate from the Gaol Surgeon with respect to the physical and mental condition of the convict.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

O. MOWAT.

Up to this time the largest number of prisoners employed at any one time was 185 on the 1st November, decreasing to 174 on the 30th November, to 148 on the 10th January, 36 on the 23rd January, and 31 on the 10th February. On the last named day there were 304 prisoners in the Prison.

Under the terms of the contract, up to the time when they ceased to employ the Prison labour, (20th February) the Company was responsible for 47,184½ days labour, or \$23,922 25, the actual labour employed being 28,275¾ days, or \$14,137 88. Nothing had been paid, or has been paid up to this date in reduction of this amount.

Up to this time, beyond a question involving a difference between the Canada Car Company and the Public Works Department, the Canada Car Company had made no claims upon the Government. Now, however, a claim involving seven separate issues was presented by the Solicitor of the Company based upon the following alleged defaults upon the part of Government to carry out the spirit, if not the terms of the contract. These claims were as follows, and briefly reported upon by me in the following manner:

- I. Claim for damages for non-completion of workshops, &c., at the time stipulated for;
- II. Claim for modification of contract;
- III. Claim that Government should pay certain trade accounts;
- IV. Claim as to overcharge by Government for Prison labour: *i.e.* time overcharged;
- V. Work still uncompleted which should be completed by Government;
- VI. Plant which might be assumed by Government;
- VII. Real estate and plant which it is proposed the Government should assume;

As there is no necessity to introduce into this Report matters relating to sections II, VI, and VII., and as sections II, IV, and V. are elsewhere treated of, I shall confine myself to the only claim which presents an appearance of substantiality, leaving the discussion of the others until further investigation is necessary. Several side issues were also raised by the solicitor in his statement, and as they are questions of fact, I deem it better to meet them here.

The first claim for damages is as follows, viz:—

(1.) Damages for non-completion of workshops at the time stipulated.

This question resolves itself into two heads—

1st. When was the time stipulated for?

2nd. When were the workshops in occupation by the Company?

The solicitor of the Company argues that the loss of use of the workshops put the Company to damages, but it was never contemplated that the Company should have the use of the workshops for other purposes than "organizing," "fitting up" and otherwise preparing for the reception of prison labour. This is evidenced by their letters, the interim contract, and the contract itself, which all show that the giving possession of the workshops before the 1st January, 1874, was a concession not contemplated in the interim contract with the Company dated 9th August, 1872, and that the concession was made in order that they might "organize" and fit up," and for these purposes only, and not that they should use the workshops as a source of profit prior to the commencement of the term of years specified in the contract for prison labour.

Secondly. It was never contemplated that the workshops of the Prison would be ready to be handed over to the Company for manufacturing purposes by the 1st July, 1873. The intention was that the shops would be in such condition at that date that the Company might commence to fit them up for the reception of Prison labour, and that intention was subsequently carried out. *Prior to that date (July 1st, 1873) the Canada Car Company were in occupation of the north workshop and the foundry, and being under contract to construct the frame sheds, tracks, and other works themselves, they can hardly claim damages for the non-completion of their own works.* Prior to the 1st October, 1873, the Canada Car Company had actually used the workshops for manufacturing purposes.

I claim, therefore, that both the letter and the intention of the contract and previous agreements were substantively fulfilled, and that the claim for damages cannot be sustained.

It has been shown that although the Company commenced manufacturing in the shops before the 1st October, 1873, (the date mentioned in the contract when the work shops were to be substantially completed) and no prisoners were introduced until June, 1874; that even at that time the Company was unprepared to take the number stipulated under the contract, although the prisoners were introduced gradually between the 1st June and 1st October in order to facilitate the operations of the Company; and the Company was not charged with the minimum number under the contract until after the 1st August, 1874.

This is a claim for consequential damages which *might* have accrued if the Company had got these contracts, and had been obliged to forego them in consequence of the default of Government. But the deputation waited upon Messrs. Potter and Brydges *more than a year* before the contract commenced, and abandoned the chance of com-

(2.) In place of six months intervening between the finishing of the workshops and the tendering of prisoners—during which time the Company could have made arrangements for receiving or working them to advantage—they were forced upon them too soon, and even before the works had been fully completed.

(3.) The Company lost valuable contracts by the delay. For instance in December, 1872, a deputation from the Company waited upon Messrs. Potter and Brydges, in Mon-

treating, respecting a contract for 2,000 cars which the G. T. R. required. They met with the most favourable reception, etc. In April, however, seeing no prospect of getting possession of the works by the time named, they were obliged to decline putting in tenders for the work, and so lost it. They were also obliged, for the same reason, to give up a contract with the Canada Southern Railway for 500 freight cars.

(4.) The Company invested very largely in the purchase of materials and machinery several months before they would otherwise have done, in the expectation of getting the workshops at the time named.

(5.) In order to expedite matters they (the Canada Car Company) undertook to assist the Government in the prosecution of the works. They contracted to do work estimated by the Government to cost \$25,260 for the sum of \$23,958. The contract stipulated that they should receive no profit on the work but that the above sum should represent the actual cost, yet the actual cost to the Company of this work was \$21,835. In carrying out this contract they always kept in advance of the original Contractor.

(6.) Having brought in their materials and machinery they were put to great cost in moving them backwards and forwards to accommodate the Government in the prosecution of their works.

(7.) The cars which could have been sold for \$700 each in 1873, and the early part of 1874, were only worth (in consequence of the lower price of materials) \$559, in the Fall of 1874.

(8.) The works were at one time stopped for $6\frac{1}{2}$ weeks after they (the Car Co.) came into

operation *eight months* before the contract went into operation.

Granted that the Company were inconvenienced and embarrassed by their premature purchase of stock, in what manner is the Government responsible, when they fulfilled strictly the terms of the contract.

The contract for the completion of certain works for the sum of \$23,958 was given to the Canada Car Company at their urgent request—they assuming all responsibility—and undertaking the works subject to the understanding that they should receive no profit. So well was it understood that they should receive no more than the contract price that the manager of the Car Company volunteered the statement that if the works cost them (the Canada Car Company) \$40,000, that they would not cost the Government more than \$23,958. The advantage that the Company hoped to reap from this contract was the substitution of certain works for those originally contemplated, and the employment of their otherwise idle workshops.

The Manager of the Canada Car Co., personally and through the foreman (appointed on his own recommendation) designed and superintended the changes of plan made by the Government *at the instance and for the benefit of the Canada Car Co.* These changes were constant, and were due to the immatured plans of the Car Co., and not to neglect on the part of the Government.

Not having the control of the market for Cars, the Government can hardly be held responsible for speculative losses accruing before the commencement of the contract.

The Manager of the Canada Car Co. recommended that the contract for machinery, shafting, &c., should be given to these contractors, their work was superintended

possession, in order to enable the contractors to alter the shafting, balance pulleys and generally put the works in order. This was owing to the defective way in which they were constructed.

(9.) Considerable loss has arisen from the defective drainage of the works. For instance, in consequence of this the water could not be kept out of the annealing pits. The Company lost at one time 300 car wheels. They fell to pieces in the pit on account of the moisture. The Company was at last obliged to raise them three-and-a-half feet so that they might be above the drains. This of course necessitated the raising of the wheels in order to put them in the pits, and of course increases the cost of manufacture.

The above facts clearly demonstrate that there is no ground whatever for the assumption by the Canada Car Company's solicitor that the financial embarrassments of the Company have been caused by, or are due to, the non-fulfillment by the Government of any part of their contract; but that they are wholly attributable to other causes within their own control.

The correspondence which ensued upon this new phase in the relations between the Canada Car Company and the Government is too voluminous to form a part of this report, but will no doubt be furnished in a separate form, should the Government consider it necessary that it should be published. It may be sufficient to state that the arguments advanced by the Company did not weigh sufficiently with the Government to induce them to accede to the requests of the Car Company, or to abate their claim against the Company for the sums for which the Company were liable under the contract. After much negotiation, therefore, the Company concluded to re-commence operations, but asked for certain alterations and improvements in the Prison yard and workshops before so doing. As this work could be done chiefly by Prison labour, and as the Government was exceedingly anxious to throw no obstacle in the way of the Company, these demands were acceded to; but again with no effect, as the Company did not proceed to employ the Prison labour. I was consequently obliged on the 21st May to report that although all the works suggested by the President of the Canada Car Company as necessary, had been completed; and although he had been furnished with lists of the prisoners, their trades, and dates of sentences, they had at that time not a single prisoner employed in the Prison Workshops; and again drew the attention of Government to the great importance of providing industrial occupation for the prisoners, as necessary to the morals, the discipline and the safety of the Prison. At this time the Company communicated to the Government that Frank Shanly, Esq., C. E., had been employed by them to investigate as to the ability of the Company to continue the operations of Car-building, and that his report was of the most unsatisfactory nature, and that, under the circumstances, the Company was obliged to state to Government that they saw no immediate prospect of their being able to employ the Prison labour in building cars. In consequence of this communication, it was recommended that formal proceedings should be taken in order that the agreement existing between the Company and the Province should be cancelled, and that steps should be taken with a view to

by the managers' nominee, and the manager personally assumed the direction and supervision of these works. The best opportunity was, therefore afforded the Canada Car Co. to see that the works were satisfactorily executed.

(9.) The annealing pits were made and placed under the direction of the Manager of the Canada Car Company, who also directed an alteration in shape that greatly increased the original cost. The manager of the Canada Car Company was well aware of the drainage and should have seen that its imperfections did not injure his works. Moreover, after great expense had been incurred in making and altering the iron annealing pits originally constructed upon the managers' designs, brickwork was substituted at the expense of the Government. No responsibility can attach to Government for any defects in the Company's plans.

leasing the Prison labour, shop, plant and machinery, by public competition, on the terms mentioned in a draft advertisement submitted for consideration. This recommendation was assented to by an Order in Council passed on the 18th June, and in consequence an advertisement prepared. Before this advertisement was published, however, fresh negotiations were entered into by the Canada Car Company with a view to a renewal of the contract, an arrangement having been made by them to enter into the manufacture of a different class of work from that originally contemplated, but which came within the scope of the contract. They also wished to employ sufficient Prison labour to finish a number of cars for which they had found a market. Their wishes were again assented to, on the condition that, in the initiation of a new term of the contract, its provisions must be strictly adhered to, and that prompt payment should be made for any Prison labour employed. On this understanding they were furnished with the labour of some eighty prisoners, and employed them from the 25th August until the 25th September, 1,690 days, or \$845.00. They have again failed, however, to fulfil the special agreement made in this case, as up to the present time no payment has been made.

Since the 25th September up to the date of writing this Report (20th November) no prisoners have been employed by the Canada Car Company. Since the time, however, that the industrial operations of the Company ceased, every effort has been made to keep the prisoners employed, but as there was no appropriation at my disposal for the purchase of material to manufacture, the Prison labour had necessarily to be used in making needed structural additions to the Prison and in road construction, and other improvements to the grounds. In these works Prison labour to the extent of 14,177 days was expended, and in breaking stone for contractors nearly 2,000 days. Up to 30th September 29,965 days' work was performed for the Canada Car Company. To secure the payment of the amount that may be found to be due by the Company for Prison labour the Government holds a lien upon the machinery contained in the workshops upon the Prison premises, the estimated value of which is about \$56,000.

The Company is at present engaged in fitting up machinery in the north workshop for the manufacture of wooden ware, in which they claim at the end of the year they will be able to employ the labour of 200 prisoners.

Should the Company again fail to carry out the provisions of the contract with regard to the labour of the prisoners, it is considered that their claim will be fully covered by the machinery, etc., in the workshops.

Considering the respectability and standing of the stockholders in the Canada Car Company, most of whom are influential and wealthy men, it is difficult to realize that their operations should fail, especially when they have so valuable an asset as the contract for Prison labour upon the present terms. Therefore, in the present stagnation of trade, and the little probability that exists of an immediate revival of the Car Building industry, for which the Prison workshops are specially organized and fitted up, the Government has thought fit to postpone the leasing of the Prison labour, in order to give the Canada Car Company time to retrieve its position, believing that in so doing they are not prejudicing the ultimate interests of the Prison, or the Province.

ESCAPES.

The following escapes have occurred during the year:—James Flood, under sentence of eight months' imprisonment for larceny, escaped at 7:10 P. M. of the 30th September. This prisoner was attached to the construction shop gang; was seen at work ten minutes before the gang fell in for the evening count. On the roll being called, he was missing. Steps were immediately taken to search for him. He escaped by placing a piece of scantling eighteen feet long against the north wall, and the evening was so dark that he was not seen until he had reached the top of the wall, the Wall Guard firing six shots at him—without effect, as it is supposed.

Charles Mackay and Henry Sergeant effected their escape from the front grounds of the prison at 3.15 P. M. by jumping over the fence; they were recaptured by the Deputy Chief Guard on the Lake Shore Road. Mackay was under sentence of six months' imprisonment for robbery, and Sergeant of eighteen months for larceny. Their recapture was owing to the sharp look-out of Wall Guard Gracey, and to the activity of the Deputy Chief Guard.

James Jones (coloured), sentenced in September last to twelve months' imprisonment, escaped from the finishing shop of the Canada Car Company on the 28th December, 1874, by forcing himself through the bars of one of the windows. In the course of an hour he was re-arrested by Ex-Guard John Mehan, hidden under the "rifle butts." This escape is reported to have been easily effected from the insecure state of the windows of the said shop, the iron bars thereof having been placed too wide apart.

George Clark, *alias* George Wright, and John Jamieson, *alias* Johnson, under sentence of two years' imprisonment for shop-breaking, escaped between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon, by forcing the lock of the door leading up to the north-west tower, and getting out through the tower, and over the wall. The Warden reports that although he and other officers proceeded in search of them during most of the afternoon, they failed to recapture them. The escape of these men is stated to have arisen in the first place from the withdrawal of the Wall Guards for their mid day meal, which the Warden reports he was induced to do, from the miserably contracted and exposed formation of the towers, especially in severe winter weather, and the seeming impossibility of a miscount being made in marching the gangs in at the dinner hour. He has now ordered that the Wall Guards shall retain their stations from the time they mount in the morning until the evening count is reported correct, and that their dinner is to be sent out to them after the prisoners have dined, as during the dinner hour it is necessary for them to be doubly on the alert. The Warden adds that the large number of unemployed prisoners is a source of much anxiety to him, and he is sadly in want of another Guard for corridor day duty. He further renews his representation that a grated door be hung at the entrance from the north passage leading into the receiving room, as nothing can be more insecure than the present thoroughfare there. These requests have been complied with.

Two persons named Lake and McKeown—transferred from Woodstock and Toronto Gaols to the Central Prison—escaped on the 19th February, by cutting through the bars of their cell doors, so as to obtain a space of $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, crawled through and reached the floor of the corridor by means of a crank shaft; having then concealed themselves in the dining-room, they escaped thence into the yard, broke open the clothes store, dressed themselves, and by forcing one of the tower doors, made good their escape. They have not since been heard from.

An investigation was made into the circumstances of the escape, and it was found:

1st. That the escape was due to gross neglect of duty and carelessness of the Night Guard, who was dismissed with forfeiture of all arrears of pay.

2dly. To the inadequate arrangements made by the Warden to insure a proper observance of duty by the Night Guards, and to the loose manner in which that duty had hitherto been performed; a knowledge of which encouraged these prisoners in their attempt to escape.

3rdly. To the fact that the entrance to the Wall Towers is from the inside of the yard, instead of being, as recommended by me, on the outside of the walls.

I at once gave instructions to the Warden to take the most stringent measures to prevent a recurrence of this event, framing his orders so as to meet every detail of night guard duty, and imposing such checks upon their vigilance, by night visits and otherwise, that a rigid performance of duty should be imperative. The Warden now reports that such measures have been taken as to effectually prevent other escapes by the same means.

Richard Clancy, sentenced in November last to eighteen months' imprisonment, escaped at a quarter to twelve o'clock A. M. on the 4th May, by climbing over—with the aid of a board—the wall dividing the prison yard from the timber yard, thence crossing the timber yard, and sealing the western fence, the whole thing having been accomplished, as the Warden believes, in little over a minute. That officer further reports that the board was placed against one of the abutments by the centre gate, the top of which is thirteen feet from the ground, which leaves three feet only to mount the scantling beam on the top of the gate. The Gang Guard was visiting portions of his gang previous to falling in for dinner, and the Wall Guards were at their dinner in the tower, for which a quarter of an hour is allowed. Although the alarm was immediately given, and the Warden himself and others went in pursuit, no trace of the man could be obtained.

Robert Purcell and Robert McCulloch—the former under sentence of imprisonment for larceny for five months expiring on the 28th of August; the latter under sentence of two years' imprisonment for assault and robbery, his term to expire in September, 1876. These prisoners escaped from the front grounds of the Central Prison at two o'clock P.M. on the 1st June, and have not been retaken. They made their exit through the large drain leading from the Asylum grounds. At the time of their escape their gang was under the supervision of five armed guards.

On my being informed of this escape, I intimated to the Warden that, as the guards must have been aware of the existence of the drain and of its size, they were guilty of gross neglect of duty in allowing the escape to be successfully effected, and requested him to communicate to the guards that a recurrence of an escape under similar circumstances would meet with dismissal, &c.

William Wiley, sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the 30th of March last, escaped from prison on the 21st of June, and was recaptured on the 3rd July—having been at large thirteen days.

DEATHS.

John McKelvey, a prisoner, died on the 14th of May. A *post-mortem* examination was made by the prison surgeon, Dr. W. T. Aikens, who reported acute inflammation of the bowels to have been the probable cause of death. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict—Death from natural causes.

James Skye, or Schyler, an Indian boy, transferred from the Provincial Reformatory to the Central Prison in June, 1874, died on the 26th July from phthisis. He was admitted to the Hospital on the 10th of May last. An inquest was held on the body on the day following his death. Verdict—Died from natural causes.

PARDONS.

During the year the unexpired portion of the sentences of five prisoners was remitted by authority of his Excellency the Governor-General.

DIETARY.

Experience of the requirements of the prisoners while working has enabled the preparation of a scale of dietary, which is used in alternation:

Breakfast	{	Stew, consisting of 6 oz. meat and 6 oz. potatoes, 9 oz. bread, tea 1 pint;
		or
		4 oz. rice, 2 oz. syrup, 9 oz. bread, 1 pint tea.
Dinner...	{	1 quart vegetable soup, 9 oz. bread;
		or
		12 oz. meat without bone, 9 oz. bread, 12 oz. potatoes or other vegetables.
Supper.....		12 oz. bread, tea or coffee 1 pint.

This dietary has been found ample, the prisoners generally improving in health and weight during the time of their imprisonment. Many of the prisoners who enter the Prison in a debilitated and, in some cases, emaciated condition, leave it in a good state of health, owing to good food, regular hours, and skilful medical attendance. The Report of the Surgeon of the Prison, which will be found in the Appendix, presents a formidable list of diseases and ailments from which, in most cases, prisoners suffered before their removal to the Prison; and yet no one was transferred unless certified to by the respective Gaol Surgeons as "physically and mentally fit to perform an ordinary day's labour." It is somewhat singular that there should have been included in this category numbers who have apparently been suffering for some time from the diseases for which they were treated and cured in the Central Prison. It should be remembered, however, that an Industrial Prison is not an Hospital, and that it is intended for none but able-bodied and healthy men.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

The plan adopted for the transfer of prisoners has proved eminently successful and economical. The average cost of transfer of 429 prisoners during the past year has been \$5 70 per head, and the Prison Bailiff has been so fortunate as to secure the transfer of upwards of 750 persons, with but a single escape. This was in the case of a man named Jedediah Wing, who jumped through the water-closet window of the train in which he was being conveyed to Toronto, while it was in full motion. Enquiry was made into the circumstances, and no blame was found to attach to the Prison Bailiff. The prisoner was afterwards recaptured.

The method hitherto adopted of obtaining, from time to time, a grant from the Fund for the Administration of Justice, for the purposes of transfer of prisoners, has not been found a very convenient one. I have therefore to recommend that a special sum be placed in the Estimates for this purpose. Taking the average cost of the transfer of prisoners for this year as a basis, and assuming that the full number of prisoners will be admitted to the Prison during the coming year, I estimate the requirements under this head at \$4,000.

It is to be regretted that prisoners are still sentenced to the Central Prison, or are reported as fit for transfer, who are in every way unfitted for the labour of an Industrial Prison. It must be remembered that the primary object in the establishment of this Prison was to provide for those sentenced to hard labour, and for whom suitable employment could not be found in the Common Gaols. I therefore recommended that a circular should be issued to Judges and sentencing Magistrates, defining the class of prisoners for which the Prison was intended, viz., those physically and mentally capable of earning their livelihood by hard labour in ordinary trades or handicrafts, and suggested that the services of the Gaol Surgeon should be called in to examine prisoners before a sentence to the Central Prison was passed upon them. In conformity with this suggestion, a circular was issued by the Hon. Attorney-General's Department, from which the following is an extract :—

“I may take this opportunity of calling your attention to the class of persons for which this Prison is intended. Such persons only as are physically and mentally capable of earning their livelihood by daily labour in ordinary trades or employments requiring able-bodied men, can be beneficially confined there. I am informed that in some instances aged, maimed, and otherwise physically incapable persons, as well as lunatics and paralytics, have inadvertently been sentenced to the Central Prison. In view of the difficulty of ascertaining the condition of a prisoner without careful examination, I would respectfully suggest that before sentencing an offender to the Prison, it may be convenient for you to direct the Sheriff to procure a certificate from the Gaol Surgeon with respect to the physical and mental condition of the convict.”

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

As the larger proportion of prisoners on discharge have no money to take them to their homes, and are in many instances insufficiently clothed, use was made of the fund accruing from the payment of fines, to assist prisoners whose conduct had been good during their imprisonment. The total amount received from this source since the opening of the Prison has been \$496, and up to the 30th September the sum of \$466.80 was expended in assisting 148 deserving prisoners. Every enquiry was made previously to this assistance being rendered, and the facilities afforded by the Prison history of each case rendered discrimination easy. As, however, it is extremely unlikely that so large a fund will again accumulate, I respectfully recommend that the sum of \$600 may be placed in the Estimates for this purpose. It is absolutely necessary that some disposition should be made of discharged prisoners, as it is out of the question that they should constantly be added to the criminal population of this city.

The Prisoners' Aid Association have also done something towards this end, having disbursed \$36.20 in the provision of 130 meals to men looking for work or waiting for the train, and in providing lodgings for 6. They also distributed 143 articles of clothing which had been contributed to the Society. The Sunday School under the auspices of the Asso

iation is still continued, and is doing a good work. Owing to the difficulties experienced in getting ministers to take the Sunday services, the Association has, however, abandoned the charge of this part of the religious instruction since April, which has from that time been performed by voluntary services of the parish ministers.

INSPECTIONS.

Many official visits and inspections were made during the year. I found on all occasions that the main building and wings were kept in an admirable condition, the utmost cleanliness and neatness being everywhere apparent. Considering the lack of employment or the bulk of the prisoners, the discipline of the Prison appeared to be very good. The health of the prisoners was reported to have been good, few being in hospital on the occasions of my visits, and these few for trifling complaints. The food was found to be of the best quality, and sufficient for all requirements of working men, without being too liberal. I gave instructions to have the allowance of meat which is given when prisoners are fully employed in the workshops, reduced 25 per cent. when they were idle, and to discontinue the issue of tobacco for the same reason. Instructions were given, from time to time, as to the employment of the prisoners on various works, which have been elsewhere detailed.

I consider the Prison to have been eminently successful in its operations so far as the disciplinary effect upon the prisoners is concerned. Its moral effects have been impaired, by the cessation of labour in the Canada Car Company's workshops, and its usefulness as a moral agent cannot therefore be estimated. Still, no effort has been spared to counteract the effects of this enforced idleness, and I feel myself justified in considering its operations, upon the whole, as successful.

FINANCIAL.

The entire expenditure for maintenance for the year has been \$43,017.64, or an average cost of $47\frac{1}{3}$ cents per prisoner per day, for all expenses of the Prison, including salaries and wages, the cost for food being an average of fourteen cents per day. This includes the cost of food for those of the officers and guards who live in the Prison, the actual cost of the prisoners' messing being about eleven cents per day. Considering the quantity and variety of food furnished, this is a low average, and will bear favourable comparison with other Institutions of a similar kind.

Much has, however, been included in the maintenance charges of this year, owing to the extent of work required in a new Institution, in the shape of material for additions and improvements to buildings and grounds, that would not again be required, and which, deducted from the gross cost of maintenance, would leave the daily cost of each prisoner at forty-four cents. Had the entire Prison labour been utilized, therefore, the net profit of prisoners' labour would have been $(300 \times 6 \times 312 =)$ \$5,616 over and above the entire cost of maintenance of the Institution, and deducting the labour of those prisoners required for domestic and prison labour, &c.

Under the provisions of the contract the Canada Car Company is liable for the labour of 260 prisoners during the entire year. Were the fulfilment of this clause strictly carried out, the Company would now owe to the Government:

For Prison labour from 1st June to 30th Sept., 1874.....	\$ 7,357 25
“ “ “ “ 30th Sept., 1874 to 30th Sept., 1875....	40,545 00
	<hr/>
Or a total of.....	\$47,902 25

They have only utilized the labour to the following extent, however:

Prison labour actually performed from the 1st June, 1874, to 30th September, 1875,
\$14,982 88.

No payments have been made upon this account.

It must not be supposed, however, that because the prisoners have not been employed by the Canada Car Company, that they have all been idle. On the contrary, there has been performed :

7045	days' work	improving grounds, making roads, &c.
4830	" "	in draining shops and yards.
1397	" "	of carpenters, in Prison and Wardens' quarters.
905	" "	of painters " " "

14,177 " " estimated at 50 cents per day = \$7,088 50 ; effecting a direct saving to the Public Works Department for the value of these works. And in the domestic departments of the Prison :

1052	days' work	cultivating field for vegetables, etc.
2813	" "	of tailors, etc., making and repairing clothing.
2168	" "	of shoemakers, making 500 pairs of boots and repairing.
105	" "	of brushmakers, making brushes, brooms, etc.
26,650	" "	in cooking, cleaning, whitewashing, etc.
32,788	" "	estimated at 50 cents per day, \$16,394.

There has also been a gang of men employed at stone breaking, the net receipts from which amount to \$412 $\frac{50}{100}$ after deducting cost of material, implements and repairs.

Those who have not been actively engaged at work have been drilled for seven hours daily—an exercise to which they prefer the hardest manual labour, but which has kept them in health, and preserved the discipline of the Institution.

In order that as little time might be lost as it was possible to find employment for, I made enquiry as to picking oakum, and fibre mat-making, as an occupation for the prisoners pending the resumption of operations by the Canada Car Company. I found, however, that the former would only leave a profit per prisoner of from twenty to twenty-five cents per day ; while the difficulty of procuring the requisite material for the manufacture of mats was a drawback to the latter employment, as no fund existed for the purchase of material for manufactures. I am of opinion that the labour of prisoners might be profitably employed in this direction, especially as the manufacture of mats and fibre matting is carried on to so large an extent in the Prisons of Great Britain. As, however, this industry was only a makeshift, and not intended to form a permanent occupation in the Prison, I did not feel justified in recommending any outlay in its initiation.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

I have submitted an estimate of the requirements for alterations and additions necessary to complete the Prison and to ornament the grounds. In most cases the labour will be done by the surplus prisoners over and above those contracted for, so that the material is all that will be required.

To lay tile drains and to plant ornamental trees and shrubs on the ground in front of the Prison I have asked for a grant of \$1,000.

At present the Prison Hospital is at the top story of the main building, in a most inconvenient position, and one that is entirely unsuited to the requirements of an Hospital. To carry out the original design for an isolated Hospital, I have therefore recommended that a grant of \$3,000 shall be made.

It was also originally intended to build a lodge for the gatekeeper at the entrance of the Prison grounds. As this is an indispensable addition, I have recommended an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose.

Much inconvenience has been found from the want of a pair of horses, not only to till the ground, but to haul coal, etc., and to convey prisoners from the station to the Prison. I have, therefore, recommended that \$1,000 be appropriated for the purchase of horses, waggons, farming implements, a Prison van, etc., and that an additional sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for the building of a stable and implement shed.

The wall towers having been improperly constructed, having the doors inside instead of outside of the Prison wall, and the window openings being entirely too small, the sum of \$400 is asked to repair these defects.

As the only motive power at present applicable to the laundry machinery is that supplied to the wood working shop; and as the laundry machinery has not been used this year, owing to the wood working shop not being in operation, it is proposed that a small engine shall be applied to this purpose alone, and for this a grant of \$500 is asked.

The sum of \$500 is asked to complete the furnishing of the Prison; altogether making a total of \$9,400 which is asked for upon capital account for the coming year. With this sum, I am of opinion that the named deficiencies of the Prison can be supplied, and that it can be made a Model Prison in all its departments.

The Wardens' and Surgeon's Reports, and the various statistical tables which accompany them, will furnish detailed information as to the working of the Prison. In conformity with my rule on this subject, I have published, without emendation, their remarks upon the operations of the past year, although I do not agree fully with their opinions or deductions.

Attached to this Report will be found a statement of expenditure for the past, and estimate for the coming year, together with a statement showing the expenditure of the Fine Fund, and of the produce grown upon the field connected with the Prison.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure from the 1st October, 1874, to 30th September, 1875, under the headings given in the Estimates of 1875.

DATE.	Prisoners in Custody. No. of Days.	HEADINGS GIVEN IN ESTIMATES.	Amount Expended.	Cost per Prisoner.
1874.			\$	cts.
Oct.	8872	Medicines and medical comforts and appliances. . .	151 76	... 16½
Nov.	9630	Butchers' meat and fish.	5,064 56	5 57
Dec.	9862	Flour, bread and meal.	3,600 37	3 95
1875.				
Jan.	9492	Groceries and other provisions.	3,996 63	4 40
Feb.	8640	Bedding, clothing and shoes.	3,878 52	4 26½
Mar.	8606	Fuel.	6,035 99	6 65
April	7334	Gas and oil.	1,388 99	1 53
May	6417	Laundry, soap and cleaning appliances.	959 62	1 . .
June	5572	Stationery, advertising, printing and postage.	656 30	... 72½
July	5290	Library, schools and lectures.	155 76	... 17
Augt.	5477	Furniture and furnishings.	814 83	... 89½
Sept.	5697	Stable and forage. . . . .	...	...
		Unenumerated.	785 37	... 86½
		Repairs.	706 33	... 77
		Salaries and wages.	14,822 61	16 42
Total days	90,889	Total expenditure.	\$43,017 64	
		Total expenditure per prisoner per diem.		47 37½

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred on Fine Fund Account in sending prisoners home, from the Opening of the Prison to the 30th September, 1875.

To where sent.	No. of Prisoners.	Payment.	To where sent.	No. of Prisoners.	Payment.
Buffalo	3	88 85	Brought forward.....	93	\$275 25
Barrie	2	6 00	Mitchell	2	9 90
Brockville	7	34 40	Miscellaneous	5	12 10
Brantford.....	4	8 25	Niagara	1	2 60
Belle Ewart	1	1 55	Niagara Falls.....	2	5 95
Caledonia.....	1	2 93	Napance	1	3 37
Cornwall	1	6 65	Oshawa	1	1 15
Chatham	1	2 50	Ottawa	9	51 15
Detroit	10	41 50	Prescott	4	18 56
Dunville.....	1	3 00	Peterborough.....	2	5 07
Galt	1	2 00	Port Hope.....	1	2 00
Guelph	1	1 45	Port Huron.....	1	3 50
Goderich.....	2	8 00	Portland	1	10 00
Hamilton	25	21 30	Renfrew.....	1	8 00
Ingersoll	1	2 90	St. Catharines	9	19 90
Kingston	16	59 36	St. Thomas	2	6 00
Kincardine.....	1	4 80	Simcoe	2	5 10
London	9	26 50	Stratford	2	4 65
Lindsay	1	2 00	Welland	2	5 50
L'Orignal	1	7 40	Whitby	2	1 75
Malton	1	0 50	Windsor	3	12 75
Milton	1	1 25	Woodstock	1	2 55
Montreal	2	12 16			
Forward.....	93	\$275 25		148	\$466 80

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT of Produce from the Field cultivated at the Prison, for the season of 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF VEGETABLES.	Bushels.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Potatoes.....	480	8 c.	8 c.	240 00
Turnips	280	0 50	0 50	140 00
Carrots	165	0 60	0 60	99 00
Parsnips.....	27	1 50	1 50	40 50
Onions	10½	1 50	1 50	15 75
Beets	9	1 00	1 00	9 00
Cabbage.....	120 doz.	0 60	0 60	72 00
Parsley	50 "	0 20	0 20	10 00
Less paid for Seeds.....				\$626 25
Net produce over cost of Seed				107 28
				\$518 97

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure for the Central Prison of Ontario, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1875. (Being for full capacity of Prison.)

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines and medical comforts	200 00	
Butchers' meat and fish	7000 00	
Flour, bread and meal	5000 00	
Groceries and other provisions	5000 00	
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4500 00	
Fuel	3500 00	
Gas and oil	1200 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	600 00	
Stationery, advertising, printing, &c.....	400 00	
Library, schools and lectures.....	500 00	
Furniture and furnishings.....	500 00	
Stable, forage, &c.	500 00	
Repairs, &c.	500 00	
Unenumerated	500 00	
	<hr/>	29,900 00

No. of Officers
and Employees.

Warden	1	2000 00	
Bursar	1	1200 00	
Physician	1	1000 00	
Chief guard	1	800 00	
Steward and storekeeper	1	600 00	
Prison bailiff	1	800 00	
Day guards and shop supervisors ..	16	6500 00	
Deputy chief guard	1	600 00	
Engineer	1	740 00	
Stoker at pumping engine house ...	1	240 00	
Baker and cook	1	600 00	
Messenger	1	250 00	15,330 00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	26		\$45,230 00

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

The operations of this establishment, in respect to the admissions and discharges for the official year ending 30th September, 1875, were as follows:—

Remaining in custody 30th September, 1874.....	139
Admitted during the present year.....	71
	210
Total number of inmates in Asylum during the year.....	210
Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence.....	32
Pardoned	5
	37
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1875.....	173

A comparison of the figures given in the above summary, with those of the previous years, shows that the number of commitments to this establishment had largely increased during the past twelve months, and was greater than that of any year in the history of the Reformatory.

The greatest number of offenders committed in any one year, prior to the one now reported upon, was 66 in 1865, and the lowest number was 31 in 1873, while the number committed during the present official year was 71. This increase cannot be accounted for by a proportionate increase in the commitment of youths under sixteen years of age to our Common Gaols, for the number of that class was about the same as last year. The authority conferred upon Police Magistrates to sentence offenders to this Institution, under the provisions of a statute passed by the Dominion Legislature during last Parliament, has, without doubt, operated largely in increasing the number of commitments. The conferring of such power upon Police Magistrates was strongly recommended by me in my Sixth Annual Report as, from the intimate knowledge such Magistrates must become possessed of, in the discharge of their official duties, in respect to young offenders and the influences and surroundings operating upon the development of crime amongst them, they are eminently qualified to decide whether sentence to a Reformatory would have a salutary effect in reclaiming them from criminal and vicious courses. Sentence to such an Institution should not always be determined by the gravity of the offence committed; for, in many instances, if a lad who has committed only some petty crime is allowed to return to vicious haunts and depraved company, he will soon become a hardened criminal, upon whom reformatory influence in such an Institution would likely be lost. When, therefore, a boy over twelve years of age has committed some crime that brings him within the reach of the law, if his parents have lost all restraining influence over him, or perhaps exercise their influence to his moral injury, and if the boy's habits and associates are likely to lead him on to the commission of more serious crimes, then, both the future welfare of the lad and the interests of society demand that he should be removed from such baneful influences to a Reformatory Institution.

This I believe to be the proper kind of treatment for certain criminal youths *over twelve years of age*, for I cannot believe that any good purpose is served by sending boys under that age to this Institution, and still less to a Common Gaol. For offenders of such tender years Reform Schools are the proper place. Among those committed to the Reformatory this year there were three boys under nine years of age, four under ten and six under eleven, most of whom were sentenced for short periods. Very often the education of such ads has been entirely neglected, and it is found impossible to instruct them in the ordinary branches in a shorter time than five years. If such young lads are sent out again into the world without a fair common education, and without a knowledge of some industrial pursuit, the partial reformation accomplished in the Institution cannot be lasting. Then, again, commitment to this Institution is often too long delayed, and in many instances not until the habits and character of the young man are almost fully formed. Many of this class although comparatively young in years, are old in crime. Not only is reformation difficult and not unfrequently impossible in such cases, but the bad character and depraved habits of such offenders hinder and retard the reclamation of inmates associating with them in the same Institution, and who are susceptible of being reformed. The number of that class who were committed this year, I am glad to say, was small, although in two instances very marked.

The Counties of the Province from which the seventy-one commitments were made during the present year were as follows :

York.....	13
Ontario.....	7
Grey.....	1
Simcoe.....	1
Elgin.....	2
Carleton.....	6
Lambton.....	3
Braut.....	2
Lennox and Addington.....	1
Essex.....	4
Oxford.....	1
Middlesex.....	5
Perth.....	2
Norfolk.....	3
Wentworth.....	9
Kent.....	5
Waterloo.....	2
Peel.....	1
Hastings.....	2
Stormont.....	1
	—
	71

It is to be feared that the great expense incurred in transferring juvenile offenders from the place of conviction to the Reformatory deters some Judges and Magistrates from sentencing to it—at any rate to the same extent that they otherwise would do. Be this as it may, it is beyond doubt that only a small proportion of the youths convicted of crime are sentenced to the Reformatory, the greater number being left in the Gaols to serve out their sentences in almost indiscriminate communication with old and hardened offenders. An examination of the expenses incurred by the officials entrusted with the transfer of prisoners to the Reformatory proves that the charges for removal, under the present system, are excessively high, averaging nearly fifty dollars per inmate, although, as far as I am aware, the bills rendered for such services are strictly in accordance with the law. That this large expenditure of public funds is as needless as it is excessive, the experience in removing prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison conclusively proves. By attaching a permanent Bailiff to the Central Prison staff for that service, the transfers to that establishment only cost \$5.70 per prisoner this year, while those to the Reformatory cost nearly \$50 per prisoner. The Cen-

tral Prison Baliff can take care of from four to eight in transit without losing a single prisoner, while it frequently requires a Sheriff and a Constable to convey a small boy to Penetanguishene.

I would recommend that this service for the Reformatory, be for the future placed in charge of the Central Prison Baliff, in addition to his present duties.

The crimes for which the offenders, received during this official year, were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory were as follow :—

Larceny of property.....	41
Larceny and receiving.....	2
Felony.....	4
Burglary.....	4
Horse stealing.....	1
House breaking.....	4
Stealing money.....	4
Shop breaking and larceny.....	4
Summary Convictions Act.....	2
Assault.....	3
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Accessory before the fact.....	1
	71

During the past year 32 prisoners were discharged on expiration of sentence, which is the same number as the previous year; and the Royal pardon was extended to five, as against one the previous year.

When a prisoner is discharged he is furnished with a good suit of clothes, and from six to twelve dollars in money, to take him to his place of destination. The accumulation of the bonus payments is also paid to every boy who has worked in the Cigar Shop amounting in some cases to from \$20 to \$30.

The entire operations of the Reformatory, as respects admissions and discharges, from its establishment in 1859 up to the close of the present year, were as follows :—

Inmates received since its establishment 805

Removals.

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	535
Transferred to Penitentiary as incorrigibles.....	22
Transferred to Central Prison.....	16
Pardoned.....	42
Escaped.....	10
Removed to Asylum as insane.....	1
Died.....	6
	632
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1875.....	173

Religions of the Inmates since establishment.

Church of England.....	301
Roman Catholics.....	273
Methodists.....	118
Presbyterians.....	75
Lutherans.....	8
Baptists.....	29
Jews.....	1
	805

Nationalities.

Ontario	540
Quebec	40
England	78
Ireland	29
Scotland	16
United States	83
Nova Scotia	4
Newfoundland	3
Malta	1
Germany	9
Guernsey	1
France	1
	— 805

INSPECTIONS.

Two inspections were made of this Reformatory—one by myself on the 11th and 12th August, and another by Mr. Scoble on the 23rd September. On the occasion of my visit in August the following minutes of inspection and general instructions were recorded:—

Statutory inspection was made of this establishment on the 11th and 12th of August when there were found in custody 166 boys, who were then employed as follows:

In Tailor Shop	10
“ Shoe Shop	10
“ Cooper Shop	8
“ Carpenter Shop	7
“ Cigar Contract	71
“ Farm and Stables	7
Total number engaged in trades or employed in productive and remunerative labour	— 113
Cleaning dormitories, &c.	17
Employed in dining hall, kitchen, bakery, stores, washing, &c.	12
Cutting wood	15
Sundry work	9
Number engaged in domestic work	— 53
	— 166

This number of boys found in custody is considerably above the average of the past two years, and although not as high as at times previous to that period, still it would appear that the commitments are again steadily on the increase; and should they continue in the same ratio as the commitment of juvenile offenders to our Common Gaols, the capacity of the Reformatory—which is for 192—will soon be exhausted. The operations of the law passed by the Dominion Parliament last Session, conferring upon Police Magistrates the power to sentence to the Reformatory, will also have a tendency to increase the number of inmates. Altogether, there are indications that this Institution will, for the future, be more availed of by the Judiciary of the Province, for the custody of the classes for whom it was designed, than it has been in the past; and if its industrial employments are extended and improved, its educational advantages increased, and more reforming and elevating influences introduced, it cannot fail to become one of the most useful and efficient, as it is one of the most necessary public Institutions of the Province.

The condition of the buildings and property was generally satisfactory. The enclosed yard space has been much improved in appearance since my last visit, by levelling and grass. The kitchen, dining-room, stores, and the other domestic portions of the building, were also found in very fair order, but some structural improvements, which will hereafter be referred

to, are necessary in order to improve the appearance and increase the utility of these and other departments of the Reformatory. Some of the cell dormitories were in excellent order, while others were lacking in cleanliness and neatness: the air in some was pure and sweet, in other the reverse, governed, evidently, by the personal cleanliness or want of cleanliness in the boy who occupied them. The various shops and their operations were all carefully examined into, respecting which I have to make the following report:—

TAILOR SHOP.

This shop is by no means up to the mark either in efficiency and discipline, or in the amount of work done, and is always behind in supplying the clothing, although there appear to be plenty of boys in the shop, and a Howe sewing machine to assist in doing the work. Notwithstanding this, however, the accounts of the Reformatory show that a considerable amount is paid every year for making up clothing and inside garments for the inmates. The Warden has been instructed to inform the Master Tailor that, in future, the entire cutting, sewing, making up and mending of the clothing, including shirts and under garments must be done in the Reformatory shop by the tailor and the boys, with the assistance of the sewing machine.

The Bursar was also instructed to pay no money for such purposes after the 1st of October. It was suggested that a boy who had been sentenced for a long period, should be selected and instructed in working the sewing machine, and who, in turn, should train one or two more boys, in order that, under all circumstances, the sewing machine may be kept at work. With three good basters, and three receiving instruction—the cutting and overseeing being done by the master tailor—the work of the shop should be sufficiently kept up. The Bursar was further enjoined to see that a requisition is made for the summer cloth by the 1st of November, and for the winter cloth by the 1st of April, so that the summer clothing for the season may be all ready for distribution on the 1st of April, and the winter clothing by the 1st of October.

SHOE SHOP.

On the day of my visit, 10 boys were employed in this shop, which number the master shoemaker reports is sufficient to keep up with the requirements of the Reformatory. Three of the number were good shoemakers; the rest had only been a short time in the shop. The stock of manufactured boots and shoes on hand is sufficient for the summer wants of the Reformatory. As the stock of material was getting low, I instructed the Bursar to have the requisition for leather and binding sent in at once, in order that the winter supply of boots and shoes might be gone on with; and that in future the requisitions for stock were to be sent in so as to ensure the having on hand of summer and winter boots and shoes for distribution on the 1st of April and the 1st of October respectively.

The shops used for these trades—viz., the boot and shoe and tailor shops—are quite unfit for the purposes, being altogether too small for the number of persons working in them besides being too cold in winter, and too hot in summer. As an appropriation had been made by Parliament to provide proper shop space for these trades, the Warden was directed to instruct the carpenter to proceed with the necessary work of fitting up two shops over the front half of the carpenters' shop, viz., studding, ceiling, lathing and preparing for plastering, dividing the space equally between the two shops, with a store-room and office attached to each, according to a sketch plan which I made. The Warden was also authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for all the material required for the work, who was directed to provide the same, and forward this bills to the office, for payment out of capital appropriation. It was further directed that the masons and plasterers in the vicinity should be asked for tenders for putting on the plaster. All material and scaffolding to be furnished to the plasterers, and the work to be inspected before being paid for. The work to be proceeded with immediately, so that the shops might be ready for occupation this winter.

COOPER SHOP.

This shop continues to be managed in a most satisfactory way, and its sales will amount this year to close upon one thousand dollars, besides renewing all the piggins and buckets o

Reformatory. There were eight boys employed—one of whom had been in the shop four years, one two years, and the rest under a year. On the day of my visit they were chiefly engaged manufacturing fish barrels, for which there is a ready sale. An effort should be made to extend this excellent trade, so as to employ at least twelve boys. In addition to the ordinary work of this shop, its master and boys also assisted in making the new fences that have been erected this year.

CARPENTER SHOP.

Very little revenue has been derived from this shop during the past year, the work having been confined to general repairs and improvements on maintenance account, which represent a considerable saving, but no cash revenue. Now that good machinery and steam motive power are connected with this shop, it is most desirable that steps should be taken to obtain remunerative work, of which there must be plenty in the local requirements of the immediate vicinity of the Reformatory.

It was recommended for the consideration of the Government that the motive power, machinery, plant, &c., together with the labour of from twelve to twenty of the inmates, should be submitted to public competition for leasing, upon conditions that would not interfere with the performance of ordinary repairs. At the time of my visit only seven boys were employed. Judged from an examination of the work-book, very little work appeared to have been done during the year.

The house occupied by the Steward and Storekeeper was found in such a dilapidated condition that the consent of the Government was asked for the purchase of the necessary material to erect a new one, the work to be all done by the carpenter shop.

The books in the shops had, in many instances, not been posted for a month, and the correct record of the boys could not, therefore, be examined into. A better system for a work and conduct record was suggested, which would show the value of work done as well as the daily conduct of every boy, which must be daily posted up by the foreman, and submitted for the weekly inspection of the Warden, and the quarterly inspection of the Inspector.

CIGAR SHOP.

There were 71 boys employed by the contractors in this shop at the time of my visit. As the contract requires 80 to be kept employed, and as there were more than a sufficient number in custody to fill the provisions of the contract, the Warden was instructed to select and tender to the contractors the number required to make it up, and so to see that boys were selected to take the place of those discharged from the shop by expiration of sentence.

Certain instructions were communicated by letter to the Warden respecting this branch of industry, with a view to improvement in some matters. The Warden was authorized to make some structural improvements in the building used for the Cigar Shop which appeared to be much required.

FARM, &C.

At the time of my inspection the farmer had only four boys at work, besides three who were engaged at the stables. The Warden was reminded that there were then less than 110 cords of wood on hand; and, now that a new scow had been furnished to the institution, and a wood-cutting machine, there should not be any trouble in supplying the reformatory with wood from the property, and cut with the labour of the inmates. But in order that this year's supply might be ensured, the Bursar was authorized to purchase 50 cords of dry beech and maple; the remainder to be supplied from the farm.

The following articles being required, were ordered on capital account: three agricultural boilers for kitchen (one, 2 feet 7 in. in diameter, and two, 2 feet 2 in. in diameter); one washing-machine by hand-power; one bell for gate-tower.

Although there were eight cows on hand, only ten gallons of milk were being furnished, a good part of which was sold to the employees of the Reformatory, and hardly any left for the inmates. Five good cows, constantly giving milk, would be far better than the present number half dry; and a plan of trading or feeding for beef was suggested, in order to accomplish this.

I was present at all the meals served during my inspection. The supply of food was sufficient, and the quality wholesome, on all occasions, and excellent order and discipline pre-

vailed. The meat consumed for the year ending 30th September, 1874, amounted to 18,954 lbs., and the bread to 82,127 lbs.

I visited the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, which are held from six to eight o'clock every week-day morning. Very considerable improvement was apparent in the discipline of the Roman Catholic School—in which there were forty-five pupils—as compared with that observed at my previous visit, and more attention was paid by the new master to the three principal English branches—reading, writing and arithmetic. Classes were examined, and, in some instances, very fair proficiency was observable. It is most desirable that this improvement, both in the system of teaching and in the progress of the pupils, should continue. There were 101 pupils under instruction in the Protestant School on the morning of my visit. While the Schoolmaster appeared to do all in his power to advance his scholars, and showed much skill and considerable zeal in his work, it is simply impossible for him to do anything like justice to so many scholars, with only two hours school a day. It is very clear that some better plan must be devised, so that the School may be divided into two forms, to one of which the Master must devote, as now, two hours in the morning, and to the other two in the afternoon.

The Warden was requested to give this matter his serious consideration, in order, if possible, that some plan may be arrived at for the accomplishment of this most desirable object. The library books both in the Protestant and Catholic Schools were almost completely used up. The Chaplain was requested, through the Warden, to make a requisition for a new supply.

The general health of the Reformatory continues to be excellent, and an examination of the Surgeon's books showed that there had been really no sickness of a serious nature for the past year. Notwithstanding this, the Surgeon should make a daily visit to the Reformatory: had this been done, there would have been no necessity for calling in another physician when an accident occurred.

I am glad to record that no escapes have taken place during the past year.

Since the establishment of the Reformatory, the duties of the Deputy Warden, bookkeeper and storekeeper have been and are still performed by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, although it was my intention to have recommended that he should be entirely relieved from the performance of all disciplinary duties as Deputy Warden, believing that the two positions were incompatible. The experience of the past two years has confirmed that belief, as it has also proved the wisdom of separating the disciplinary from the financial administration.

I therefore recommended that the Bursar should not longer perform the disciplinary duties of Deputy Warden, and that that officer's duties for the future be confined to the financial management, bookkeeping and stores department—the present Steward to perform, under the Warden, the duties now performed by Mr. Featherstonhaugh as Deputy Warden, under the name of Chief Guard and Steward.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September has been \$21,332 76, or an average of \$133 33 for each inmate during the year. This amount, however, includes a large sum expended for repairs, and also \$912 32 for the still unproductive farm, the entire crop of which is valued at \$999 68; showing a loss of some \$500 on the year's operations, if the wages of the farmer and stable man are taken into consideration.

The revenue, I am glad to say, has fairly increased, being \$5,477 91 for this year as against \$3,980 26 for last year. This increase is partially due to the increased wages paid in the Cigar Shop, but in a much larger extent to the development of the workshops. I do not see any reason why this should not be still further increased, and hope to be able to report the income from the workshops to be at least \$10,000. There is still so much room for improvement in the industrial occupation of the boys, that it is impossible to say to what extent it can be developed. The increase in revenue since 1867 may, however, afford some groundwork for hope that a few years hence may witness as great an increase as in the past eight years.

Revenue from all sources.....	1868	\$897 14
“ “	1869	937 43
“ “	1870	1,786 40
“ “	1871	1,770 00
“ “	1872	2,638 28
“ “	1873	1,649 51
“ “	1874	3,980 26
“ “	1875	5,477 91

I attribute much of the success of the past two years' operations to the care and economy of the Bursar; and in order that he may be able to devote more time to this important branch of duty, I have recommended that he shall no longer act as Deputy Warden, but will give his whole time to the financial affairs of the Institution, to buying material for, and selling the manufactures of the workshops, &c.

Attached to the statement of expenditures will be found a detailed statement of the workshop account, together with lists of manufactures, and of the products of the Farm and Garden for the year.

If the amount of revenue from the workshops, &c., be deducted from the gross cost of maintenance, it reduces the cost per head to less than \$100 per annum.

I am not an advocate for too great a reduction in the expenditure for the maintenance of this Institution. Growing boys require to be well fed, and to have a variety of food; and though at present the dietary more resembles that of a Gaol than a Reformatory, it is not to be desired that such should be the case. Again, I am in favour of increasing the means for instructing and amusing the boys: a reformatory element which has never entered into the present system of management. Altogether, I think that any reduction in the cost per head below \$150 must be attended with some lack in food, clothing, or instruction. It is my opinion that a Reformatory ought to cost thus much; but at the same time it should be the most, if not altogether, self-supporting, by means of its industries.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Provincial Reformatory, from 1st October, 1874, to 30th September, 1875, inclusive.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Salaries	10113	57		
“ Food	3781	50		
“ Bedding and clothing	3133	05		
“ Fuel, light and cleaning.....	1197	52		
“ Furniture and furnishing.....	204	58		
“ Farm, feed and fodder, &c.....	912	32		
“ Repairs, ordinary	783	26		
“ Stationery, printing, postage, &c.	160	47		
“ Workshops, tools and fixtures	177	08		
“ Hospital.....	50	83		
“ Chapels and schools.....	188	97		
“ Incidentals { Convicts' travelling allowance...\$282 00				
“ Incidentals { Officers' travelling expenses.... 37 00				
“ Incidentals { Sundries	310	61		
	629	61		
			21332	76

STATEMENT of Revenue, from 1st October, 1874, to 30th September, 1875.

To Cigar shop contract	\$4155	00
“ Farm	219	91
“ Garden.....	37	54
	4412	58
“ General workshop account, as per Statement.....	1065	33
	5477	91

The General Workshop Account, Provincial Reformatory, in Account with the Province of Ontario, from 1st October, 1874, to 30th September, 1875, inclusive.

1874.	Dr.	8 cts.	8 cts.	Cr.	8 cts.	8 cts.
November.....	To J. S. Gill, Pork Bl. Staves.....	72 00				761 83
Do.....	Ridout & Co., Hoop Iron and Rivets.....	17 59				1065 25
Do.....	C. Beck & Co., Rod Iron.....	5 04				91 93
Do.....	J. Henderson, Band Iron, &c.....	8 52				23 57
Do.....	L. Columbus, Bucket Handles.....	11 70				82 75
December.....	Ridout & Co., Nails, Glass, Band Iron, &c.....	137 61				
Do.....	Steamer Waulamo, Freight.....	6 00				
Do.....	Faragher & Weymouth, Carriage on Band Iron.....	13 62				
Do.....	J. Lunnis, Lumber.....	175 50				
Do.....	W. Borland, Fish Bl. Hoops, &c.....	27 05				
Do.....	J. Borland, Towing White Oak Staves.....	12 00				
Do.....	W. C. Drinnan, Expenses with Scow.....	4 50				
Do.....	Cash deposit to Provincial Treasurer.....		494 13			
January.....	J. Misbeare, Fine Staves and Heading.....	62 50				
February.....	A. Disbeare, Fish Bl. Hoops.....	20 00				
March.....	J. Henderson, Hoop Iron.....	16 50				
April.....	E. Columbus, Carriage on Cooper Ware.....	10 00				
Do.....	J. S. Gill, Pork Bl. Staves.....	9 60				
May.....	J. Henderson, Hoop Iron, White Lead, &c.....	44 65				
Do.....	F. McGibbon, Lumber.....	17 00				
Do.....	L. Columbus, making Bucket Bales.....	23 29				
	Balance.....		203 45			
			216 00			
			1,065 33			1,065 33
				By Balance brought down.....		216 00

PRODUCE of Farm for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

Potatoes	\$193 34
Pork	85 54
Beef	221 16
Milk	224 64
Timothy Hay	165 00
Marsh Hay	30 00
Oats, unthrashed	30 00
Peas, "	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$999 68

PRODUCE of Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

Vegetables	\$43 75
Cabbage, &c., in ground	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$73 75

MANUFACTURED in Coopers' Shop for year ending 30th September, 1875.

Fish half barrels, 754 at 45c.....	\$339 30
Pork barrels, 46 at \$1.....	46 00
Night buckets, 437 at \$1	437 00
Piggins, 332 at 40c.	132 80
Wash-tubs, small, for cells, 47 at 40c.	18 80
Wash-tubs, 27	23 90
Churns, 4, \$9 25 ; yeast tubs, 2, \$2 25 ; butter tubs, 1, 50c.	12 00
Ten gallon kegs, 5, \$5 ; meat tubs, 2, \$2 75	7 75
Water buckets, 40, \$16 ; sundry repairs and sharpening saws, \$50	66 00
Lathing shops and attending plasterer 72 days, at 40c. . . .	28 80
Farm and other outside labour 296 days, at 40c.....	118 40
	<hr/>
	\$1230 75

AMOUNT AND VALUE of Carpenter Work done in Shop for year ending 30th September, 1875.

	\$	cts.
Making new water closet.....	31	55
Shed and water closet, keeper's dwelling.....	8	40
Bucket shed and racks.....	9	55
Partition to store for flour.	5	70
Erecting new fences.....	68	11
New pews in Protestant church.....	9	65
Sundry new articles, sleigh and waggon boxes, racks, &c., wheel- barrows, wood-boxes, hand sleighs, &c., &c.....	68	00
57 dining hall stools, at 20c.....	11	40
77 set of dormitory trussel and bed boards, at 50c.....	38	50
116 seats for dormitory cells, at 30c.....	34	80
New tailor and shoe shop.....	61	20
Painting and glazing.....	42	30
General repairs of all kinds.....	263	00
Blacksmith work.....	28	30
Attending and keeping in order school room and Protestant church.	36	00
Workshop account, revenue.....	45	80
	<hr/>	
	\$762	26

MANUFACTURED WORK in Tailor Shop for year ending 30th September, 1875

	\$	cts.
Winter coats, 76 at \$1 25.....	95	00
Winter pants, 167 at 40c.....	66	80
Summer coats, 122 at \$1.....	122	00
Summer pants, 131 at 30c.....	39	30
Caps, 231 at 25c.....	57	75
Bed-ticks, 87 at 12½c.....	10	87
Pillow-ticks, 89 at 5c.....	4	45
Suits for boys discharged, 37 at \$2 20.....	81	10
Overcoats, 9 at \$2.....	18	00
Towels, 129 at 2c.....	2	58
Repairing coats, 99 at 20c.....	19	80
Repairing pants, 65 at 20c.....	13	00
Cutting out 108 pair of pants at 20c.....	21	60
Revenue account.....	16	00
	<u>568</u>	<u>55</u>

MANUFACTURED in Shoe Shop for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

	\$	cts.
Made 270 pr. Coburg boots, at \$1.....	270	00
“ 11 pr. Wellington boots, at \$1 50.....	16	50
“ 5 pr. shoes, at \$1.....	5	00
“ 5 pr. women and children's boots, at 50c.....	2	50
“ 2 pr. boots footed, at \$1.....	2	00
“ 2 pr. slippers.....	1	00
Repairs to 417 pr., at 35c.....	62	55
Repairing harness.....	8	00
	<u>367</u>	<u>55</u>

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISIENE.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE for the year 1875 (for 175 inmates).

Rations.....	\$5000	00
Clothing.....	2500	00
Bedding.....	500	00
Farm, stock and stables.....	500	00
Hospital.....	100	00
Library and schools.....	500	00
Fuel.....	350	00
Cleaning, light and laundry.....	400	00
Furniture, tools and shop fixtures.....	500	00
Repairs, ordinary.....	500	00
Incidentals.....	600	00
Postage and stationery.....	200	00
	<u>11,650</u>	<u>00</u>

Salaries and Wages:

	No. of Officers and Employees.	\$	cts.
Warden.....	1	1600	00
Bursar and storekeeper.....	1	850	00
Surgeon.....	1	400	00
		<u>2850</u>	<u>00</u>
<i>Carried forward</i>		2850	00
		<u>11,650</u>	<u>00</u>

		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2850 00	\$11,650 00
Steward	1	.....	600 00	
Chaplains	2	.....	800 00	
Teachers.	2	.....	800 00	
Keepers and trade instructors...	4	.....	1600 00	
Do. ordinary	4	.....	1440 00	
Farmer	1	.....	400 00	
Stable-keeper..	1	.....	260 00	
Day guard and drill instructor..	1	.....	260 00	
Night guard.	1	.....	260 00	
Gatekeeper	1	.....	260 00	
Engineer	1	.....	600 00	
Temporary assistance.....	...	.....	200 00	
				10,330 00
	22			<u>\$21,980 00</u>

COMMON GAOLS.

I have again to report a considerable increase in the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols of the Province over that of previous years. The number of commitments for the official year ending 30th September was as follows, viz. :—

Males over sixteen years of age	8,048	
“ under “ “ “	389	
	8,437	
Females over sixteen “ “	1,566	
“ under “ “ “	70	
	1,636	
	10,073	

The following summary gives the number of commitments to the Common Gaols during each year since Confederation, viz. :—

Number of prisoners committed for the year ending	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Oct., 1869	3,893	1,762	5,655
“ “ “ 1st Oct., 1870	4,334	1,845	6,379
“ “ “ 1st Oct., 1871	4,915	1,700	6,615
“ “ “ 1st Oct., 1872	5,287	1,671	6,958
“ “ “ 1st Oct., 1873	6,068	1,809	7,877
“ “ “ 1st Oct., 1874	7,675	1,813	9,488
“ “ “ 1st Oct., 1875	8,437	1,636	10,073

The figures in the above summary show that the rate of increase in the number of prisoners committed for the years specified has been exceedingly variable. Thus, the increase of the year 1870 over 1869 was 13 per cent. ; of 1871 over 1870, 3.75 per cent. ; of 1872 over 1871, 5.13 per cent. ; of 1873 over 1872, 13 per cent. ; of 1874 over 1873, 21.22 per cent. ; while that of the present over the past year is 5.98 per cent. The average increase of the whole six years was at the rate of 13.04 per cent. per annum. From this it would appear that the increase in commitments this year is not nearly so great as that of the last over the preceding year, nor is it equal to the average increase of the various years since Confederation. Without entering at the present time into an analysis of the causes which produced so much difference in the number of prisoners committed in one year over another, we have the sufficiently startling fact brought out by these figures that our annual Gaol population has increased from 5,655 in 1869, to 10,073 in 1875, or nearly eighty per cent. in six years.

The increase, it will be observed, is confined to male prisoners ; for although the commitments of females during three years of the period being commented upon exceeded those of 1869, the number of females committed during the present year was only 1,706, as compared with 1,762 in 1869, or a decrease of about four per cent.

It is worthy of note that the number of prisoners sent to Gaol for the first time has increased this year to an alarming extent over all previous years. The prisoners committed for the first time during the past six years being an average proportion of sixty-five per cent. to the entire number of commitments ; while those of the present year (7,757) were equal to seventy-seven per cent. of the aggregate number, and the number committed during the year for the second and third times, and oftener, was, of course, correspondingly reduced by the increase in the number of first commitments. This would seem to indicate that a large number of persons have been added, at least temporarily, to the ranks of the criminal and vicious during the past year, and who, if not checked in their career of vice and crime, will soon become habitual and confirmed criminals. No doubt the increased commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary and the operations of the Central Prison have, for the time at any

rate, caused a reduction in the number of habitual criminals that float about from one Gaol to another, and who have been in Gaol custody for more than the third time.

Taken as a whole, the figures in the preceding summary prove very conclusively that the persons comprising the criminal, vicious and vagrant classes of the population, have abnormally increased during the past three years, and in far greater ratio than the increase of the general population warrants. And a comparison of the offences for which commitments to Gaol were made during the past year with those of 1869 also shows, that the more serious crimes and offences have greatly increased, although not in the same ratio as minor offences.

The following summary exhibits in a comparative and classified form the offences for which commitments to Gaols were made for the official years ending 30th September, 1869 and 30th September, 1875 :—

1st.—*Crimes against the Person.*

	Year 1869.	Year 1875.
Murder	38	37
Manslaughter	25	12
Rape, Assault with Intent and Indecent Assaults	27	93
Felonious Assault	46	68
Assault	485	666
Cutting, Wounding, Stabbing and Shooting with Intent	31	66
Miscellaneous	28	61
	680	1003

2nd.—*Crimes against Property.*

Arson	34	51
Burglary	26	54
Larceny	1019	1602
Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	44	85
Forgery	22	33
Destroying and Injuring Property	29	96
Embezzlement, Fraud, Obtaining Money on False Pretences, and Counterfeiting	78	119
Housebreaking and Robbery	68	36
Trespass	25	72
Miscellaneous	36	114
	1381	2262

3rd.—*Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	9	9
Perjury	6	19
Keeping and Frequenting Houses of Ill-fame	85	163
Miscellaneous	20	81
	120	272

4th.—*Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and Obscene Language	34	76
Breach of Peace and By-laws	168	210
Deserting Employment	74	82
Drunk and Disorderly	1793	3663
Threatening	75	36
Vagrancy	783	1641
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	4	8
Miscellaneous	69	232
	3000	5948

5th.—*Detained as Prisoners.*

For Contempt of Court	50	77
For Debt	78	66
Witnesses	22	17
Lunatics and Persons dangerous to be at large	271	323
For Non-payment of Fines	30	41
Miscellaneous	23	64
	— 474	— 588

Total number of persons committed for respective years 5655 10073

It would appear from this summary that while the increase in the aggregate of the commitments of 1875 over 1869 was about 80 per cent., it was much greater in certain classes of crimes and offences than in others; thus the increase in the commitments for Crimes against the Person is about 50 per cent.; in Crimes against Property, 65 per cent.; in Crimes against Public Morals and Decency, 125 per cent.; in Offences against Public Order and Peace, 100½ per cent.; and of prisoners placed in custody on civil actions and for being dangerous to be at large, the increase is 25 per cent.

A comparison of the commitments of the present year with those of the last is exhibited in the following table:—

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 1st October, 1875.			No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 1st October, 1874.			Increase of commitments		Decrease of commitments	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brantford	410	45	455	463	70	533			53	25
Barrie	149	25	174	148	17	165	1	8		
Berlin	90	8	98	58	4	62	32	4		
Branpton	91	1	95	80	13	93	11			9
Brockville	212	29	241	190	46	236	22			17
Belleville	154	39	193	95	31	126	59	8		
Cayuga	52	9	61	45	4	49	7	5		
Cornwall	65	3	68	37	3	38	30			
Cobourg	144	29	173	142	42	184	2			13
Chatham	117	22	139	121	11	132		11	4	
Goderich	153	7	160	92	10	102	61			3
Guelp	353	37	390	190	36	226	163	1		
Hamilton	734	222	956	906	313	1219			172	91
Kingston	260	55	315	243	108	351	17			53
London	492	99	591	458	134	592	34			35
Lindsay	41	14	55	45	11	56		3	4	
L'Orignal	29	2	22	16	2	18	4			
Milton	43	6	49	31	2	33	12	4		
Napanee	42	5	47	53	14	67			11	9
Ottawa	626	151	777	435	123	558	191	28		
Owen Sound	108	23	131	100	17	117	8	6		
Perth	47	12	59	51	10	61		2	4	
Pictou	43	2	45	35	1	36	8	1		
Pembroke	58	7	65	52	9	61	6			2
Peterborough	68	20	88	61	21	82	7			1
Simcoe	146	8	154	106	4	110	40	1		
St. Catharines	183	36	219	190	30	220		6	7	
Sarnia	294	18	312	262	27	289	32			9
Stratford	169	28	197	154	20	174	15	8		
Sandwich	270	48	318	327	55	382			57	7
St. Thomas	94	6	100	100	4	104		2	6	
Sault Ste. Marie	28		28	46		46			18	
Toronto	2652	565	2617	1835	581	2436	197			16
Walkerton	37	7	44	29	2	31	8	5		
Woodstock	216	17	233	118	16	134	98	1		
Welland	158	14	172	175	16	191			17	2
Whitby	96	14	110	73	6	79	23	8		
Lock-up, Farry Sound				1		1			1	
Do Thunder Bay	122		122	94		94	28			
Total	8437	1636	10073	7675	1813	9488	1116	115	354	292

This table shows that the increase in the number of commitments extended to all the Common Gaols of the Province, with the exception of those at Brantford, Cobourg, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Lindsay, Napanee, Perth, Sandwich, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie and Welland. The most marked increase took place at six places, viz., at Belleville Gaol, where 50 per cent. was added to the Gaol population as compared with the previous year; at Goderich there was an increase of over 50 per cent.; at Guelph, the number of commitments was nearly doubled; at Ottawa there was an increase of 38 per cent.; Simcoe, 40 per cent.; and at Woodstock there was an increase of over 75 per cent. It is rather remarkable that the returns of the city Gaols at Hamilton, Kingston and London this year exhibit a decrease in commitments, while at the Toronto Gaol the increase was about the same as usual. The only city Gaol that very largely augmented its commitments, this year was, Ottawa, where the increase was 38 per cent. over the previous twelve months.

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the total number of Prisoners that were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1875, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification, nature of imprisonment and number of Prisoners.									
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods under two months.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	For default of sureties to keep the peace.	Inmate, Idiotic or Imbecile persons.	TOTAL.
Brantford	18	5		1	9	9	6			24
Barrie	6	5			3	3			4	11
Berlin	1				1					1
Brampton	2						1		1	2
Brockville	19	8			3	6	15	1	2	27
Belleville	11	6			3	4	8		2	17
Cayuga	2					2				2
Cornwall	9	2				6	1		4	11
Cobourg	28				3	6	7	2	10	28
Chatham	2	5				3	4			7
Goderich	15	3			1	5	6	1	5	18
Guelph	10	4			3	2	8		1	11
Hamilton	38	33		2	7	41	19	2	4	73
Kingston	24	11		1	1	10	20	1	7	39
London	25	12		1	10	15	9	2	2	38
Lindsay	2	2	1				4		1	5
L'Orignal										
Milton	3	1						2	2	4
Napanee	5	5	1		2	1	3		5	11
Ottawa	21	8		1	8	11	10		1	30
Owen Sound	9	5			6	2	2	1	3	14
Perth	2	6					2		6	8
Pictou	4	1			4	1				5
Pembroke	13	2			1	1	6		7	15
Peterboro'	5	6			1	1	5		4	11
Simcoe	5	1			3	1			2	6
St. Catharines	8	12	1		5	3	7		6	21
Sarnia	7	3			4	2	2		2	10
Stratford	11	1	1		1	6	5		1	13
Sandwich	20	3	1		5	1	9	9		24
St. Thomas	8	1			4	5				9
Sault Ste. Marie	5				1	1	1		2	5
Toronto	87	58	6		38	43	44	11	15	151
Walkerton	3		1		2	1			1	4
Woodstock	11	3	1		7	4		1	3	15
Welland	16			1	5	3	7	1	1	17
Whitby	3	5				1	5		2	8
Lock-up, Parry Sound										
Do Thunder Bay	5				2		3			5
Do Bracebridge										
Do Silver Islet										
Total	463	220	13	7	143	206	220	34	106	703

From the foregoing table it would appear that there were 703 prisoners confined in the various Common Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, as compared with 629 at the same period last year, or an increase of 74 prisoners. Of this number, 463 were men, 260 women, 13 boys under 16 years of age, and 7 girls. The nature of the imprisonment of these 703 persons was as follows:—

Waiting trial	143
Under sentence for periods under two months	200
Under sentence for periods of two months up to two years	220
For default of sureties to keep the peace	34
Insane, idiotic and imbecile persons	106
	—
	703

TABLE

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. committed during the year.			Under 16 years of age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford	410	45	455	13	4	17
Barrie	149	25	174	10	4	14
Berlin	90	8	98			
Brampton	91	4	95			
Brockville	212	29	241	1	1	2
Belleville	154	39	193			
Cayuga	52	9	61			
Cornwall	65	3	68	1		1
Cobourg	144	29	173	5	2	7
Chatham	117	22	139	3		3
Goderich	153	7	160		1	1
Guelph	353	37	390	5	2	7
Hamilton	734	222	956	37	11	48
Kingston	260	55	315	4	5	9
London	492	99	591	37	2	39
Lindsay	41	14	55	3		3
L'Orignal	20	2	22			
Milton	43	6	49	2		2
Napanee	42	5	47	1		1
Ottawa	626	151	777	48	3	51
Owen Sound	108	23	131	3	2	5
Perth	47	12	59	5		5
Pictou	43	2	45	2		2
Pembroke	58	7	65	1		1
Peterboro'	68	20	88			
Simcoe	146	8	154	3	1	4
St. Catharines	183	36	219	12	2	14
Sarnia	294	18	312	13	1	14
Stratford	169	28	197	3		3
Sandwich	270	48	318	11	1	12
St. Thomas	94	6	100	3	1	4
Sault Ste. Marie	28		28			
Toronto	2052	565	2617	123	22	145
Walkerton	37	7	44	2	1	3
Woodstock	216	17	233	3	2	5
Welland	158	14	172	2	1	3
Whitby	96	14	110	3		3
Lock-up, Parry Sound						
Do Thunder Bay	122		122			
Total	8437	1636	10073	389	70	459

The total number of prisoners that were in custody in the various Gaols and penal and correctional establishments of the Province, including the Penitentiary, which is under Dominion control, on the 30th September this year, was as follows:—

Common Gaols, as above summarised	703
Central Prison of Ontario	206
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	179
Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston	509

— 1597

The greatest number of prisoners that were confined in the thirty-seven Common Gaols of the Province on any one day of the year was 1,178, as against 1,097 the previous year, and the lowest number was 404, as compared with 351.

The following table (No. 2) gives the commitments to each Common Gaol, and the aggregate of the whole, the sex and ages of such prisoners, the number of times they were previously committed, and the nature of their imprisonment:—

No. 2.

For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	For want of securities to keep the peace.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Lunatics, Idiots, and persons of unsound mind.	Contempt of Court.	Sentenced for any period.	Waiting trial and otherwise detained.
281	50	23	101	188	6	...	1	4	1	255	9
161	7	5	1	66	12	2	11	11	12	91	3
77	19	1	1	24	12	1	1	1	1	68	1
66	17	4	8	49	1	...	2	2	...	43	...
118	29	27	67	38	5	...	9	9	12	187	3
126	12	15	40	12	5	2	8	8	1	165	3
38	12	3	8	14	...	...	3	3	...	44	...
59	8	1	1	10	...	...	9	9	...	48	...
112	23	12	26	6	3	1	19	19	3	137	7
102	13	9	15	38	3	1	9	9	...	83	5
138	16	2	4	79	6	10	8	8	1	56	1
334	46	6	4	261	3	3	1	1	7	112	3
430	159	64	303	30	16	4	1	16	8	800	81
266	34	11	4	15	7	2	11	11	1	279	1
389	110	48	44	220	18	9	2	27	...	315	9
49	5	1	1	6	1	1	9	9	1	37	...
21	1	1	...	3	1	...	2	2	6	10	...
39	9	1	...	18	3	...	5	5	12	20	1
44	1	...	2	7	...	1	5	5	1	32	...
610	92	33	42	331	2	13	1	10	1	421	8
81	30	15	5	56	2	...	12	12	5	56	6
37	17	3	2	3	1	...	12	12	1	42	...
40	3	2	1	19	3	...	4	4	...	19	4
44	17	3	1	8	3	...	7	7	...	47	1
55	16	6	11	8	3	...	1	1	...	65	5
113	31	4	6	77	...	...	1	8	1	67	3
208	6	5	...	32	3	4	1	13	12	164	4
248	30	16	18	178	2	1	9	9	12	120	4
153	26	6	12	20	...	...	8	8	12	122	36
259	47	11	1	60	...	1	1	1	...	248	11
97	1	2	...	15	2	...	1	2	2	78	4
25	3	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	21	1
2419	158	26	14	869	46	3	3	46	1	1652	32
44	...	...	13	1	1	2	6	6	2	17	3
158	48	14	13	4	2	3	7	7	1	107	115
116	25	2	29	38	3	4	1	1	3	115	8
91	13	5	1	12	...	1	9	9	7	81	...
109	8	1	4	80	1	...	4	...	...	37	2
757	1141	388	787	2912	154	66	20	323	78	6281	382

The next table (No. 3) shows the number of prisoners that were found guilty of the for the same, and the prisons they were sentenced to :—

TABLE

NAME OF GAOL.	SENTENCES.							
	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Committed to gaol, and afterwards sent to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	Penitentiary.	Reformatory.	To gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Brantford	230	25	255	17		9	2	227
Barrie	81	10	91	1	3	2	1	84
Berlin	61	7	68	5	1	1	2	59
Brampton	40	3	43	3		5	1	34
Brockville	163	24	187	15	7	6		159
Belleville	133	32	165	1	3	1	2	158
Cayuga	38	6	44					42
Cornwall	47	1	48	4	4	1	1	38
Cobourg	119	18	137	7		2		128
Chatham	69	14	83	1	1	7	5	69
Goderich	53	3	56			3		53
Guelph	112		112	2	4			106
Hamilton	605	195	800	69	15	24	8	684
Kingston	234	45	279	42	2	8		227
London	250	65	315	7	16	4	5	283
Lindsay	29	8	37		1			36
L'Orignal	10		10					10
Milton	17	3	20	1	1	1		17
Napanee	27	5	32	1	1	3	1	26
Ottawa	296	125	421	4	4	6	6	401
Owen Sound	46	10	56		3	1		52
Perth	40	2	42			2	1	39
Pictou	18	1	19		1			18
Pembroke	42	5	47					47
Peterborough	51	14	65	2	4	1		58
Simcoe	64	3	67		7	4	3	53
St. Catharines	139	25	164	10	9	9		136
Sarnia	115	5	120	3	1	5	3	108
Stratford	108	14	122	2	2	1	1	116
Sandwich	210	38	248	14	5	5	4	220
St. Thomas	78		78		9	8		59
Sault Ste. Marie	21		21				1	20
Toronto	1297	355	1652	56	21	27	12	1536
Walkerton	16	1	17		2	3		12
Woodstock	98	9	107		6	6	1	94
Welland	104	11	115	4	1	5		105
Whitby	73	8	81		9	4	5	63
Lock-up, Parry Sound								
Do Thunder Bay	37		37			1		36
Do Bracebridge								
Do Silver Islet								
Total	5171	1090	6261	271	145	165	67	5613

NOTE.—128 prisoners are unaccounted for in the periods of sentence, being those sentenced for over two

crimes and offences with which they were charged, the periods of sentence they received

No. 3.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE TO GAOLS.

Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 days (or two months), not including the last term.	60 days or two months.	Over 2 months to 3 months.	Over 3 months to 4 months.	Over 4 months to 5 months.	Over 5 months to 6 months.	Over 6 months to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2 years.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to receive corporal punishment with imprisonment.
141	66	429	1	4	3	4	11	2	1	1		
44	17	17	1	12					1			
40	16	16	2	13			5		2			
12	4	4		3				1				
93	17	21		4	3	35		4	1			
85	39	32						2			12	
18	16	6	4				4		1			
16	15	4	3	1		6	1	1				
58	36	17	9	4		9	12		1			
24	27	8	8	8	1		1					
21	16	4	8	1	3							
57	22	14	11	3		1	2	1	1			
272	201	128	53	78	8	19	22	3	4			
87	62	25	27	7	1	60	1	8	1			
109	59	61	24	4	2	23		1	2			
18	10	3	3			3						
7	3											
10	8	1	1									
3	13	8		1		1						
303	46	28	17	3		10	1	1	12			
24	15	9	1			1		4	2			
10	9	14	1	2		1		2				
15	1		2						1			
5	30	2		4			6					
30	10	9	4			6		2	1			
34	10	2	2	3		1		5	3			
40	45	38	6	6		13		2	14		1	
23	57	20	4			8			8			
60	32	16	6			6			1			1
120	57	23	15	6	5	4	3	5	10			
40	13	1	3	1	6		3	1	10			
14	3	1	1	1	1							
477	666	159	80	44	12	159		4	51			4
3	6	3					1	1				
56	37					1						
43	46	9	4	2		5		1	5			
21	27	13	1	4			4	1	10			
33			2				1					
166	1754	730	306	199	52	378	48	52	148	6		5

ars, and 71 offenders were received into the Reformatory.

From an examination of the foregoing table it would appear that there was a considerable falling off in the number of females committed to Gaols as compared with the previous year, viz., from 1,880 to 1,706, or a decrease of about 10 per cent. It is also satisfactory to note that there was a slight reduction in the commitments of youths of both sexes, attributable, I believe, in some degree to the increased scope and efficiency of the charitable institutions especially charged with the care of these classes in certain grades of society. The number of prisoners committed for the first time was 7,757, for the second time 1,141, for the third time 388, and for the fourth time and more 787.

Of the 10,073 prisoners who were committed to Gaols during the year no less than 2,912, or 28½ per cent. of the number, were, upon being brought to trial, acquitted of the offences with which they were charged. This number of acquittals bears about the same proportion to the total number of commitments as in previous years, showing that for every four persons who are charged with crime one is upon examination declared to be innocent. The number of persons committed as debtors, and who, from provisions of existing laws, were, presumably, guilty of fraudulent practices in the disposition of their property, was 66; but as some of this class were also committed for contempt of Court under the Divisions Court Act, the number was doubtless somewhat greater. One of this class of debtors has been an inmate of the Cobourg Gaol for the past four years, and whose case was brought to the notice of the Attorney General. The following summary shows in a condensed form the charges or offences for which commitments were made, and the disposition of the persons charged with the same:—

Total number of commitments for the year 10,073

DISPOSALS.

Acquitted of the charges when tried	2912
Found guilty and sentenced	6281
Committed for want of sureties to keep the peace	154
Committed as Debtors	66
Detained as Witnesses	20
Committed for Contempt of Court	78
Committed as lunatics, idiots, &c.	323
Waiting trial and otherwise detained ..	382
	10,116

The following summary gives the contents of the preceding table in a condensed form:

Total number of prisoners found guilty and sentenced..... 6261

Of whom there were—

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.....	165
“ “ Reformatory.....	67
“ “ Central Prison	145
“ “ Common Gaols, and afterwards removed to Central Prison.....	271
“ “ Common Gaols, and there retained until expi- ration of sentence or payment of fine..	5613
	6261

Table No. 2 further shows the periods of sentence that were given to the prisoners, viz. :—

For periods under 30 days.....	2466
From 30 days up to 60 days	1754
For 60 days or 2 months.....	730
From 2 to 3 months	306
“ 3 to 4 “	199
“ 4 to 5 “	52
“ 5 to 6 “	378

Over 6 months up to 9 months	48
“ 9 “ “ 1 year inclusive.....	52
“ 1 year “ 2 years	148
“ these periods and including those sent to Penitentiary	129

Six of the above number were sentenced to death, such sentences being afterwards commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and five, in addition to periods of sentence, received corporal punishment.

The nationalities, religious denominations, social state, and habits of the entire number of prisoners committed are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 4.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.						SOCIAL STATE.				
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodists.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	TOTAL.
Brantford	157	92	132	60	9	5	152	188	47	53	15	98	357	116	85	370	455
Barrie	80	23	49	11	8	3	46	79	31	15	3	88	86	31	27	147	174
Berlin	41	14	9	12	4	18	22	20	26	13	17	32	66	12	49	49	98
Brampton	28	25	30	8	3	1	21	37	20	15	2	33	72	7	53	42	95
Brockville	122	25	60	14	17	3	97	81	16	35	12	80	161	38	42	199	241
Belleville	101	18	53	17	4	..	103	32	22	35	1	46	147	96	59	134	193
Cayuga	33	6	5	4	10	3	8	14	10	28	1	29	41	12	11	50	61
Cornwall	55	2	5	..	5	1	49	6	8	5	..	20	39	40	36	32	68
Cobourg	65	30	48	11	13	6	51	58	26	33	5	52	121	41	31	139	173
Chatham	49	17	23	5	4	4	44	21	30	41	3	57	82	19	84	55	139
Goderich	52	38	28	21	16	5	39	35	43	33	10	67	93	41	34	126	160
Guelph	79	121	116	49	18	7	109	125	84	66	6	100	290	85	208	182	390
Hamilton	276	175	291	94	103	17	366	303	126	121	40	434	522	197	244	712	956
Kingston	113	62	94	34	11	1	140	49	43	76	7	68	247	150	55	260	315
London	227	139	127	25	64	9	217	226	52	76	20	157	411	56	270	321	591
Lindsay	30	5	10	4	1	5	23	10	8	8	6	16	39	6	30	25	55
L'Orignal	11	..	7	2	..	2	17	1	3	..	1	12	10	14	11	11	22
Milton	14	13	13	7	2	..	5	14	12	17	1	20	29	10	12	37	49
Napanee	33	5	7	..	..	..	10	11	6	19	1	21	26	19	24	23	47
Ottawa	376	102	239	21	26	10	520	183	58	16	..	222	555	342	237	540	777
Owen Sound	66	19	17	20	3	6	19	37	36	27	12	64	67	30	43	88	131
Perth	27	12	11	7	1	1	17	25	16	..	1	22	37	13	23	36	59
Pictou	32	2	6	..	5	..	5	29	3	6	2	17	28	8	13	32	45
Pembroke	52	3	9	1	..	..	38	14	11	2	..	24	41	30	50	15	65
Peterboro'	34	17	30	7	..	..	41	24	15	8	..	40	48	35	20	68	88
Simcoe	100	10	22	9	10	3	25	17	12	37	63	47	107	25	47	407	154
St. Catharines	91	22	67	9	18	12	104	47	27	33	8	75	144	47	50	169	219
Sarnia	111	44	84	31	41	1	135	118	34	25	..	65	247	102	160	152	312
Stratford	69	45	42	15	9	17	50	79	33	18	17	96	101	31	116	81	197
Sandwich	81	39	52	14	122	10	99	78	27	65	49	133	185	89	124	194	318
St. Thomas	53	9	9	10	18	1	21	16	22	14	27	42	58	21	46	54	100
Sault Ste. Marie	8	2	9	3	1	5	15	6	4	..	3	10	18	7	..	28	28
Toronto	795	594	882	174	113	59	991	1063	300	185	78	655	1962	412	1156	1461	2617
Walkerton	16	2	4	13	1	8	4	9	18	7	6	24	20	8	28	16	44
Woodstock	67	58	53	30	21	4	54	86	47	33	13	50	183	44	73	160	235
Welland	73	21	32	13	29	4	49	43	25	21	34	36	136	52	62	110	172
Whitby	52	21	20	7	9	1	31	35	10	21	13	33	77	10	41	69	110
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Thunder Bay	37	19	17	5	10	34	57	29	16	11	9	35	87	38	24	98	122
Do Bracebridge .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Silver Islet .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3706	1851	2712	770	768	266	794	3248	1327	1218	486	3110	4363	2331	3681	6392	10073

The nationalities of the persons committed to Gaol during the year were reported to be as follows:—

Canadian, 3706; English, 1851; Irish, 2712; Scotch, 770; United States, 768; and other nationalities not designated, 266.

In respect to religious denominations, 3794 were reported to be Roman Catholics; 3,248 Church of England; 1327 Presbyterians; 1218 Methodists; while 486 belonged to other denominations.

Thirty-one per cent., or a little under one-third of these, were married; while 69 per cent., or over two-thirds of the number were unmarried.

TABLE
OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS

NAME OF GAOL.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Bestiality.	Bigamy.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of By-Laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Brantford	3	2	33	9						3	
Barrie		6	8				1				
Berlin			13				1		1	3	2
Brampton	1	4	12	1				1			
Brockville		3	8	4					1		
Belleville	1		18								
Cayuga	1		4							1	
Cornwall	3		8								1
Cobourg		1	20				2			1	
Chatham	3	5	9	1				1		1	
Goderich	1	3	9	1				6	1		
Guelph	2	1	15				1				
Hamilton	17	2	89	3	1			6		7	
Kingston			12	1							
London	7	3	56	13						4	1
Lindsay			3	1	1					2	
L'Orignal		1	2								
Milton			2		1						
Napanee		1									
Ottawa	6		67	1				41		4	1
Owen Sound			13	1				1			
Perth		2	4					5			
Pictou			3								
Pembroke	3		6				1				
Peterboro'			8	2	1						
Simcoe	1	1	16	2		1					
St. Catharines	4	2	24	7						1	
Sarnia		1	18							1	1
Stratford		1	10	2							
Sandwich	5	2	12							4	
St. Thomas		3	10	2							
Sault St. Marie	1	2	4								
Toronto	12	2	101	10			1		3	21	2
Walkerton		2	3		1	1					
Woodstock	1		13	2						1	3
Welland	1	3	13	3							
Whitby			17					5			
Lock-up, Parry Sound											
Do, Thunder Bay	1	2	3	2							
Do, Bracebridge											
Do, Silver Islet											
Total	76	51	666	68	5	2	9	66	9	54	8

A fraction under one-fourth of the number could neither read nor write, and according to their own acknowledgment 6392, or 63½ per cent, of the total number committed, were intemperate in their habits, proving very conclusively that ignorance and drunkenness are the most fruitful sources of vice and crime.

The following tables (Nos 5 and 6) give the offences for which prisoners were committed during the year, the figures of which have previously been commented upon, and the occupation and calling of these prisoners :

No. 5.
OFFENCES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from Penitentiary.	Felony.	Forgery.	Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.
1						5		118					2	7		1
2				3	2			22					4	1		
				1			2	7						12		
					1			22					1	1		
2				2	12	2		84		2			4	1	2	
1								28				2		3		
1		2						9					1			
3				1				18		2	1			1		
				1	1			51				1		4		3
1	1	1		10	3	1		32	1			2		2		
7				2				50					1	4		
8			6	4	3	18	1	113				1		12	1	
		1		2	3	3		315						12		
2	4	2	3	5	5	15	2	113	1	9	6	2		12		
1				1	7			101					1	12		
6				1	7			13					1	1		
2				1	1	1						1				
2				1	1	1		18								
1			4	1				6				1		1		
5				13	7	10	1	341				5	2	5		
1								28					3			
					1	4		5								
					22			27								
						1	1	13					2	1		
2	1			1	7			20				2		3		
2				4	10	1		49	1	3				5		
					1			113								
12				1	1	1		46		1		1	1	3		
				2	2	1	1	113					1	3		
2						1		7				1		3		
								11								1
1	1		1		2	6	3	1578	9	5			4	16		
2				2	4			1				1	2	2		
3				3	2	2		36	1					4		
1				4		3		61	1					4		
4				5				16					3	1		
		1			2		4	77		2				3		5
77	6	8	14	66	82	96	17	3663	14	24	7	20	33	59	3	10

TABLE
OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.	Keeping houses of ill fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and dangerous to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Non-payment of fines and costs.
Brantford	9						55	4			5	
Barrie	2			2			24	11				
Berlin		3		1	3	3	16	1		8		14
Brampton	1	1					5					
Brockville						2	33	9			3	
Belleville				1			34	8		2	5	
Cayuga	1	1			2	2	15	3				
Cornwall			1				7	9				
Cobourg				1			22	19				
Chatham	6	2		1			36	9		4		3
Goderich							18	8				
Guelph	1				9	1	32	1			1	
Hamilton	14			1	4	5	131	16		3		5
Kingston	2						28	11				
London	15	7	12	5	16	10	134	29		2		
Lindsay						1	2	9				
L'Orignal							1	2				
Milton	2						4	5				1
Napanee	1						8	5			2	3
Ottawa		2		2	16	5	131	10		32		1
Owen Sound	2	1		2	2	1	18	12			1	
Perth	1						7	12		1		2
Pictou							4	4				
Pembroke							8	7		1		
Peterborough		1		1		3	5	7	1	1		
Simcoe			1	2		1	39	8		15		6
St. Catharines	4	2		3	4	3	51	13			1	
Sarnia		1					44	9			2	
Stratford	7				5	3	27	8		5		
Sandwich	4				5	2	102	1	1	1	4	
St. Thomas	2						37	2		3	1	2
Sault Ste. Marie		1					5					
Toronto	2	3		10	45	3	446	46	6		9	
Walkerton	2						3	6				4
Woodstock	2	2		1		1	21	7	1	3		
Welland	4	2			3	3	27	1	2		1	
Whitby	1	7					16	9				
Lock-up, Parry Sound												
Do Thunder Bay				3			6					
Do Bracebridge												
Do Silver Islet												
Total	85	36	14	36	114	49	1602	323	12	80	37	41

o. 5.—Continued.

WERE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Remands.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vacancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.
2	3			3						13		169	5	3	455
2	1							1		1	1	20		66	174
								1				13	2		98
	5					1		1				41	1	1	95
								1				60	5	7	241
								1		1		64	5	4	193
									4	4		8			61
							3	1		5				7	68
							1	1			1	33	3		173
	1			1		1	1		1			12	2		139
									7			30			160
	2			2	1		2					189	3	3	390
						4				9		175	16	76	956
	1	6		3	1	2	2	3		6		114	7	3	315
	1	1						1	10			82		7	591
	1	1										9	1	1	55
	1	1										2	1	4	22
												9	3		49
3	3				1							8		1	47
	1	2		2		1				1		59		1	777
						1	1	1		2	1	32	2		131
									2			12			59
							4					2	3		45
							1	1	1			3	3		65
			14									15	3	4	88
	2			1			1		2	1	1	11		6	154
	2							1		2		5	3	12	219
	2					2	4	1	4	3		84	2	16	312
	1	1		2			1			2		43		12	197
	2						2	2		4		37	3	2	318
	1	2		3		1						10	2	5	100
	1	1													28
	5			16		2		6		17		125	52	45	2617
	2										1	2	1		44
	2						2	5			1	114	2	1	233
	2					4					1	22	3	2	172
	1								2			22			110
	1	2				3			1	1		1	2		122
9	57	2	11	33	2	23	25	27	35	72	7	1641	135	289	10073

TABLE

Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced													
	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and boiler-makers.	Boot and shoemakers.	Boys.	Brewers and distillers.	Brickmakers and bricklayers.	Broom, brush and basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and upholsterers.	Carpenters and joiners.
Brantford	2			1		4	6				1	2	2	6
Barrie			3		1	1	2					1	1	4
Berlin						4	2	3						
Brampton						7	1						5	
Brockville	4		3			4	2	1		1				11
Belleville			1				2						1	2
Cavaza	1		1				2					2		1
Corwall								1				1		2
Cobourg			4			2	6				1	2	10	3
Chatham				2		3	3	5					2	3
Goderich	5		1			10	6			2			2	8
Guelph	12		5			3	3	5						6
Hamilton	3		18	4	1	20	21	37		2	2	10	2	45
Kingston	1		2	11		1							1	2
London	11	1	4	1	4	24	21	35	1	5	5	13	5	15
Lindsay	1						1	3						1
L'Orignal														1
Milton				1				3						3
Napanee				1				1						
Ottawa	2		1	2		10	3	35		9		9	4	23
Owen Sound	4				3	3	3	4	1			4		2
Perth						1								
Pictou	1				2	1	1							1
Pembroke						2	2	1	1					1
Peterborough	1					2	2	1				2		2
Simcoe				2		6	2	2		1		1	5	5
St. Catharines	4	1		1		1	2	7					1	7
Sarnia			2	1	1	2	1	8	1			2	2	9
Stratford			4			1	5	3					2	12
Sandwich	2		1	1	1	4	7	5		5		4	1	13
St. Thomas	1		3		3			3		1			1	1
Sault Ste. Marie			1			1	1							1
Toronto	26		18	14	5	45	72	123	1	34	13	27	27	91
Walkerton	2							2						2
Woodstock			2	2		1	4			1	1		1	3
Welland	2		1	1		1	7	1						5
Whitby	1					4	1	6					2	2
Lock-up, Parry Sound														
Do Thunder Bay						3	2							7
Total	76	2	75	43	23	169	211	288	7	75	23	86	68	314

No. 6.

for the Year ending 30th September, 1875.

Carriage and wagon-makers.	Cigar-makers.	Clerks, book-keepers and students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and machinists.	Farmers and yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and trunk-makers.	Hatters.
1	2	9			1	1		2		11		31	2			
		12				3					2	21				
		12				12					6	5			1	
		12				1		4			1	4				
		12								1		11				
		12										12		4		
		12										13				
1		12				1		1			1	1				
		12				1		1	1			18		1		
7	10	7	1			2		2			2	26	1		1	
		6				5		5	4		7	13		2	1	
2	1	11				2		1			18	11	1		3	2
1						13		1	1		7	13			1	1
						1					6	26	5	6	3	
												4				
												5				
												4				
												4	2			
												4				
1	1	19				1		1			5	4			1	
		2						1	1		3	15	2	2	2	
											1	20			1	
3						1					1	9			1	
												6	2			
												11				
												9				
	2											9				
		1		1						2		30	2		1	
											1	6	1		1	
												3			1	
								1				4			1	
												9			1	
												5	13	1		2
												7				
3	18	94				17		9	4		47	20	17	5	13	7
1		1									1	8				
2	4	2				1					2	10	1			
												2				
1		3				3		1			2	13	1			
1		1									2	1			1	
25	42	195	1	1	1	66	1	36	13	14	121	409	38	26	34	12

TABLE

Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced														
	Hotel-keepers and licensed victuallers.	Householders.	Laborers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and stonecutters.	Merchants and traders.	Millwrights and wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Peellers and hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.
Brantford	4	7	268			1	1			7		2			12
Barrie			63		1	1	2		1		2		1		2
Berlin			30			1	1		1	5			4	1	2
Brampton	1		56			1	2		1	2					
Brockville			117				4			4			5		7
Belleville		13	110			4	4	2			1	1			21
Cayuga			19		1	1				1			1		
Cornwall			43			1	1						4		
Cobourg	2		68			4		1		1		2	7		4
Chatham	3		43	1									4		5
Godfrich	1		58			1	3		1	2			3		
Guelph	1		261			6	2				2	2			
Hamilton	6		243			11	6			14		2	24		3
Kingston			48			8	1			1		1	1		38
London	5	19	154			4		4		7	4	4	15	1	5
Lindsay			24										1		1
L'Orignal			11			1									
Milton			22			1									
Napanee			25										1		
Ottawa	5		350	1		23	2			3	2	2	26		66
Owen Sound	1		14	1		2	4				4	4	2		4
Perth			23			1			1						
Pictou			19			2									
Pembroke			32					1	1						
Peterborough	1		32			4		1					1		
Simcoe	1		69						2				2		
St. Catharines		8	87		1	6	2			4	1	1	12		8
Sarnia	4		182										1		
Stratford	3		89			1	1					3	1		8
Sandwich	2	14	128		1	3	2			2	1	2	6		17
St. Thomas	3		44				1			1	2		1		1
Sault Ste. Marie			14		1	1									
Toronto	3		797	4		28	27		2	45	13	37	58		294
Walkerton			15						1						
Woodstock		7	127			3		3		3	3	3	4		
Welland	5		74					5		1	2	2	4		5
Whitby			47	3		1				3			2		
Lock-up, Parry Sound															
Do Thunder Bay	2		65		4	2					1		1		
Total	53	68	3871	10	9	123	73	11	11	106	38	68	194	2	503

No. 6.—Continued.

for the year ending 30th September 1875.

Railway employees.	Rope-makers.	Sailors and fishermen.	School and music teachers.	Servants and washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Teamsters, drivers and grooms.	Telegraph operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and jewellers.	Weavers and woodworkers.	Whitewashers and plasterers.	Wood turners.	No occupation.	Other occupations.	Total.	
.....	1	2	2	12	3	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	32	4	155
.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	12	174
.....	.....	6	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	98
.....	3	6	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	95
.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
.....	.....	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	8	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	11	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	24	173
.....	.....	20	.....	12	1	1	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	139
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
.....	.....	2	19	142	8	1	5	1	3	1	8	2	.....	45	6	390
.....	1	21	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	145	70	956
.....	8	9	.....	52	11	4	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	18	315
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1	391
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	2	.....	12	7	.....	.....	1	19	.....	6	26	777
.....	1	11	.....	4	2	1	5	2	1	.....	6	4	.....	6	.....	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	59
.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	45
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	65
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	88
.....	.....	4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	3	154
.....	.....	20	.....	20	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	219
.....	.....	12	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	66	312
.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	23	197
.....	1	1	26	1	12	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	318
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	100
.....	.....	4	68	9	274	45	3	54	5	16	5	6	23	4	7	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	43	2617
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	44
.....	.....	8	.....	5	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	16	4	233
.....	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11	172
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	110
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
.....	16	9	289	35	666	112	25	126	19	48	21	42	55	6	561	414	10073

From table (No. 7) next following will be obtained information in respect to

TABLE

NAME OF GAOL.	ESCAPES AND DEATHS.		
	Escaped and evaded re-capture.	Escaped and recaptured.	Deaths.
Brantford		1	
Barrie	1	1	1
Berlin		1	
Brampton			2
Brockville			1
Belleville			1
Cayuga			1
Cornwall			
Cobourg	1	1	2
Chatham			1
Goderich			1
Guelph			
Hamilton	2	2	4
Kingston			
London			
Lindsay			
L'Original			
Milton			1
Napanee			2
Ottawa			1
Owen Sound			2
Perth			1
Pictou			1
Pembroke			
Peterborough			
Simcoe	3		
St. Catharines			
Sarnia			1
Stratford			
Sandwich			
St. Thomas			1
Sault Ste. Marie			
Toronto	2		8
Walkerton			
Woodstock	1		3
Welland		2	1
Whitby			
Lock up, Parry Sound			
Do Thunder Bay	1		
Total	11	8	36

escapes, deaths, hard labour, prison dietaries and gaol accommodation and operations.

No. 7.

HARD LABOUR.			DIETARY.		GAOL ACCOMMODATION.			
Employed at hard labour during year.	Total number of days' hard labour.	Actual cash revenue derived from prisoners' hard labour.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Are gaol regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number.
227		90 cts.	10 $\frac{1}{10}$ cts.	Yes.	31	5	53	15
			13	Yes.	27	7	24	11
			13	Yes.	20	10	17	1
37	1514		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	25	4	14	1
			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	29	3	39	6
			8	Yes.	18	4	31	3
			13 & 25*	No.	12	2	15	1
16	566		15	Yes.	18	3	11	4
			12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	24	5	34	8
			14	not stated.	26	4	20	6
33	1089		10	Yes.	20	4	24	5
81	3753		15	Yes.	36	7	24	9
			9	Yes.	60	6	113	45
		387 00	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	53	9	43	19
			not given.	Yes.	43	9	61	28
27	404		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	4	14	1
			25	No.	18	6	7	
19	560		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	12	2	8	
18	90		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	4	12	3
396	7622	1872 33	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	97	8	53	21
42	260		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	18	1	26	11
18	812		15	Yes.	18	4	17	7
			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	22	8	6	
19	695		25	not stated.	24	4	21	7
			15	Yes.	18	4	16	5
29	1392		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	22	8	20	2
			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	40	8	36	12
			10	Yes.	16	4	31	8
97	2597		8 $\frac{7}{8}$	Yes.	21	6	18	3
			1 $\frac{6}{6}$					
			9	Yes.	34	4	40	18
			10	No.	17	4	12	1
			not given.	Yes.	14	3	6	3
			8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	184	12	216	123
3	108	364 88	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	21	8	10	2
42	1139	4 50	14	Yes.	32	5	26	8
84	2185	200 00	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes.	30	3	32	4
65	1310		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	No.	25	5	19	3
36	749		50	Yes.	5	1	9	
1289		2828 71			1172	201	1178	404

* 13 cents per day to Government, and 25 cents to the Municipality.

ESCAPES.

The total number of escapes that were effected from the Common Gaols this year were nineteen, (as compared with twenty-one the previous twelve months,) and of that number eight prisoners were recaptured. I held investigations into the circumstances connected with these escapes, and the facts elicited were reported to Government.

At the *Cobourg Gaol* two prisoners escaped on the 22nd June—one was a man committed for contempt of Court, and who had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the other a lad under twelve years of age. Owing to the absence of criminality in the one case, and the youth of the lad in the other, both of the prisoners were confined in the debtors' department, which is a room off the old Court House, but under the same roof as the Gaol. The window bars were pryed apart with a bed rail, and a rope was made of the sheets and bedding, by which means they descended from the third story into the working yard. When there, a board was unfastened from the well covering, and placed on the top of a wood-pile and against the wall over which they made their escape. The escapes I reported to be attributable—first, to a defect in the window bars, which were placed too far apart, and were not sufficiently cross strengthened to resist force; second, to the practice of piling wood too close to the yard walls. The Gaol officers were acquitted of all blame, but the Sheriff was instructed not to use the room from which the escapes were effected until the windows were strengthened, and for the future that cordwood must be piled elsewhere. The boy was afterwards recaptured and lodged in Gaol.

The escape from the *Brantford Gaol* was that of a boy aged fourteen, waiting trial for larceny. He was recaptured in a few hours, and was subsequently tried for the offence with which he was charged, and sentenced to four years in the Provincial Reformatory.

Two prisoners escaped from the *Toronto Gaol* under the following circumstances: On the 8th May a gang of eighteen prisoners was engaged in wheeling in stone from the east lane to the working yard, under the supervision of three guards. One of these guards was placed inside the yard, one at the extreme north of the lane, and the other at the south. The latter guard left his place to see what had become of a prisoner who was longer in the yard than he thought he should have been, when two prisoners took advantage of his absence from his post and got over the close board fence and into the woods. As the escape was attributable more to a want of discretion than to carelessness, he was reprimanded and warned that a recurrence of the mistake would be followed by dismissal.

Four prisoners escaped from the *Hamilton Gaol* during the year, two of whom were recaptured, and two are still at large. Three of the escapes took place from the Gaol while the prisoners were at work, which, owing to the frequent occurrence of such an event, and the insecure condition of the yard, necessitated my instructing the Sheriff not to allow the prisoners to be taken into the yard for work until removal to the new Gaol had been effected. The escape of a man named John Arnold, on the 31st January, who was under sentence to the Penitentiary for a period of ten years, was the subject of a long investigation, the result of which was communicated to Government. The conclusion I arrived at was as follows:—

1st. That the escape was attributable to an infraction of the law and the Prison regulations on the part of the Sheriff in taking prisoners, and more particularly prisoners sentenced to long periods, out of the Prison and into the Court House in order that they might attend Divine Service, and to the carelessness that prevailed in overseeing prisoners during the service.

2nd. To neglect of duty on the part of the Gaoler in leaving the Prison for upwards of two hours without a single Guard, and for omitting to examine the various portions of the Gaol frequently in order to detect defects in locks and bars, particularly those of outside doors.

3rd. To neglect of duty and carelessness on the part of the Gaoler and Turnkeys in the general supervision and discipline of the Gaol, a knowledge of which state of things on the part of Arnold and other observing prisoners induced and encouraged them to take steps to escape.

A short time after this investigation the new Gaol was taken possession of, and a new warden and staff of officials placed in charge. With the consent of the Government I offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Arnold, which resulted in his being recaptured. He was subsequently removed to the Penitentiary.

The circumstances under which three escapes were effected at the *Simcoe Gaol* have not yet been examined into, owing to other pressing engagements; but from the report of the Sheriff it is clear that if the Gaol officials were not guilty of actual carelessness and neglect, they at any rate allowed such an amount of liberty to, and placed such confidence in, one of the prisoners, as to endanger the safe custody of all committed to their charge. Pending an enquiry into the facts at an early day, further reference to the matter is postponed in the meantime.

At *Thunder Bay* the escape was due to loose supervision over prisoners.

DEATHS.

The deaths in Gaols this year numbered 36, as against 29 the previous twelve months. I regret having to report that a large number of those who died had been committed as lunatics, two of whom committed suicide. In all cases a jury was empanelled to enquire into the causes of death, the finding of which was transmitted to the Provincial Secretary.

PRISON LABOUR.

Only five Gaols received a cash revenue from the labour of prisoners; at Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Walkerton and Woodstock. The entire sum thus received only amounted to \$2,828 71.

The next and last table (No. 8) gives the cost of the various services in each Gaol, and the aggregate cost of Gaol maintenance in the Province:—

TABLE

Table showing number of Prisoners, how maintained, and cost

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.				
	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Total number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Total number of days' custody of Municipal prisoners.	Total number of prisoners passed through the gaol during the year.
Brantford	104	351	2697	6901	455
Barrie	52	122	1600	3729	174
Berlin	51	47	1100	833	98
Brampton	16	79	391	1484	95
Brockville	33	208	1397	6403	241
Belleville	71	122	2054	3547	193
Cayuga	14	47	451	1224	61
Cornwall	40	28	709	1204	68
Cobourg	37	136	1474	6056	173
Chatham	52	87	1782	2474	139
Goderich	46	114	1010	1827	160
Guelph	36	354	1311	3845	390
Hamilton	113	845	2216	24692	956
Kingston	95	220	2481	6936	315
London	164	427	6873	8867	591
Lindsay	8	47	296	989	55
L'Orignal	5	17	127	372	22
Milton	8	41	305	903	49
Napanee	20	27	491	2688	47
Ottawa	103	674	3125	8101	777
Owen Sound	30	101	1601	3388	131
Perth	13	46	468	3409	59
Pictou	9	36	209	563	45
Pembroke	21	44	787	2508	65
Peterborough	20	68	661	2254	88
Simcoe	93	61	1939	1390	154
St. Catharines	97	122	3532	5326	219
Sarnia	50	262	1629	4012	312
Stratford	52	145	1517	2947	197
Sandwich	111	207	4316	6513	318
St. Thomas	66	34	1674	634	100
Sault Ste. Marie	28		1045		28
Toronto	267	2350	7122	34578	2617
Walkerton	21	23	569	1236	44
Woodstock	47	186	1363	3553	233
Welland	44	128	2274	2618	172
Whitby	55	55	1715	2978	110
Lock-up, Parry Sound					
Do Thunder Bay	122		1215		122
Total.	2214	7859	65828	170142	10073

o. 8.

maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1875.

GAOL EXPENDITURE.							SALARIES OF						
Food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.		Official Salaries.		Repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner on entire gaol expenditure, including repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Goaler.	Matron.	Turnkeys.	Gaol Surgeon.	
£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
2003 04	1550 00	307 20	3860 24	8 48	4 40	3 40	700 00	150 00	500 00	200 00			
1842 60	1583 00	202 02	3627 62	20 84	10 58	9 09	1100 00	75 00	200 00	208 00			
667 20	1100 00	262 98	2630 18	20 71	6 76	11 22	500 00	100 00	400 00	100 00			
583 29	1100 00	.....	1683 29	17 71	6 14	11 57	500 00	100 00	450 00	50 00		
1282 86	1350 00	.....	2632 86	10 92	5 32	5 60	800 00	150 00	300 00	100 00		
1200 00	1100 00	.....	2300 00	11 91	6 21	5 69	400 00	200 00	400 00	100 00		
698 40	1020 00	.....	1718 40	28 17	11 44	16 72	500 00	80 00	300 00	140 00		
576 14	1080 00	.....	1656 14	24 35	8 47	15 88	740 00	60 00	200 00	80 00		
1870 95	1580 00	280 71	3731 66	21 57	10 81	9 13	800 00	200 00	500 00	80 00			
1485 62	1180 00	.....	2665 62	19 17	10 68	8 48	630 00	100 00	300 00	150 00		
810 71	1200 00	61 28	2071 99	12 95	5 06	7 50	350 00	100 00	420 00	120 00			
1248 91	1350 00	.....	2598 91	6 66	3 20	3 46	600 00	200 00	350 00	200 00		
7088 36	2900 00	.....	9988 36	10 44	7 41	3 03	1000 00	350 00	1300 00	250 00		
2841 89	1500 00	427 81	4769 70	15 14	9 02	4 76	750 00	200 00	400 00	150 00			
2702 20	3382 50	715 46	6800 16	11 50	4 57	5 72	700 00	456 75	2025 75	260 00			
401 84	1030 00	.....	1431 84	26 03	7 30	18 72	500 00	100 00	350 00	80 00		
198 00	540 00	40 91	778 91	35 40	9 00	24 54	400 00	60 00	40 00	40 00			
173 72	900 00	.....	1073 72	21 91	3 32	18 36	400 00	40 00	400 00	60 00		
900 00	950 00	.....	1850 00	39 36	19 14	20 21	475 00	100 00	300 00	75 00		
3096 91	2050 00	455 70	5602 61	7 21	3 98	2 63	800 00	250 00	900 00	100 00			
1439 92	1900 00	41 56	3381 48	25 81	10 99	14 50	700 00	300 00	500 00	400 00			
908 03	1240 00	17 97	2160 00	36 88	15 39	21 01	600 00	160 00	400 00	80 00			
298 65	543 00	.....	841 65	18 70	6 63	12 06	400 00	100 00	13 00	30 00		
1104 00	1005 00	.....	2109 00	32 44	16 98	15 46	500 00	100 00	325 00	80 00		
747 07	1070 00	192 75	2069 82	22 83	8 48	12 15	500 00	100 00	350 00	120 00			
1050 00	1075 00	.....	2125 00	13 79	6 81	6 98	400 00	300 00	300 00	75 00		
2068 80	1890 00	358 00	4316 80	19 71	9 44	8 63	720 00	150 00	720 00	300 00			
882 63	1350 00	417 08	2649 71	8 49	2 82	4 32	600 00	200 00	400 00	150 00			
1030 16	1191 00	96 83	2317 99	11 76	5 22	6 04	450 00	216 00	400 00	125 00			
1420 00	1350 00	255 00	3033 00	9 53	4 49	4 21	550 00	200 00	400 00	200 00			
975 00	1250 00	48 00	2273 00	22 73	9 75	12 50	700 00	100 00	350 00	100 00			
891 80	900 00	10 50	1802 30	64 36	31 85	32 14	400 00	.....	400 00	100 00		
12118 00	*8752 90	1100 00	22000 00	8 40	4 64	3 34	1600 00	560 00	3592 00	1000 00			
603 69	1300 00	15 75	1919 44	43 62	13 72	29 54	650 00	200 00	350 00	100 00			
1718 07	1600 00	245 45	3563 52	15 29	7 33	6 86	800 00	200 00	400 00	200 00			
1308 27	1234 00	860 53	3402 82	19 78	7 60	7 17	500 00	254 00	400 00	80 00			
650 60	1375 00	.....	2025 60	18 41	5 91	12 50	850 00	125 00	250 00	150 00		
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
615 07	600 00	33 07	1248 14	10 23	5 04	4 91	500 00	.....	.....	.....
61540 40	58278 50	6446 58	126257 48	12 53	6 10	5 78	24565 00	6336 75	22595 75	5974 00			

* This amount includes the salaries of the Engineer and Steward.

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The preceding table shows that of the 10,073 prisoners who were committed to Gaol during the year, 2,214 were criminals whose maintenance while in custody was defrayed by the Province, and 7,859 were supported by the respective Counties. The total number of days that each of these classes of prisoners were maintained in custody, was as follows:—

2,214 criminal prisoners.....	65,828 days.
7,859 municipal "	170,142 "
10,073 prisoners	235,970 "

It would thus appear that while the average period of confinement of criminal prisoners was $29\frac{28}{100}$ days, that of municipal prisoners was only $21\frac{61}{100}$ days. The average period of both classes combined was $23\frac{42}{100}$ days.

The entire expenditure incurred in maintaining Gaols and in supporting prisoners amounted to \$126,257 48, which amount is classified under three heads, as follows:—

Food, clothing, fuel and current maintenance.....	\$61,540 40
Repairs.....	6,446 58
Officials' salaries.....	58,278 50
	<u>\$126,265 48</u>

These sums in the aggregate represent the average cost of each prisoner committed to Gaol custody during the year to have been \$24 41, or 53½ cents per day.

I trust I may be pardoned if at this stage of the Report I point out the beneficial results that have been obtained, financially as well as morally, from the continued supervision and close inspection that has been exercised during the past eight years over the Common Gaols of the Province. Entering upon the duties of my office, I found that the very objectionable practice generally prevailed of giving the keepers of Gaols a pecuniary interest in the prison dietaries, through which they were allowed to furnish all the prison rations at fixed and very often exorbitant rates. This practice not only largely and needlessly increased Gaol expenditures, but was a source of the greatest irregularities, as well as the most fruitful cause of complaint on the part of prisoners at visits of inspection. In many instances the rations of each prisoner cost from 20 cents to 30 cents per day, and that at a time when the articles of food comprising such rations could be purchased at a much lower rate than now. This baneful system was tolerated and continued by County Councils, not because they desired to enrich Gaol officials—for as a general thing municipal authorities are most zealous in their endeavours to keep down expenditures—but more from a want of proper information as to the best method of performing the service, and not unfrequently to structural deficiencies in the Gaols, through which kitchens and store rooms were not attached to these buildings, necessitating that the cooking should be done in the Gaoler's kitchen.

The remedying of these deficiencies, which has been going on during the past eight years, and the enactment of regulations for the proper dieting of prisoners, has not only completely removed all such irregularities and causes of complaint on the part of prisoners, but has greatly reduced Gaol expenditures. In proof of this, I append the following summary of the expenditures incurred in maintaining Gaols during the past seven years:—

Year.	Total number of prisoners committed to Gaols.	Cost of maintaining Gaols.
1869.....	5655	\$100,739 55
1870	6379	102,320 02
1871.....	6615	102,903 61
1872	6958	107,231 78
1873.....	7877	117,609 87
1874	9488	129,344 55
1875	10073	126,265 48

These figures prove that while the Gaol population has nearly doubled within the past seven years, the cost of maintaining prisoners has only increased about 25 per cent.

The establishment of the Central Prison has also tended to reduce the expenditures in Common Gaols so far as the cost of rations is concerned, by the removal of long date prisoners. The number so removed during last year was 370, and there has been removed this year 426, making a total of 796 prisoners whose stay in the Common Gaols has been comparatively short. The average cost of maintaining prisoners in the County Gaols before the establishment of the Central Prison was \$15 85 per head, this year it has only been \$12 53 per head.

SALARIES OF GAOL OFFICIALS.

It will be observed by reference to the last table that there is a very great disproportion in the salaries paid to Gaol officials, not to be accounted for by the differences of the Gaol populations, and the consequent duties that they have to perform. Thus at Brantford, Guelph, Rockville, Kingston, London, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Sandwich and Woodstock, all of them having more populous Gaols, the Gaoler's salary is much less (and in the case of Sandwich only one-half as much) than that paid the Gaoler at Barrie. Similar disproportion exists in other cases, and markedly so in the case of the Gaol Surgeons, as we find \$1,000 paid at Toronto, with a population of 2,617 prisoners; \$250 in Hamilton, with a population of 956 prisoners; and \$100 in Ottawa, with a population of 777 prisoners. These incongruities clearly prove that no uniform or equitable system enters into the allotment of salaries to Gaol officials, and point to the conclusion that Government should take some means to insure a more equal distribution of salary, in some measure proportionate to the work that each official has to perform, and that it would be better to undertake the payment of, and assume the entire control of, the salaries of Gaol officials, than to allow caprice or parsimony to decide as to their rates of payment. In most cases the duties of Gaol officials are performed well and faithfully, and yet, from reasons apart from their duties, in some instances their salaries have been arbitrarily reduced by County Councils in order to gratify some passing whim for retrenchment. To secure and keep efficient officers, their incomes should be placed above any such contingency, and I respectfully recommend that the matter receive due consideration.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS.

ON THE

STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	174
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,627 65

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol, on the 11th of August, when the various corridors, cells, wards and other parts of the Prison were found generally in excellent order and cleanly. The yards were well kept and tidy. The bedding and clothing were reported as sufficient for Gaol requirements at that date. The water supply is quite inadequate for the Prison requirements, rendering it sometimes very difficult to observe the rules for the cleanliness of the Prison and prisoners, besides being insufficient for protection against fire. The serious and immediate attention of the Council was called to this important matter. The want of a proper wood shed is also a most serious defect requiring attention.

At this visit, I found nineteen prisoners in custody, fourteen males and five females—one of the former and three of the latter having been committed as lunatics. Of these, one man and one woman had evidently so far recovered, that their discharge from custody might take place. The others will be removed as soon as vacancies are reported in any of the Asylums, the various books of record were found to be correctly kept.

On the 30th September, the Gaol was visited by Mr. Scoble, who reported its condition to be good, the cells and corridors clean and well-kept, and the wards sufficiently warmed.

On the occasion of this second visit 11 prisoners were found in custody—six males and 5 females,—two of the former and one of the latter were under sentence for minor offences; two men were awaiting trial for forgery, and one under remand for assault. One man, 81 years of age, had been committed for thirty days as a vagrant; he had committed no offence; but having no family ties and no home, had been in Gaol since February last. Two of the women were insane, one of these seemed harmless, but the other has occasional accessions of acute mania. There were no sheets on the beds of the females, owing it was stated to the destructive propensities of the lunatic prisoners. Two of the remaining female prisoners are made useful in the prison kitchen. The beds were fairly clean, and the bedding in sufficient quantity for present requirements; there were thirteen suits of clothing in fair condition, which is sufficient for the present.

The Gaoler reported that the Council recommended the digging of another well, which is much required. The site for the proposed wood-house was examined and approved, it being

understood that the north wall of the Gaol shall be raised at least six feet, and that sufficient precautions be taken to insure the safety of prisoners by providing strong doors and grated windows. The Gaol rations are still supplied by the Gaoler at a cost of thirteen cents per day for each prisoner.

The Gaol books were examined and found to be regularly kept; there were no entries in the punishment book. The management and discipline appeared to be good.

The impropriety of allowing the gaoler to furnish the prisoners' rations was evidenced by the fact that the Gaoler charged \$2 50 to the Sheriff of Middlesex for the meals of two days en route to the Reformatory who were lodged in the Gaol for one night. The Sheriff was directed to see that this sum was paid in to the County Treasurer, and only the regulation allowance for rations (13 cts. per day) paid to the Gaoler. It is most extraordinary, after repeated recommendations, that the County Council still adhere to this method of supplying rations, in defiance of the Gaol regulations; and unless altered, it is my intention to report the circumstances to the Government, with a view to their insistence upon a change in this respect, in compliance with the requirements of the law.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	193
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	67
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,300 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 12th March and 3rd July. On both occasions it was found in most admirable order, and in a thoroughly neat and clean state in its departments.

At the first named visit, 21 prisoners were found in confinement, the largest number that has been in custody at any of my inspections; but on my visit in July, this number had been reduced to two men and two women, and these had been committed for vagrancy only.

The supply of bedding was sufficient, and the beds made up in the cells were particularly tidy in appearance.

A short time before this last visit three prisoners had been transferred to the Penitentiary, and three to the Central Prison.

The County Council were recommended to have a frame building erected in the South Yard, to be used as a wash-house, as the clothes that have to be washed in a Gaol are frequently very dirty and filthy, rendering washing within the Gaol very injurious in a sanitary point of view. The books were examined and found to be well kept.

This Gaol has been much more economically managed this year than last, the cost being \$00 less, with 67 more prisoners during the year.

BERLIN GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	98
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,030 18

This Gaol was inspected on the 11th of January and the 15th of June, on both of which occasions it was found in its usual state of cleanliness and good order throughout all its departments; with indications of good management of the Gaol affairs generally.

The dietary regulations were carried out in accordance with the rules.

In conformity with instructions, the worthless padlocks on the corridor doors have been replaced by Chubb's wrought iron locks of a strong kind, and an iron bar has been placed on the door leading to the yard. It is expected that these improvements will prevent escapes in future.

The supply of bedding and clothing was reported by the Gaoler to be sufficient.

The attention of the County Council was called to the insufficient supply of water furnished to the Gaol under existing arrangements. They were reminded that the rules for the cleanliness of the Prison and the prisoners cannot be carried out without an abundant and

never failing supply of water, and that the safety of the buildings, in the event of a fire, would also be endangered.

At the latter date, there were but 3 prisoners in custody—all men and under sentence. No complaints were received from the prisoners. The various books were examined and found to be properly kept.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	455
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	53
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	174
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,860 24

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 17th March and 3rd June. On both occasions it was found in a well kept and thoroughly clean state in all its departments, with indications of good management throughout. The bedding and clothing was sufficient in supply for summer requirements, but it would be necessary to make an addition to the stock of blankets before winter. Considerable inconvenience was caused during winter, on account of the scarcity of water, which is supplied from wells and from the roofs.

The various yards were found in excellent order, and the rules for the safe custody of prisoners well observed, with the exception of a ladder which was observed in the working yard, and which the Sheriff was instructed to have removed.

On my first visit I found the unusually large number of 39 prisoners in confinement—33 men and 6 women. Of this number 20 men and 2 women were in custody as vagrants. With two exceptions, the men of this class were able bodied and healthy, quite able, and, as they all professed, quite willing to do any kind of labouring work at which they might be placed.

Fifteen of the number informed me that they had made every effort to procure work, but had failed, upon which they were compelled to ask the Police Magistrate to commit them to Prison, to avoid starving or freezing. Entire reliance cannot be placed upon the statements coming from such a source, for, undoubtedly, intemperate habits and improvident ways reduced some of them to pauperism; but it cannot be denied that some of the men referred to were in Gaol from sheer want of food and shelter. The commitment of such persons to a Prison cannot but have a very bad effect, destroying the self-respect of the man, and accustoming him to Prison life and criminal contamination; there will be little wonder if the next offence he is committed for, is larceny, not vagrancy.

For shameless, hardened, criminal vagrants, I would recommend street work in a gang during the day, and hard fare in a Gaol, during the night; but for the homeless, unemployed poor, an industrial farm should be established in every county. This matter has so frequently been brought to the attention of the Council of the County of Brant, in my previous inspection minutes, that I greatly hope, some action will be taken in the matter, ere very long, so as to afford temporary shelter and food to the honest but indigent labourer.

One man was in custody as a lunatic, and having been so certified, his removal to the Asylum for the Insane at London as a paying patient, was recommended. Another had been committed as insane, but it was thought he would recover in Gaol.

Another, although committed as a vagrant, is quite idiotic, and I strongly recommended the County Council to make some provision for his maintenance in a private house.

On the occasion of my second visit, 12 men and 5 women were found in custody, one of the former under sentence of death for murder, and another sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, for the same crime. The Gaoler was cautioned to keep the strictest watch over these prisoners, and if considered necessary, the Sheriff was authorized to engage a special Guard for night duty. Two prisoners had been committed as lunatics; one of these had not then been certified to be insane, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Sheriff was directed to enquire into the cause of the delay on the part of the examining authorities, and if the necessary certificate was not obtained at once, to discharge the prisoner in conformity with the provisions of 36 Vic., cap. 31, sec. 15.

The other lunatic was removed to an Asylum as soon as the requisite papers were forwarded to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

The prisoners were all conversed with, and no complaints were received. The various books were examined and found to be properly kept. Only one case of punishment is recorded during the last year.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	95
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,683 29

The Gaol was inspected on the 9th of June, and found, in all its departments, in excellent order, and thoroughly clean. The Gaol Surgeon having complained of the smell caused by the Gaoler boiling food for his pigs in the Prison kitchen, that official was instructed to desist from so doing in future. Two prisoners, only, were found in custody, one a weak-minded old man who has been a resident in the Gaol for the last six years; the other, charged with assault. Although this number of prisoners was much below the average, the register showed that the winter commitments were as large as usual. The books were found to be correctly kept, the Surgeon's being particularly so.

A female lunatic for whom no vacancy could be found in the Lunatic Asylum, died in this Gaol on the 6th of June, and on the 25th of August occurred the death of John Church, also a lunatic, who had been an inmate of this Prison for more than six years. In each of these cases a coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict transmitted to the office of the Provincial Secretary.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	241
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	39
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	113
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,632 80

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 6th March, when it was found throughout in a clean state, and in very fair order. The cells were well ventilated, and the beds and bedding neatly made up. The use of ordinary tubs in the day rooms, for water closets, was condemned as being productive of foul smells. Portable, dry earth closets were recommended in substitution. On this visit 24 prisoners were in confinement, 18 men and 6 women, 10 of the men, and 3 of the women were in custody as vagrants, most of whom were able bodied and healthy, and quite able to do a day's work, if they could get it.

The great and increasing number of vagrants, or rather, homeless unemployed poor persons, confined in the Common Gaols, points to the necessity for establishing industrial Farms for that class, instead of committing them—frequently upon their own application—to Prison. Six prisoners were awaiting trial for serious offences. All these prisoners were conversed with, and no complaints were received. One woman was in custody as a lunatic; and being a proper subject for Asylum treatment, it was to be regretted that no vacancy existed in any of the asylums in order that she might be removed.

Inspection was made by Mr. Scoble on the 10th September, who reported 26 prisoners in custody, 17 males and 9 females. One of the man was charged with the murder of his mother, and was apparently insane. Two of the females were lunatics. The gaol was in good order.

CAYUGA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	61
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	23
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,718' 40

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 7th of January, and the 1st of June. At the first date, 12 prisoners viz.: 10 males and 2 females, were found in confinement, six of the number were under sentence; one awaiting trial; one for want of sureties; two as vagrants; two lunatics, and one idiot. The last named was recommended for transfer to London Asylum. A lunatic was also recommended for transfer to an asylum. The Gaol and yard were found in an excellent state of cleanliness and order. The books were found to be admirably kept.

On the occasion of my second visit, only one prisoner was found in confinement. On examination I found that very frequently during the past two months, but a single prisoner had been in custody in this Gaol. This prisoner had been only a short time released from the Central Prison.

CHATHAM GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	139
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	82,665 62

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 22nd April, and 27th July. On the first occasion 13 prisoners were in confinement, viz: 12 men and 1 woman. Of this number 8 were under sentence; three were waiting trial, and 2 were committed as lunatics. Of the last 2, one woman was certified as being insane, but could not be removed until a vacancy occurred in one of the Provincial Asylums. The other lunatic, whatever might have been her mental condition when committed, was, on the day of my visit, quiet and rational, and sufficiently recovered (in my opinion) to be discharged from custody. The second inspection was made at night, after the prisoners had been locked up in their cells for several hours. The ventilation of the Gaol, which is almost entirely dependent on window and door openings, was very good. Even in the cells occupied by prisoners, the air was but little vitiated. Whether it might be in winter, under similar circumstances, with windows and doors closed, I am unable to say. Instructions were given not to allow the prisoners clothing to remain in the cells at night. At this time, 10 prisoners were in custody, viz: 8 men and 2 women, both of the latter being insane, removal to an Asylum was recommended. Of the 8 male prisoners, 2 were awaiting trial, and 6 were under sentence. One of the latter being under sentence for a long period, was at once removed to the Central Prison.

The Matron of the Gaol was absent at the time of my visit; but it appeared that the Turnkey had the right of access at all times to the female cells, the propriety of which was very questionable.

The Gaol throughout was found in excellent order, with the utmost cleanliness prevailing, indicating good management and discipline.

The various books were found to be correctly kept.

COBourg GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	173
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	60
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	83,731 66

This Gaol was visited on the 19th of February and the 24th of June. On the latter occasion I had to express my regret at the death of Glover Bennett, who had long held, and faithfully performed the duties pertaining to the office of Gaoler. Abraham B. Culverson was appointed to the vacancy, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 10th of May. The Gaol on both occasions was found in excellent order, particularly in the female wards.

At my first visit, 20 prisoners—13 men and 7 women—were in confinement. Of these two men and one woman were under sentence; one man imprisoned for debt; two awaiting trial; one for want of sureties; four men and three women as vagrants; and three men and three women as lunatics, one of whom was idiotic.

The case of a fraudulent debtor who had been in custody for nearly two years, was reported upon to the Hon. the Attorney-General, with a view to his discharge. He replied that he had no authority to direct the prisoner's discharge, but suggested the proper course to be pursued in the interest of the County, burdened as it was with the expense of this debtor's maintenance. At my last visit this prisoner was still in confinement.

The number of insane persons found in custody was unusually large at both visits, and some of their cases were very urgent. Of the 22 prisoners in confinement at my last inspection, on the 24th June, no less than five women and two men had been committed as lunatics. One of the females had not been certified as insane, under the provisions of 36th Vic., Cap. 3, and the Sheriff was instructed to discharge her, in conformity with sec. 15 of the same Act. Another was found to be an imbecile of very filthy habits, who might be physically improved by Asylum treatment, but it was very doubtful if she would derive any mental benefit. The Sheriff was informed that under these circumstances, and in consequence of the great number

Urgent acute cases waiting transfer, her removal could not be effected. Three of these lunatics were recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum. Of the male prisoners found at my last visit, six were vagrants, six were under sentence for larceny, and the remainder for trifling offences.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners from gaol on the night of the 22nd of June; one of whom had been committed for two months, for contempt of court; and the other, a lad of 12 years of age, for one month. They were confined in the debtors' department, on the third floor. The means of escape used was by a bed-rail, with which they pryed the bars of the window apart, and by making a rope of their sheets and towels, succeeded in letting themselves down to the working yard; when there, they made their escape over the wall, by the aid of a plank resting on the wood pile.

I reported that the escapes were attributable to the following causes: First, to the structural defect in the bars of the window, in which the cross-bars were too far apart, the prisoners were enabled to bend and enlarge them sufficiently to get through. Secondly, to the practice of piling the wood too close to the yard wall, which was ordered to be discontinued, as well as that of allowing boards of any description to be in the yard. In my opinion the escapes were not in any way attributable to carelessness or neglect of duty, on the part of the Gaol officials. Instructions were issued that the debtors' room should not, in future, be used for the confinement of prisoners, other than for youths under twelve, and indigent witnesses, and not even for these classes, if room can be had in one of the female corridors. It was ordered that before using this room, the windows should be strengthened by four additional cross-bars; and also that the wood in the yard be removed from the wall to at least fourteen feet.

The stock of bedding and Prison clothing required to be increased before winter. The Sheriff was instructed to make a requisition upon the Council for the necessary amount and description of bedding and clothing. The water closets were much improved by late alterations, but the Gaoler was instructed to use disinfectants as before.

The defects of darkness and dampness still exist in male corridor No. 2, and it is necessary that means be devised for remedying the evil. The various books of record were examined, and found to be properly kept.

CORNWALL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	68
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,656 14

Statutory examination was made of this Gaol on the 6th of March, when four prisoners were found in custody—all lunatics—except one girl under sentence for larceny. One man, certified to be insane, had been in custody since the 18th of December last; his removal to an Asylum was recommended.

An old woman was in confinement who had all her lifetime been in a semi-deranged condition, and who would receive no benefit from Asylum treatment. She had been taken charge of by the various members of her family as long as they lived, after which she was committed to Prison. The case of another lunatic was in many respects similar. The Gaol was found in a well kept and orderly state throughout.

On the 7th of September the Gaol was inspected by Mr. Seoble, who reported that he found it in a well-kept and orderly condition. The walls and ceilings had been lately white washed, which made the wards bright and cheerful. Seven prisoners were then in custody—five males and two females. One of the former and the two latter had been committed as lunatics. As it was understood that the mental condition of the first was improving, he was ordered to be discharged so soon as the Gaol surgeon could certify that he was no longer dangerous to be at large. There were at that time no vacancies for females in any of the Asylums, even if it were desirable to transfer the two above referred to. The water closet arrangements of the Gaol being in a defective condition, application was made to the Council to have the closets connected with the main sewer. Considering the approach of winter, and the unusually large number of prisoners in custody, the supply of blankets seemed to be very deficient. The Gaol register was found to be properly kept.

There was no punishment-book—no punishments having been inflicted; still, a book should be kept for the purpose, according to Gaol regulations.

No record of the Surgeon's visits existed since the 22nd of March, although it was stated that he had been most attentive and regular. The general discipline and management of the Gaol appeared to be very good.

GODERICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	160
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,071 99

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 13th January and 16th June. At my first visit it was found in good order and thoroughly clean, with its affairs well managed; but on the second visit it was only in a fair state of cleanliness and order. The yards were not well kept. The Gaoler was requested to correct these defects of management.

The purchase of additional bedding was recommended.

At the first mentioned date, only three persons were found in confinement, none of whom were criminals. One was in custody for vagrancy, one for want of sureties to keep the peace and one for leaving employment.

The absence of crime in the large and populous County of Huron, as indicated by the entire absence from the Gaol of criminal prisoners, is most praiseworthy.

On the 25th February, a male prisoner who had lately been committed, died in Gaol. The finding at the Coroner's inquest was that he came to his death from the effects of disease and the excessive use of liquor prior to his committal to Gaol.

At my visit in June, seven prisoners were found in custody, viz.: six men and one woman, one of each sex being insane; the man was recommended for transfer to Toronto Asylum; the woman having been committed for arson, should have been arraigned for the offence, and if found to have been insane at the time, acquitted on the ground of insanity, instead of which procedure, examination was made as if she had been committed as a lunatic ignoring the offence committed. The attention of the County Attorney was called to the case in order that the infirmity might be corrected.

The attention of the Gaoler was called to the entry seven times in the register of the name of a prisoner charged with seven distinct thefts between the 13th and 25th March, and he was instructed, in future, to give particulars of the charges in the "column for remarks" but in such cases, to insert only one prisoner in the *statistical* returns.

The various books of the Gaol were examined and found to be well kept.

GUELPH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	390
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	56
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,598 91

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 14th of January, the 14th of June and the 8th October.

The old Gaol is used for the confinement of female prisoners; its various wards affording a good means of making a proper classification. The cells are large, with day room attached to all the wards. The greatest neatness and order were found to prevail in this part of the Prison. I found the new Gaol, comprising four corridors, used altogether for the custody of male prisoners, although all the men were confined in *one* of the corridors. Apart from the moral disadvantages of such a state of things, the association of so many prisoners in one corridor, brings out the worst phases of Prison life: associated idleness, for conversation, scheming and plotting, &c. For vagrants and disorderly classes, who comprise a large portion of the Gaol population, these are the luxuries of Gaol life, which render incarceration not only bearable but comfortable. The Gaoler was instructed to place the untried sentenced criminals, and the sentenced vagrants and disorderly characters in three distinct wards.

On the first occasion, twelve prisoners were found in custody, viz: seven men and five women. One of the latter was confined as a lunatic, although quiet and harmless. Two prisoners sentenced respectively to twelve months and four months' imprisonment, were subsequently removed to the Central Prison. With the exception of one man awaiting trial for perjury, all the other prisoners were either awaiting trial or were under sentence for minor offences.

I observed that my recommendation respecting the erection of a new Prison kitchen and wash-house was being carried out. It was recommended that an addition to the Prison bedding and clothing should be made at as early a date as possible. The Prison regulations in respect to dietary were well observed.

On the occasion of my second visit, the bedding and clothing were reported to be sufficient for the requirements of the Gaol. Attention had again to be called to the condition of the lower south corridor floor, in which the cement had proved worthless. I recommended, as being the best means of overcoming the difficulty, that it be laid with good oak flooring. Although the wash and cook house was completed, it was not then in use, to which matter the attention of the Council was directed. The yards were in a tidy condition and well kept. The supply of water was evidently not sufficient for the Gaol purposes, and the Council was resolved that without an abundant supply, cleanliness in the Prison and of the prisoners could not be observed.

Thirteen prisoners were, at this time, in custody, viz: six men and seven women. One of the latter was certified to be insane, but it is to be regretted that there was no vacancy for her in any of the Asylums.

The Register showed that a large number of vagrants had been committed during the quarter. Many of them, doubtless, were improper subjects for a Gaol. One of this class was in custody, whose vagrancy would appear to have been habitual. As he was said to be possessed of a good farm, it did not seem right that he should be kept in Gaol at the expense of the State.

The various books of record were examined and found correct.

Statutory inspection of the Gaol was made on the 2nd of October, by Mr. Scoble, who reported: "that the general condition of the Gaol was fair; the beds and bedding clean, and in sufficient quantity; the corridors and cells clean, except one, in which an inmate was confined; the yards tidy and well kept. The ventilation was good at the time of my visit. The dietary was reported to be in accordance with Gaol regulations. No complaints were received. The Gaol books were examined and found to be fairly kept, the registers being written up, and a record of the visits of the Gaol surgeon kept. This record should, however, contain instructions as to treatment of sick prisoners, for the guidance of the gaoler and turnkeys. No entries were found in the punishment book. The discipline of the Gaol appeared to be fair, and the management good.

Fourteen prisoners—ten males and four females—were found in confinement; one of the latter a lunatic, but not an urgent case. Two of the men committed as vagrants, are fitter subjects for an hospital than a Gaol. One of them was a man of respectable connections, who would provide for him in a more fitting manner. The other owned property which, if realized, would support him in comfort. It is a disgrace that such persons should be made a charge on the State when they are not criminals, and in no way offensive, save from helplessness and misfortune. Two of the prisoners were awaiting trial for murder.

HAMILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	956
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	113
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	524
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$9,988 36

Statutory inspection was made of the old Gaol on the 6th of January, when all its corridors and cells were examined. These were well lime-washed, and in respect to order and cleanliness were found in very good condition. In the corridors, the air was fairly sweet, but in the cells, to one entering from the fresh air, the pollution of the atmosphere was positively sickening, and this at noon-day. What it is in the morning, before outside air is admitted, can hardly be realized.

Ninety-four prisoners were confined in thirty cells, or over three to each cell, and in one double cell, fourteen feet by nine feet, and nine feet high, there were eight prisoners, not only sleeping but taking their rations therein; thus allowing less than 150 feet of polluted air to each prisoner, and these generally dirty in their personal habits. This inhuman condition of things had frequently been referred to, and could only be remedied by a speedy removal to the new Gaol, then nearly completed, and it was to hasten this, that the matter was then alluded to. The Sheriff was instructed to communicate with the County authorities, requesting them to expedite the unfinished work at the new Gaol, in order to render it fit for occupation, not later than the 10th of February.

Of the 94 prisoners in custody, 65 were men, and 25 women, and of the whole, 88 were under sentence or awaiting trial, two under remand, and three were lunatics. One of the latter had been over two years in custody, and although from her appearance she was not likely to derive any benefit mentally, from Asylum treatment, still as she had suicidal tendencies, her transfer to an Asylum, on the occurrence of the first vacancy, was recommended. Another woman who was in bed, was idiotic. It is to be regretted that there was no vacancy in the Idiot Asylum for her. A man certified to be insane seemed to be quite restored to a sound mind, and as soon as the Gaol Surgeon's certificate to that effect was transmitted to the proper quarter, authority was given for his discharge.

Fifteen of the sentenced male prisoners were proper subjects, in respect to periods of sentence, for the Central Prison, but some of them were physically unfit for hard labour. Those who were fit, were removed forthwith.

The following matters were brought under the notice of the Sheriff, with a view to the efficient working of the new Prison when occupied, and therefore requiring attention:—

1st. The furnishing of the new Prison, in respect to bedsteads, bedding, furniture and Prison clothing.

2nd. The carrying out of the prescribed regulations in reference to Prison dietary.

3rd. The enacting of proper regulations for the guidance of the Prison officials; for the enforcement of discipline, and for the good government, generally, of the Prison.

4th. Fixing the salaries and perquisites of the officials of the new Gaol.

With the first and fourth of these clauses, and to a certain extent with the second, the County Council has to deal.

With respect to Prison furnishing it was recommended that on taking possession of the new Prison, uniformity should be introduced as far as possible, into all articles of furnishing. The bedsteads to be of iron, made nearly after the pattern adopted in the Central Prison, and which would cost about \$5 00 each. The blankets to be the grey military pattern, of about 6lbs. weight, with a dark cotton coverlet for each bed. For each cell a night bucket and a water piggins was to be provided.

The last articles were recommended to be procured from the Penetanguishene Reformatory, where they were obtained for the Central Prison and other Gaols in the Province. A requisition upon the County Council, for the above articles, and such others as were needed was duly recommended. The Council was reminded that the excellent basement arrangement of the new Gaol, with proper cooking appliances, would enable the dietary regulations to be carried out to the letter.

It was suggested that the working of the Prison should come under the close observation of the Sheriff and Gaoler, in the new premises, for a short time before the new regulations were framed, in order that from practical knowledge, they might be as perfect as possible. When prepared, and approved, it was suggested that they should be printed, and two copies placed in each corridor, and one in each room used for Gaol purposes.

With respect to the salaries of Gaol officials, the following estimate was recommended for the consideration of the County Council, to be embodied in a By-law in that behalf, viz.:

Gaoler, with house, fuel, light and water,.....	\$1000	per annum.
1st Turnkey (no perquisites except lodging)	500	"
2nd Ditto (no perquisites)	425	"
3rd Ditto (no perquisites)	375	"
Matron, with room, fuel and light,.....	350	"
Gaol Surgeon	300	"

It was deemed most desirable that the Turnkeys and Matron should not only lodge but board in the building, to accomplish which it was recommended that an arrangement should be made with the Gaoler for their board.

On the 28th of April, I made an inspection of the new Gaol, in accordance with the requirements of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, with a view to its acceptance as the common Gaol for the County of Wentworth.

This Gaol is the most substantial in point of construction, and, at the same time, the most complete in internal and external arrangement and general surroundings, in the Province. The situation affords excellent drainage, pure air, and all external requisites of a sanitary character, with complete isolation from streets and thoroughfares. The structure itself and the yard walls are built of stone. The Gaoler's residence and Prison offices are in front, and the Gaol proper in the rear. There is a very large working yard for sentenced prisoners on the right of the Gaol; an airing yard on the left; and a female airing yard in the rear. The buildings throughout are three stories high, with a basement extending underneath the whole, which is fitted up for kitchen, laundry, dining, and heating purposes. There are 64 cells with cubic space (in the cells) for one hundred prisoners. There is an hospital separated from the cells, for females; that for males being four cells thrown into one. Arrangements have been made for a fair trial of the dry earth system of water-closets, instead of ordinary water sewage, which it is to be hoped, will prove successful.

The County Council was informed that before the formal acceptance of the Gaol could be recommended, the following works would require to be completed, viz:—

1st. The placing of an iron door between the kitchen and the prisoners' dining room in the basement, the want of which is a source of weakness, and renders proper supervision difficult.

2nd. Placing iron spikes on the yard walls, at the angle of intersection with the main building.

As it was most important that the old Gaol should be vacated without delay, I authorized the occupation of the new premises prior to their formal acceptance, upon the following conditions:—

1st. That the furnaces should be kept up continuously for two days before occupation and during the day, for two weeks, after occupation.

2nd. That the cordwood should be removed from its close proximity to the yard walls, and piled in the centre of the yard.

3rd. That the dining room in the basement should not be used until the iron door was placed between it and the kitchen.

4th. That two additional Turnkeys should be temporarily employed until the work named was completed, and the Gaol put in order. These conditions having been accepted, the transfer of the prisoners was authorized to take place on Saturday, the 1st of May.

During the year no less than four escapes were effected from the old Gaol. Most of them were attributable to the insecurity of the yard and other structural defects, and upon an examination into the circumstances, reports were made to Government to that effect. On the 31st of January, however, a prisoner named John Arnold, who had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of ten years, succeeded in making his escape in broad daylight. His flagrant defeat of the ends of justice called for a most searching enquiry into the circumstances connected with the escape; and as Commissioner I made an investigation, placing the witnesses upon oath. The evidence taken, together with my report upon the same, was transmitted to Government. The conclusions I arrived at, were that the escape was attributable—

1st. To an infraction of the law and prison regulations on the part of the Sheriff in taking prisoners, and more particularly prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary, into the Court House, which was beyond the Gaol precincts, for the purpose of attending Divine service, and to the carelessness that prevailed in guarding the prisoners while there.

2nd. To neglect of duty on the part of the Gaoler in leaving the prison without a single ward, during several hours of the day on which the escape was made, and in not frequently examining the locks, bars and doors in order to discover defects, and defeat attempts to escape.

3rd. To carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the Gaoler and Turnkeys in the general supervision of the prison and prisoners, a knowledge of which state of things on the part of the prisoner Arnold induced and encouraged him to make his escape.

The prisoner was afterwards captured on a reward being offered by the Government of Ontario, and taken to the Penitentiary.

Statutory inspection was again made of this Gaol on the 17th September, on which day 68 prisoners were in confinement; 37 males and 31 females; of this number, 55 were under sentence; 3 on remand; 6 awaiting trial; 1 for default of sureties to keep the peace, and 3 committed as lunatics. One of the last named was idiotic; and the other 2 were quiet and likely incurable. In the present crowded state of our Asylums, the most urgent cases only can be placed on the list for priority in admission, and these were certainly not of that class. The prisoners were orderly and clean in their appearance, and the general health was good. The practice prevailed of locking up the prisoners in their cells for a great portion of the day. While this course may have been necessary in the old Gaol, which was very defective and insecure in its surroundings, it is, unless in exceptional cases, unnecessary in this Gaol; and the Gaoler was directed to lock up the cell doors after the beds were made up; and to keep the prisoners in the corridors, except when punishment was awarded and recorded in the punishment book.

The employment of a fourth Turnkey to supervise the cooking and culinary departments seemed to be absolutely necessary, and the Sheriff was directed to engage one. The Gaoler was directed to dispense with the services of the 2 extra Turnkeys who were engaged to oversee the prisoners while the yards were being placed in order, not later than the 1st of October. The regular staff of the prison comprises the Gaoler, Matron and 4 Turnkeys; less than this number would be unsafe in such a large prison.

The Gaol itself and its various yards were found in most admirable order, the greatest neatness and cleanliness being observable throughout. The work pointed out in my minutes of previous inspection having been completed, I have now to report that the Gaol is in all respects complete, and formally accepted as the Common Gaol for the County of Wentworth.

Since the 1st of July, the rules and regulations in respect to the dietary, have at my urgent request, been complied with, and everything is now supplied by contract, instead of allowing the Gaoler to have a pecuniary interest in the prison dietary. This change will effect a saving of close upon \$2000 per annum, a large portion of which, went into the pocket of former Gaolers.

KINGSTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	315
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	43
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	49
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,769 70

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 11th of March and the 5th of July. On both occasions it was found, in all its departments, in the highest state of order, with scrupulous cleanliness prevailing throughout. The evidences of good Gaol discipline and management were generally apparent. The keeper of this Gaol has succeeded, much to his credit, in establishing as thorough and effective a system of discipline as exists in any well managed Penitentiary, and when it is considered that this state of things is most difficult to accomplish, where there is a constant change of prisoners, the greater credit is due to him.

In respect to general condition and management, the Kingston Gaol is second to none in the Province.

I observed with much satisfaction that an effort was being made to keep the prisoners constantly employed at hard labour. To the task of wood cutting and keeping the Gaol clean, is now added oakum picking, and knitting socks and mittens. The prisoners engaged in these employments on the day of my visit were as follows:—

Picking oakum, 8; knitting, 12; wood cutting, 13; general work, 4.

It is to be hoped that these new occupations will be sufficiently successful to warrant their permanent establishment as Prison industries.

The population of the Gaol consisted of 21 men and 16 women, or a total of 37 prisoners. Of this number one man and three women were awaiting trial; one woman was in custody for

want of sureties ; and one man was waiting transfer to a military station for desertion ; thirty-one men and women were under sentence, chiefly for vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

Complaints were again received respecting the insufficiency of the diet ; but inasmuch as the dietary regulations are strictly adhered to, and the amount of food served under the Prison regimen is quite sufficient for men and women having only light work to perform, indeed, far more than a great many honest hard working people obtain outside of a Prison, I did not feel justified in recommending any change in the dietary regulations.

A complaint was also received from one of the prisoners, of his confinement in a solitary cell without good cause ; but on examination I found that his conduct fully justified the punishment awarded.

The entire absence of insane persons from the Gaol on this occasion was most gratifying.

It was very clear that the number of prisoners at all times confined here demanded the permanent appointment of a second Turnkey. Not only was this necessary on account of the number of prisoners always in confinement, but in order to secure their safe custody, and the proper administration of the affairs of the Prison, as well as its discipline. The carrying out of the proposed employment is another reason for the appointment of an additional guard. I therefore requested arrangements to be made for the engagement of a second Turnkey, to be placed upon the Prison staff.

The opening of an order book in which are recorded the orders of the Gaoler for the guidance and information of the subordinate officers was highly commended.

On the second visitation—July 5th—the yards were neat and tidy in appearance. The beds, bedding and clothing were sufficient for the present requirements of the Gaol. An addition has been made to the stock of men's clothing.

Twenty-nine prisoners were found in confinement, of whom twenty-one were males and eight females. Two of the number were lunatics awaiting transfer to an Asylum ; but it is to be regretted that there were no vacancies for them at that time. With these two exceptions, and three prisoners under sentence for larceny, all the rest were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

The efforts of the Council and of the Prison officials to keep the prisoners employed are most commendable. A considerable number of the men are kept at work picking oakum, sawing wood, &c. The females sew and knit.

The various books and records were found to be well and neatly kept.

LINDSAY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	55
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-convicts</i>	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,431 84

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th of February and 24th of June when it was found, in all its departments, a model of cleanliness, order, and good management. The well oiled floors gave an air of tidiness to the corridors that it would be well to imitate in other Gaols.

The beds and bedding were sufficient in supply, and the bedding was particularly well kept.

The rules and regulations for the guidance of the officials, and the good government of the Prison, appeared to be well observed.

Nine persons—all males—were found in confinement at the first of the above visits. Two of these were certified to be insane, and their transfer recommended as fit subjects for Asylum treatment. Another was an idiot boy, for whom no provision could be made, as the Asylum for these unfortunates is unhappily filled ; and as a vacancy might not occur for a long time, I suggested to the Council the propriety of having him cared for in a private family.

On the occasion of the second visit four prisoners—all men—were in custody. One of these was previously reported as insane, his transfer to Toronto Asylum was again

recommended The various books of record were examined and found to be properly kept.

LONDON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	591
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	61
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	502
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$6,800 16

On visiting and inspecting this establishment, on the 23rd of April, I found 27 prisoners under confinement—which was considerably under the average number. Of these, sixteen were men and eleven women; 21 were under sentence; 2 on remand; 1 awaiting trial, and 2 had been committed as lunatics. One of the last, although in custody over two weeks, had not then been examined under the provisions of the Act, owing, it was alleged to the illness of the Judge. The officials were requested to act under the provisions of the 12th Section of 36 Vic. cap. 31, as the case in question was one that would be benefited by Asylum treatment. The other lunatic having been almost restored to sanity did not require Asylum treatment. The periods of sentence of the male prisoners were all too short for transfer to the Central Prison, although all stood much in need, both physically and morally, of hard labour. The sentenced women are kept at work by the efficient matron, in making, mending and scrubbing. The heating of the corridors has been improved by the introduction of new furnaces; but as has frequently been reported, repairs and alterations to such a dilapidated and badly arranged Gaol, are only a waste of money. The bedding was reported sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the Gaol, but no coverlids were provided for the beds. Under any circumstances, cotton coverlids for Gaol beds are desirable, as they not only protect the blankets from dust and dirt, but give a neatness and uniformity to the cell furnishings. But *where water was so scarce that the prisoners had to go un bathed and the blankets unwashed*, coverlids were doubly necessary. All the prisoners were conversed with, and no complaints received.

The Gaol was as clean and well kept, particularly the female part of it, as the structural defects, and insufficient supply of water would admit of. The various books were examined, and found correct.

This Gaol was again visited on the 28th of July, when 39 prisoners were found in confinement, viz: 27 men and 12 women. One was in custody as a lunatic, but his examination had not then taken place. Another man had been sent there, to tide over an attack of delirium tremens, although the proper place for such a person would have been the City Hospital. Six of the male prisoners were awaiting trial, or were on remand for criminal offences; all the residue were under sentence, chiefly for larceny and drunkenness. All the women, except one, who was sentenced for a long period for larceny—were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, and the offences consequent thereon; and an unusually large number of both sexes were in custody for assaults. The condition of this Gaol was found substantially the same as previously reported on, with all its structural defects and dilapidation still in existence.

The few repairs which had been made to it have not improved its sanative or disciplinary arrangements in the slightest degree, which are about as imperfect as they possibly can be. The Gaol is divided into a great number of small wards, with from three to six cells opening from each. In these wards prisoners are indiscriminately mixed without any regular supervision or oversight, so that associated idleness, with all its evils, has full sway. The ventilation of the cells is most imperfect, and as the wards throughout are lined with plank, they are literally alive with vermin. At my visit, I received complaints from the prisoners, of the ravages of the bugs. The stench of the water closets pervaded every ward, (as there is one in projection from each.) There is a most insufficient supply of water. As it has to be drawn from the river, it is furnished and used in the most economical manner; so marked is the economy in its consumption, that very frequently prisoners committed for six months, do not receive a bath. Altogether the structural condition of this Gaol could not be worse, and apart from its bad internal arrangements, and the absence of the proper and useful sanative requisites, it is altogether too old and dilapidated to admit of alterations and repairs.

As after repeated remonstrances, extending over six years, I have completely failed to induce the County Council to comply with the requirements of the Act, in the provision of

proper Gaol accommodation, I have now to recommend that the Court of Chancery be invoked, in order that that object may be accomplished.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	22
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	1
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$778 91

On inspecting this Gaol, on the 18th of July, two prisoners only were in confinement, one of them having been committed for assault, and the other for contempt of Court. Twenty-one prisoners only have been committed to this Gaol since the 1st of October last, and of that number five only were charged with criminal offences, three of whom were acquitted. The position of Gaol Surgeon was vacant at this visit, owing to the removal of the medical man from the Village. The Gaol was found in a very well kept condition, although the yards might have been in better order.

The books of record were properly kept.

MILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	49
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8
<i>Number of re-committals</i> ..	10
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,073 72

This Gaol was visited and inspected on the 9th of June, when its various departments were found in a very clean and well kept condition.

The yards were also found in an orderly state.

The supply of bedding and clothing was represented to be sufficient for the requirements of the Gaol.

Six prisoners—all men—were found in custody, being the greatest number found at any official visit. Two of these (coloured) were committed as being insane. One of them had not then undergone examination, although a week in Gaol. I recommended that an examination be made at the earliest possible moment, into his mental condition, which would not be improved by long Gaol confinement. Of the remaining four, one was under sentence for larceny; one for vagrancy; and one for drunkenness. One man was also in custody for attempting to commit suicide.

It was found, on examination of the Gaol register, that a prisoner who had been committed to this Gaol as being of unsound mind, and who had attempted to take his own life, and that of his wife, was discharged from Gaol custody without the consent of the Provincial Secretary, or by due course of law, such discharge being in violation of the law.

NAPANEE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	47
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,850 00

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 5th of July, when it was found in good order, both internally and in the yards. I recommended the stone work in the lower corridors, which is very greasy, to be whitewashed, and the locks painted black.

The straw in the beds had not been changed for a considerable time. In the event of the Council neglecting to provide straw or any other supply positively requisite to health, the Sheriff was recommended to obtain it. Instructions were also given to keep the wooden doors in the rear, open to air the corridor, and, to enable this to be done, to place a lock strap on the iron gate.

Eight prisoners were found in custody—viz., four males and four females: of this number, five were of unsound mind, three being idiotic and two insane. Respecting the former, there were no vacancies in the Idiot Asylum for them; and if there were, there are far more urgent cases than in this Gaol. The County Council was also again strongly recommended to take steps to have them cared for in a private house. The Grand Jury of the County, at the General Sessions in the month of June, brought into Court a presentment recommending the removal of the insane whom they found in Gaol "to some more suitable place." One of the prisoners found in custody, it would appear, attempted to throw a train off the track, and now acts and speaks as if he would repeat the criminal act if again at liberty. I am of the opinion that this man should have been indicted for the offence, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, in which case he would have been confined in an Asylum for an indefinite period. The case was brought under the consideration of the Hon. the Attorney General.

At this visit a complaint was made to me by the Turnkey as to the insufficiency of his salary. On enquiry, his statements were found correct, and that, after paying house rent and fuel, he has only about \$150 a year for the support of himself and his family—far from being a sufficient salary to secure the services of a good man. The rule is, that Turnkeys should be provided with furnished quarters within the Gaol: but as that could not be done in this instance, I requested the Council to allow the Turnkey one hundred dollars per annum in lieu of house rent and fuel.

Three deaths occurred here in the past year—one from softening of the brain and paralysis; the other two from exhaustion and old age, as shown by the finding of the inquests held.

OTTAWA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	777
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	53
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	157
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$5,602 61

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 8th March and 13th July. It was found, on both occasions, in the best possible order, with the greatest neatness and cleanliness observable in all its departments.

Since my last inspection, considerable improvement had been made in the water-closet fixtures, which had not only improved the sanitary condition of the Gaol, but rendered the closets safer than heretofore.

Water is now furnished from the City Water Works, and is ample in supply. This arrangement will do away with the trouble formerly existing in the Gaol, owing to the insufficient supply from local sources.

It was reported that the drains from the Gaol were in a bad condition, but whether this arose from frost or from structural defects, had not been ascertained. The evidence of the defects was furnished by the foul smell from the openings, and from sickness in the Prison—attributable (it was alleged) to this cause.

If there is anything more important than another, it is that the drainage of Gaols should be effective and complete. If this is not attended to, sickness and disease will most assuredly follow. I strongly recommended for the consideration of the County Council that a competent engineer be engaged to make a thorough examination of the existing system of drainage, with a view to the permanent remedy of all defects.

27 prisoners were found in custody—22 males and five females—22 under sentence; 4 awaiting trial, and 1 idiot. As no provision could be made for the latter, for lack of accommodation, I recommended the Council to have him cared for in a private family.

On the occasion of the second visit, a thorough inspection was made. A greater number of prisoners was found in custody on this occasion than at any previous visit, viz.:—30 males, and 19 females. The register shewed a large increase in the commitments during the past year, there being seldom less than 40 to 50 prisoners constantly under confinement. Of the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, 45 were under sentence, 2 awaiting trial, and 2 remands. Larceny, vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, constituted three-fourths of the offences for which sentence had been passed. Three were in custody for contempt of Court, under the Debtors' Act; 2 lads were waiting transfer to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, to which they have been sentenced for five, and four and a half years, respectively.

I have pleasure in reporting that, notwithstanding the large number of persons found in custody, there were no insane persons among them. The idiot reported, as being in confinement, at my last visit, had again been committed as a vagrant. Not being dangerous to life or property, but merely troublesome, his transfer to the Idiot Asylum could not be recommended. It was suggested that his friends should take him out of Gaol, and look after him.

To the credit of the County and the Gaol officials, the prisoners are all kept busy at something, and the returns of the past year shew that the work has been, by no means, unprofitable. This condition of things cannot be too highly commended, and is worthy of imitation in many Gaols in this Province similarly situated in respect to the number and class of prisoners. Quarrying stone, breaking stone, gardening, knitting, and sewing are the chief employments of the Gaol. I was glad to observe that the windows, through which communication between the female corridors and the streets could be held, had been altered so as to entirely prevent the nuisance.

Instructions were given to have the prisoners' clothing immediately removed from the cells to the store-rooms, as soon as the prisoners are sentenced, and clothed in prison garb. I also ordered that a man and a woman should be detailed every week, for corridor work, viz.: keeping the corridors neat, and clean. The dietary regulations were strictly enforced.

The health of the Gaol appeared to be good; two prisoners only were on the sick list, one of whom wanted the Doctor, but had not seen him for more than two days. The salary paid to the Gaol Surgeon viz.: \$100 per annum, out of which he has to furnish the medicine, is utterly insufficient and leads to negligence in the discharge of duty. With such a large number of prisoners in custody, a daily visit to the Gaol is absolutely necessary, and surely, that is worth one dollar a visit. The Council were requested to give this matter consideration.

The various books of record, upon examination, were found to be well and correctly kept.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year...</i>	131
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	26
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	50
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,381 48

On the 13th of August, examination was made of this Gaol, when fourteen prisoners were found in custody, viz.: eight men and four women and two boys. One of the women had an infant born in the Prison. Of this number four men were under sentence—some of them for long dates—three of these should have been reported, in accordance with instructions issued to the Sheriff, for removal to the Central Prison. One man was in confinement for contempt of Court, under an order of the Court of Chancery, and one man for insanity, who, although committed on the 27th July, still remained unexamined. In conformity with the provisions of the Act, the Sheriff was requested to see this matter attended to forthwith.

Four men were awaiting trial for various offences, two idiot women, both very urgent cases for transfer to an Asylum, one woman awaiting trial for murder, and one woman committed as a vagrant. These prisoners were all spoken to, and no complaints were received.

The condition of the Gaol was very fair in respect to order and cleanliness. The practice of keeping the clothing of sentenced prisoners in the cells should be discontinued.

A consultation was held with the Chairman of the County Property Committee, respecting an immediate increase of Gaol accommodation. The increase in commitments, the difficulty of having a proper classification of the inmates, and the exceedingly defective internal arrangements of the present structure, had all combined to render additional room absolutely necessary. After a thorough examination of the building, several alterations and additions were recommended for the consideration of the Council. It was recommended that an Architect be employed to reduce these suggestions to a sketch plan, and provide an estimate of the cost of the same, the plan to be submitted to the Inspector for final approval.

Pursuant to instructions, on the 30th September, Mr. Scoble visited and reported as follows:

The extension of Gaol accommodation so urgently needed here, has not yet been commenced. Should the population of the Gaol be as large as usual, a further provision of

blankets will be needed before winter. One dozen jackets for men are also required. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition for these articles. The locks on the doors leading to the female airing yard, should be changed so as to render it accessible; at present the Gaoler informs me it cannot be used.

Some gravel is required to raise the airing yard near the door, at present very low and wet.

The Gaol was found to be in a fair condition, although the fall whitewashing is not yet done. The corridors and cells were clean, and the ventilation good.

No steps have been taken to improve the drainage, or to increase the water supply.

At my visit, 14 prisoners were found in custody, viz., 8 males and 6 females. Two of the male prisoners were under sentence for a year, and should have been reported as eligible for the Central Prison, as soon as they were sentenced. The Sheriff's attention was called to this neglect at the inspection made on the 12th August, but up to this time no steps have been taken to repair the negligence. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to examine the man acquitted on the ground of insanity; if he is an epileptic, he cannot, of course, be admitted into an Asylum for the insane; and means should be taken to procure his discharge.

One woman was under sentence for one month for vagrancy—this being her fourth commitment for that offence.

It is very much to be regretted that the two idiot girls cannot be removed, for want of Asylum accommodation.

The books were examined and found to be fairly kept.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	65
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21
<i>Number of recommitments</i>	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,109 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 15th of July, on which occasion, a greater number of prisoners were found in custody than at any previous inspection, viz.: 13 men and four women. Of this number, six were of unsound mind, two of them having been residents of the Gaol for years; one was committed in February last; one, an Indian, and the remaining two, females. Of these insane persons, two had not been fully examined and certified to at my visit. As they gave indications of recovery, I recommended that the requirements of the statute, in respect to certificates of insanity, signed by the examiners, should be completed with as little delay as possible. It was very clear that one of these women was more idiotic than insane, and it was not at all likely that she would derive mental benefit from Asylum treatment. Her sister, who was an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Institution last session, was pronounced to be incapable of instruction, and is now in Gaol here as a vagrant. Neither of these women should be allowed to go at large, as they are utterly devoid of moral sense; but it is equally clear that the Gaol is not a proper place for them. The Indian was ordered to be transferred to Rockwood Asylum on the first vacancy.

The prisoners were all conversed with and no complaints were received.

The condition of the Gaol and yards was very satisfactory. Cleanliness and order prevailed in every place, with evidence of good management. The bedding was reported to be sufficient. The Prison regulations were violated by the non-provision of Gaol clothing. I recommended the Sheriff to make a requisition upon the Council, for at least six complete suits for sentenced male prisoners.

The various books were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

PETERBORO' GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	88
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16
<i>Number of recommitments</i>	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,009 82

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th of February and 23rd of June, when every department thereof was found well kept, clean and orderly.

The management of this Gaol, with the exception of the infraction of the dietary regulations referred to at my last visit, is to all appearance very efficient.

I found that the bedding and clothing were only sufficient for present requirements, and that if the commitments should be increased, it would be necessary to supplement the supply.

At my first visit the population of the Prison was six, composed of three men and three women; four of this number were committed as vagrants; one for drunkenness; and one woman as being incompetent to take proper care of herself.

The most gratifying feature of this inspection was the entire absence of insane persons from Gaol custody, a state of affairs which I hope may long continue, as, at this time, there is not a single vacant bed in any of the Asylums of the Province.

On the second visit four men and two women were found in custody. Of the latter, one is insane, and one idiotic. The insane woman was formerly an inmate of Utica Asylum, New York. She should be removed to an Asylum as soon as possible.

In accordance with my recommendation at a previous visit, the County Council decided to wall off the Gaoler's yard from the men's airing yard. Certain suggestions were made as to the way in which the work should be done.

The various books were examined, and found to be properly kept.

PERTH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	59
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,166 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 10th March and 16th July. With the exception of one ward, the Gaol throughout was found in good order at the first visit. The ward in which the exception existed was occupied by male prisoners, one of whom, an old vagrant, is a constant and troublesome charge, being perfectly helpless and disabled. I have frequently referred to the impropriety of committing such persons to Gaol, but in this case, it is inhuman to the prisoner, unfair to the other prisoners, and an act of injustice to the Gaol officials. If there is no poor-house for such cases, provision should be made by the Council, in a private house, for their care and treatment.

I observed that some of the blankets were very tattered, and some worn-out and worthless. I recommended that a fresh supply be obtained.

Of the 14 prisoners in confinement, 8 were vagrants—one for non-payment of fine, and four unable to take care of themselves through insanity or idiocy. Two of the last named cases are proper subject for Asylum treatment, and for whom accommodation will be provided as soon as vacancies take place.

On the 20th of March, the death of a prisoner occurred in Gaol. The inquest held resulted in a finding of "death from natural causes."

On my second visit, 10 inmates—5 men and 5 women—were found in custody; no fewer than seven being of unsound mind. Two of these were ordered for immediate removal to the Toronto Asylum. The number of vagrants in custody had been much reduced since the last visit. Of the two who remained, one had been nine years in Gaol, seven of which he had spent in bed, and the other had been incarcerated four years. It is to be hoped that no more of this class will be committed.

The Gaol throughout was found in excellent order, with sufficient supply of bedding and clothing. The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

PICTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	45
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$841 00

This Gaol was inspected on the 3rd of July, when one prisoner only was found in custody who had been committed as a lunatic, and was so certified under the Act. Although it was

not likely that he would be cured by Asylum treatment, his transfer was recommended, as Gaol confinement appeared to be aggravating his mental disease.

The Gaol was found in very good order, but the yards required cleaning up.

Owing to leaks in the water pipes in the basement, which had been going on for some time, a musty, damp smell pervaded the basement. The Sheriff was requested to have the defects remedied, and failing that, to cut off the water and abandon the basement kitchen. The Council was requested to have the yard walls pointed, which were being injured by water and frost.

The Gaoler, under date of the 10th August, reported five prisoners in confinement on that day—one of these, a female, being insane. The Gaoler further stated that as the prisoners did their cooking in the kitchen, the heat from the stove had made that room dry and comfortable, without any foul smell from it at that time, as there was a fire in the stove nearly all the time.

SANDWICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year.....</i>	318
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	40
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	59
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$3,033 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 22nd April and the 29th July. On the first occasion, 34 prisoners were in custody, viz., 25 men and 9 women, of whom 27 were under sentence, and 7 were awaiting trial. The sentenced prisoners were under confinement for the following offences: Drunkenness, 5; Vagrancy, 3; Assaults, 3; Larceny, 10, and other offences, 6. Among the prisoners awaiting trial were four persons charged with murder, or aiding and abetting the same; two for arson and one for rape.

The character of the prisoners generally was of the very lowest type, many of them being habitual criminals. It was much to be regretted that the interruption of the work at the Central Prison prevented the transfer of those under sentence for periods over four months, as the prisoners were all associated in idleness in the corridors, with little, if any, attempt at classification—a condition of things which cannot fail to have the most demoralizing effect. The Gaol officials were instructed to do all they could in order to observe good discipline. Complaints were received from some of the prisoners, that they had been kept in the corridors for more than a month, without having been taken out for airing and exercise. It was ordered that prisoners should be taken out at least three times a week, unless they had attempted to escape. One of the prisoners I found with the leg irons on as a punishment for having attempted to escape. Besides this he was locked up in the dark cell every night; which portion of the punishment, I recommended should be discontinued, unless fresh instances of bad conduct should be exhibited. The bedding I found sufficient in supply; but not so the clothing. I found that the habit prevailed of keeping sentenced prisoners' clothing in the cells, which I gave instructions should be discontinued.

The Gaol generally, considering its overcrowded condition, was in fair order. The atmosphere of the lower male corridor was, however, very impure, although that of the other corridors was very fair. I instructed the Gaol officials to have the working yard cleared up, and the wood piled further from the wall.

At the second visit, 29 prisoners were in custody—25 men and 4 women. Nearly half of the former were coloured; six men were awaiting trial, and one young man had received sentence to the Provincial Reformatory and was waiting transfer to that institution. The remainder of the prisoners were under sentence chiefly for municipal offences and for short periods. Two of the prisoners, in custody for criminal offences, had received sentences of a sufficiently long period to warrant their transfer to the Central Prison, which was accordingly ordered. A very large portion of the coloured prisoners were under sentence for petty larceny—as many as three for stealing chickens. The condition of the Gaol in respect to order and cleanliness was not so commendable at this visit as could be desired. The practice of allowing the prisoners' clothing to hang in the cells and on the gates had a very untidy appearance, which the Gaoler was instructed to remedy. The two upper corridors for males, and the female corridors, were otherwise in fair order.

The imperfection of the drainage was very apparent in the bad odour that pervaded the lower corridors. In my minutes of inspection the attention of the County authorities was

called to this serious defect, and to the insufficient supply of water, with a request that steps be at once taken to overcome the trouble, pending which the Gaoler was recommended to make a liberal use of disinfectants.

The insufficient heating of the Gaol was also brought before the County Council at the same time. It has been clearly proven that the Gaol cannot be properly heated with the appliances in use.

SARNIA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	312
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	64
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,649 71

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 21st of April, when it was found in admirable order, with cleanliness and neatness pervading every department. The kitchen, stores and yards were all in a well kept condition.

The bedding and Gaol clothing were sufficient for the requirements of the Prison.

The general management of the affairs of the Gaol was very satisfactory, with evidence of good discipline and regularity.

There were fourteen prisoners, or rather inmates, for there were really no criminals, in custody. Of that number twelve were men, and two women. No fewer than nine were vagrants and drunkards. One woman is in confinement for want of sureties; one man for assault; one on remand and two men as lunatics.

One of the last named having been certified to be insane, under the provisions of the law, was transferred to the London Asylum, although from his appearance it was not likely that he would derive much mental benefit from Asylum treatment. There were many more urgent cases for Asylum treatment than this.

Two prisoners who had been committed as vagrants, died in this Gaol, the first on the 28th of March, and the other on the 26th of April. In both cases the finding of the Coroner's Jury was forwarded to the proper authorities.

SIMCOE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	154
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	41
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,125 00

This Gaol was inspected on the 7th of January and the 2nd of June. At my first examination the condition of the Gaol, in respect to cleanliness and order was very commendable. The upper corridors only were in use, as some difficulty existed in heating the lower corridors with the then existing heating apparatus.

The yards were found in very fair order, but I had to call the attention of the Sheriff to the erection of a pig-pen and hen-coop in the wood yard, contrary to Gaol regulations. Their removal from the yard was ordered.

On this occasion nine prisoners were found in confinement, of whom seven were males and two females. Two of this number were in custody as lunatics, one of whom had been an inmate of an Asylum on two occasions, her insanity being of a recurrent character. Being suicidal, her removal to an Asylum was recommended. The remaining one was immediately transferred to London Asylum.

The idiot boy referred to in last Report was still an inmate of the Gaol. As it was certain that there would be no vacancy for him in the Idiot Asylum until its accommodation was extended, and as the boy had no dangerous proclivities, but only required to be cared for, I recommended that either the County Council, or the Township from which he was brought, should make some provision for him in a private house. Under any circumstances, the boy was a fitter subject for the County Poor House than the Gaol. Of the remaining prisoners, four were awaiting trial, and two men and a woman were under sentence. One of the men was ordered to be transferred to the Central Prison.

The supply of prisoners' clothing, and blankets and sheets, required to be increased.

I observed, on examining the register, that the names of prisoners were entered therein who never had been really committed, and who, properly speaking, were not in Gaol custody. As such a practice would tend to statistical confusion in the annual Returns, it was ordered to be discontinued.

At my second visit, the Gaol internally was found only in a fair condition of order and cleanliness. The practice prevailed of allowing the clothing and personal property of sentenced prisoners to remain in the cells. Removal to the store-rooms was required.

In the cell of a sentenced prisoner I found a supply of the delicacies of the season, sent in by friends in order to promote the comfort of a prisoner who barely escaped the Penitentiary. The Sheriff was instructed to see that the Gaol dietary list was strictly followed in respect to sentenced prisoners, without any deviation, unless by order of the Medical Officer.

The two front cells on the lower floor were found not to be used in conformity with directions given in previous minutes, but all the male prisoners were confined to the two rear corridors on the same floor, while a harmless but talkative insane woman occupied the whole of the upper floor.

Nine prisoners were found in custody, of whom seven were males and two females, both of the latter being lunatics. One of this class was recommended for transfer to the Loudon Asylum as a paying patient. One of the male prisoners had been charged with malicious destruction of property, but was acquitted of the charge on the ground of insanity. The Gaol Surgeon stated, in a note addressed to the Sheriff, that the man was then in a perfectly sane condition, and in his opinion quite safe to be set at large. Upon the strength of this opinion, I was prepared to recommend his discharge; but on further enquiry I discovered that he had been committed for an attempt to commit murder. To all appearances, as well as from his conversation, the man appeared to be sane; but as he was subject to epileptic fits, an irritable condition of mind might be produced, which might render him unfit to control himself and lead him to commit violent acts.

An escape of three prisoners on the night of the 17th of July took place, two of them having three months of their sentence to serve, and the third about fifteen days. Owing to the pressure of other engagements, the circumstances attending the escape of these prisoners has not yet been enquired into; but from the report of the Sheriff it appears that there must have been great carelessness on the part of the Gaoler; or an undue confidence in one of the prisoners, which resulted in allowing him so much freedom of action that the safe custody of the whole of the prisoners was endangered thereby. Enquiry will be made into the circumstances at an early day. Two of the prisoners have since been recaptured.

ST. CATHARINE'S GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	219
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	36
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	11
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,316 80'

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 8th of January and the 1st of June, when its condition was found in all respects satisfactory. The various corridors and cells were in the utmost state of cleanliness and good order; the bedding was clean and tidily arranged on the beds, and the cells were free from smell, indicating good ventilation. At no previous inspection have I been so satisfied with the condition of the Gaol, which now reflects credit on the officials.

The dietary regulations are now strictly carried out, as requested in my previous minute. Printed cards giving the prescribed dietaries and regulations connected therewith, I recommended should be hung up in each corridor.

I found that Prison clothing had been provided, but not served out to the sentenced prisoners. I gave instructions to have this done at once.

The Gaoler reported the supply of bedding to be sufficient, unless a very large increase takes place in the number of prisoners.

Examination was made into the circumstances and method of escape of a prisoner named John Purcell, from the Gaol, on the evening of the 14th November. In the method of escape, the prisoner exercised the greatest ingenuity and cunning. Being confined in the upper corridor, he was removed from the hearing of the Gaol officials, which doubtless

enabled him to carry out his plans with greater daring. It would seem he suspected that the arch of his cell was only formed of bricks on their sides in two layers, and that having removed a sufficient number to enable him to get through into the garret where no floor was laid over the arches of the cells, he at once commenced operations on the roof, which is covered with inch board and slates. To guard against noise, he placed his bed and bedding under the spot where he removed the bricks. As an instrument for the purpose, he used the leg of his iron bedstead, which he wrenched off, and with which, or a knife, he made an opening in the roof sufficiently large to let himself through, and from the roof he lowered himself by the water spout to the ground, outside of the walls of the Prison. The escape of this prisoner was the first intimation of the very unsafe condition of the upper corridor cells. How the prisoner became aware of the defect cannot be ascertained; but his having so successfully availed himself of the knowledge acquired, shewed the great insecurity of the upper corridor, against which, the closest watch and supervision on the part of the Gaol officials was defeated; for it would appear that the entire operations by which the prisoner effected his escape were begun and finished between the time the prisoners were locked up in the cells at 5.15 P.M. and when the last round of the guards was performed at 10 P.M., at which time the escape was discovered by the turnkey. A reward of \$200 was at once offered by the Sheriff, but up to the present moment without avail. To guard against a recurrence of the kind, the floor of the loft over the upper corridor was laid with three inch oak plank, this work was examined and found to be strong and substantial.

There were at my visit 23 prisoners under confinement, viz.: 19 men and 4 women. Of this number, six men were under sentence for assault and battery; four for larceny; one for vagrancy; and five for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Two men were awaiting trial for murder; and three persons—one man and two women—had been committed for insanity. The former of these was the only one who appeared to be a proper subject for Asylum treatment, and he was recommended for transfer to the London Asylum, as his discharge from custody would be attended with some danger.

On the 1st of June, statutory inspection was made of the Gaol, when 26 prisoners were in confinement,—19 men and 7 women. Of this number, 20 were under sentence; 5 men awaiting trial, and three in custody as insane persons. Two of the last named have long been residents of this Gaol. They are harmless imbeciles who would derive little benefit from Asylum treatment, even if room could be found for them, which in the present crowded state of the Asylums, cannot be done. The other insane person, was at one time an inmate of the Asylum, and should have been placed there again, but there was no vacancy.

On examination of the Gaol register it was found that Charles King, a lunatic, had been discharged without the authority of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, to whom all such cases should be reported. The Sheriff was instructed to conform with this requirement in future.

The sentenced prisoners were for short periods, and for minor offences.

It was a matter of much regret that there was no work provided for sentenced prisoners in the Gaol, as the utter idleness that prevailed, cannot but have a most demoralizing tendency.

The various books were examined, and found to be well and neatly kept.

The punishment book showed few cases of punishment since my last visit.

No complaints were received from the prisoners, although all were conversed with.

STRATFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	192
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	44
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,317 99

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 13th of January and 15th of June. On the first occasion eight prisoners were in custody, viz., seven men and one woman. Of these one was under sentence for larceny, two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and five for vagrancy. The vagrants were all homeless paupers, who should have been sent to a poor-house instead of a Gaol.

The attention of the Sheriff was called to the short supply of Gaol bedding.

At the second visit fifteen prisoners—twelve males and three females—were found in custody. Three of the number—two men and a woman—were certified to be insane under the provisions of the statute. Two of these were proper subjects for Asylum residence, and were recommended for transfer. The last, a boy 13 years of age, was a congenital idiot, very dirty in his habits, in consequence of which he was almost in a nude condition. It was much to be regretted that there was no vacancy for this unfortunate creature in the Idiot Asylum at London, as his Gaol custody was attended with great trouble.

Another prisoner on remand for vagrancy gave evidence of insanity, and it appeared had been an inmate of the Toronto Asylum. The Gaol Surgeon was instructed to report upon his case with a view to further action.

There were three prisoners under sentence, chiefly for trifling offences.

The condition of the Gaol at both visits was very satisfactory, both internally and in the yards, being found in a clean and well-kept condition. At the last visit the bedding was reported as sufficient, and was neatly kept. The water closets evidently required a more liberal use of disinfectants, as a bad smell was very perceptible.

The various books of record were examined, and found to be properly and neatly kept.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	100
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,273 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd of April and on the 28th of July.

On the first occasion I was accompanied by His Honor, Judge Hughes. In the absence of the Gaoler, the Deputy Sheriff and the Turnkey attended. Considerable improvement was apparent in the condition of the premises as compared with the previous visit, and the yards were found in excellent order. The bedding and clothing were reported to be sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the Prison.

The water closet in the lower male corridor was completely choked up, owing, it was said, to freezing. Instructions were given to have this defect remedied as soon as possible, to prevent the pollution of the air of the corridor, and also to remove the bedding from the cells when unoccupied.

Nine prisoners—seven males and two females—were found in custody. The latter were committed as dangerous lunatics; one, a little idiot girl, who was obviously a quiet, harmless creature, only wanting a little care; the other, a woman evidently beyond the reach of benefit from Asylum treatment. Both these prisoners could have been quite well taken care of in a private house, which would be a more humane course than commitment to a Gaol.

At my official inspection on the 28th of July, I found the Gaoler, for the third time, absent from his post; and to make matters worse, the Turnkey had to be brought from the town before I could be admitted to the Gaol. It is very clear that the few duties which the keeper of this Gaol has to perform are very carelessly done, and not unfrequently quite neglected, in order that he may attend to his private affairs. Considering that he is one of the best paid Gaolers in the Province, for the work he has to do, this should not be the case. The Gaol was found in fair condition, with a sufficient amount of bedding, &c., for its requirements. One prisoner only was found in confinement, who had been sentenced to the Central Prison for four months, and who was on the point of being removed to that establishment.

TORONTO GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	2,617
<i>Greatest number confined at any time</i>	216
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	198
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$22,000 00

Statutory inspection of was made this Gaol on the 1st of February and the 10th of September. At the first visit there were 182 prisoners—viz., 119 males and 63 females in

eustody. Four of the former and three of the latter were confined as lunatics. I examined these insane persons, and recommended three for transfer to the London Asylum, there being no vacancies in the Toronto Asylum. The remaining male lunatics were harmless imbeciles. It was much to be regretted that there were no vacancies for females, as the three women then in confinement were most urgent cases for Asylum treatment.

A large portion of the prisoners, both male and female, were under sentence for short periods for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; although the increase in criminal prisoners was also very marked. Six of the male prisoners, who were under sentence for periods of over six months, were removed to the Central Prison.

The condition of the Gaol in respect to order and cleanliness was, notwithstanding the large number of prisoners and the overcrowding in some corridors, most commendable, and good management was generally apparent. I was glad to learn from the Gaoler that the Gaol Committee of the City Council was endeavouring to procure employment for the prisoners. Certainly the most urgent need existed for action in that direction.

The discipline of the Gaol, except for the idleness that prevailed, was very good.

At the second visit, 170 prisoners—100 males and 80 females—were found in custody. Of the males, 19 were under sentence for periods of over four months, and 42 were for periods under that date, making 60 male prisoners who were under sentence. In addition to this number, 14 were on remand; 11 were awaiting trial, (many of them for most serious offences;) six for want of sureties to keep the peace; and eight had been committed to Gaol for insanity. Ten females were also found in custody as lunatics, making 18 persons of that class who were then in the Toronto Gaol. At least one-half of these lunatics were not proper subjects for treatment in an Asylum for the Insane, although undoubtedly it would add much to their bodily comfort and well-being to be removed to such an Institution. Three at least were idiotic, and others were weak-minded, harmless creatures. Five of the number have since been transferred to Asylums.

A very large proportion of the women were in custody for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

It was much to be regretted that there was no work for this large number of prisoners other than keeping the Gaol clean. The contractors for the manufacture of children's shoes having failed, that industry had been withdrawn, and no stone-breaking for the men had been carried on for some time.

Several important improvements were being carried on in the Prison: 1st. The laying on of the City water, which was sadly needed, as the sanative requisites were much neglected for the want of a sufficient supply. 2nd. Putting in new heating boilers, which I was glad to learn were to be placed in an outside boiler house, instead of the basement of the centre building. 3rd. Improvement to the drains.

I made an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners on the 18th of May. These prisoners, it seems, were in a gang of eighteen engaged in wheeling stone from an entrance lane into the working yard. Three Guards were supervising the work, one in the yard and two at the extreme outside points. One of the latter, on missing a prisoner who had gone into the water closet in the yard, left his post to look for him, when the two prisoners referred to effected their escape. I had to report that the Guard was to blame for leaving his post of watch; but as he was not guilty of neglect so much as want of discretion, I did not recommend his dismissal. The Sheriff, however, was requested to reprimand him, as a caution against the recurrence of such carelessness.

Four deaths, viz., of two male and two female prisoners, occurred in this Gaol between the 22nd of March and the 5th of September. The first of these was a lunatic. Inquests were held in each case, and copies of the verdicts transmitted to the Provincial Secretary.

WALKERTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	44
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	0
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,919 44

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 1st of October, by Mr. Seoble, who reported that he found it in excellent condition on that day. The beds and bedding

were clean and sufficient. The corridors and cells were scrupulously neat and clean, and the yards were in a tidy condition; and with the exception of one back room there was good ventilation throughout the building. In the place in question there was an unpleasant odour, as if from the leakage of sewage under the floor. The Gaoler asserted that this was impossible, but nevertheless it was evident that the smell, from whatever cause it proceeded, must be exceedingly unhealthy. The Gaoler stated that the downstairs part of his house was similarly affected, rendering the use of it dangerous to health. On examination, his statements were found to be correct, and suggestions were made for remedying the matter.

The Gaol dietary was according to regulations, and this year costs only nine and one-third cents per day per prisoner. The clothing and bedding were in sufficient quantities.

Four prisoners, all males, were found under custody. Two were awaiting trial; one, a boy of fourteen years, was under sentence of one month for assault; and the other was a hopeless idiot. As there was no immediate prospect of his removal to an Asylum, and his imprisonment being injurious to the Gaol and to himself, the Sheriff was requested to move the County Council to take steps to place him under the care of some private family, where he could receive more care and attention than is possible in Gaol. Another prisoner, awaiting trial for setting fire to a railway tank-house, was, or pretended to be insane. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to observe him closely, with a view to obtaining a definite idea of his case.

The Surgeon drew attention to the unhealthy odour pervading the lower rooms of the Gaol.

The discipline and management appear to be particularly good. The Gaol books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

WELLAND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	172
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	32
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	50
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,402 80

Statutory examination was made of this Gaol on the 7th of January and 1st of June, on both of which occasions every part of it was found, in respect to order and cleanliness, in a better condition than at any previous visit. Not only were the corridors, cells, beds and bedding found in an orderly and well-kept state, but the improvement extended to the kitchen and store rooms as well. The regulations in respect to discipline and the general management of the Gaol also appeared to be well adhered to.

The Sheriff was requested to bring under the notice of the County Council, with a view to receiving early attention, the defects pointed out in my last minutes of inspection, which rendered the yards insecure for the working of prisoners therein, and prevented complete isolation from the Court House yard and surroundings.

There were twelve prisoners in custody—all men—at the first visit. Of this number seven were under sentence for short dates and minor offences; of the remainder one was waiting trial for the murder of his wife, one was confined for debt, and one for insanity. The last-named prisoner had been in Gaol for upwards of two years, but being a harmless imbecile, and quite incurable, his transfer to an Asylum had not been recommended, but the Council has frequently been requested to make provision for him in some private house. It is to be regretted that this recommendation has not been acted upon.

At my second visit, the yard walls were in course of reconstruction, in order to overcome the defects so long complained of in the yard arrangements. Certain errors in construction were pointed out, which the Clerk of the Works was directed to have remedied as the work proceeded. *First*, To have the two angles eased, by the indents in the walls, on both sides, rounded, or the old wall taken down and built flush with the angle of the buildings. *Secondly*, To have the opening between the inside wall and the south wing boarded up with oak, and a wicket door placed in the framework. *Thirdly*, To remove the erection over the cistern, and place the cistern under ground in the north yard. *Fourthly*, To remove all down pipes to the cistern from the yard.

Four prisoners only were found in custody at this time, from whom no complaints were received.

A most daring attempt at Gaol-breaking was made by several of the prisoners confined in this Gaol on the morning of the 15th of September. The Gaoler having gone into the corridor alone, to let the prisoners out of the cells, was immediately seized and pepper thrown into his eyes. Having two keys in his hands, he managed to throw the one for the Prison door out of the window. He was then bound and disarmed, while an unsuccessful attempt was made by one of the prisoners to open the door with the wrong key. The Turnkey (as also the late Turnkey, who happened to be in the Court-house at the time), hearing the noise, stationed himself at the door with a loaded rifle, while the other went for police assistance. Meantime, the prisoners engaged in the plot finding all chance of escape cut off, compelled the Gaoler to swear to secrecy under threat of instant death; whereupon they gave him back his revolver and released him. Further assistance having arrived, the doors were opened, and the prisoners were locked up in separate cells to await their trial, which resulted in three being sent to the Penitentiary for long periods.

WHITBY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	110
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,025 60

Statutory examination was made of this Gaol on the 18th of February and the 25th of June. On the first occasion, the Gaoler being absent, the Turnkey accompanied me through the building. I observed that, in conformity with instructions given at my last visit, the front corridor gate was now kept closed.

I was surprised to find that, notwithstanding the number of escapes that had taken place from this Gaol, a premium was still offered for similar occurrences by leaving unrepaired for over two months the window in the water-closet of the west corridor. I instructed the Sheriff to see that the iron bar was replaced immediately. From not being able to use the water-closet in question, an unpleasant odour has been caused in the corridor. The Sheriff was also instructed to request the Warden or the Chairman of the Gaol Committee to take steps at the earliest possible moment to cause all the locks of the cells to be repaired and put in proper order. Should immediate steps not be taken by the County authorities, I requested the Sheriff to see that the requisite repairs were made.

Finding that the Gaoler's family still continued to use the Gaol yard for domestic purposes, I ordered such use to be discontinued. I also gave instructions that the prisoners should not be allowed to use the wood as they chose, and that the supply should not be placed in the corridor to which they had access at all times.

The general condition of the Gaol, as regards order and cleanliness, was only tolerable. The west corridor, which was occupied by vagrants, was by no means neat or clean. The women's ward was much better in these respects.

I found 14 prisoners under custody, no less than seven of whom were committed as vagrants, or rather homeless people out of work, all of whom were in the Gaol of their own free will, and indeed at their own request. I am not aware that the Vagrancy Act contemplated such a condition of things, or that a Gaol should be converted into a Poor House. Four women were in custody as lunatics. Although all appeared to be fit subjects for Asylum treatment, I regret to say that no vacancies existed in Asylums to which they could be transferred.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	233
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	26
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	75
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,563 52

Statutory examination was made of this Gaol on the 22nd of September, when thirteen prisoners, viz., ten men and three women, were found under confinement. Two of the latter and one of the men were insane, and were so certified under the provisions of the Act. As one

of the women was most violent in manner and language, and filthy in her habits, her transfer to an Asylum, as soon as a vacancy occurred, was recommended. The remaining insane man and woman appeared to be quiet and harmless.

I found a boy, deaf, dumb and paralyzed, who had been committed to this Gaol for an indefinite period, or until delivered by "due course of law." Such a commitment was not only illegal but inhuman. The lad should have been sent to a private house for care.

The Gaol was found in very good order. The supply of bedding and clothing was said to be sufficient for ordinary requirements.

LOCK-UP, THUNDER BAY.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	122
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,248 14

During the week ending the 21st August, several inspections were made of the Thunder Bay Lock-up. The structure, which is built of wood, was erected in 1870, and was only intended to be the kitchen and out-house of a future Gaol structure.

The Lock-up has only one corridor, in which there are five cells. A classification of prisoners is therefore impossible; and as there are frequently more prisoners than cells, they have to be "doubled up" contrary to Prison discipline and rules.

Since the 1st of October, 1874, over one hundred prisoners had been committed to the Lock-up, and at the time of my visit there were seven in custody. Of course, under the present structural arrangement, females cannot be committed unless for very serious offences. It is of the utmost importance that proper Gaol accommodation should at once be provided for this District; and it is respectfully recommended that a brick structure, with stone jambs at all openings, and all the other structural requisites for a substantial and secure Gaol, be erected. The building to be two stories, with provision for four corridors and twenty-four cells—the cell-work of the ground floor only to be finished at the present time, which will give two corridors and twelve cells. I would recommend that a plan for such a Gaol be at once prepared, so as to enable the material to be got out this fall and winter, that the building may be proceeded with early next spring. As there is already an appropriation of \$4,000, the stone, brick and wood might be obtained this fall, which would expedite the construction very much, as brick can now be made at Prince Arthur's Landing.

The condition of the Lock-up was fair, considering the kind of building.

As there are no bedsteads, the beds have to be made upon the floor. It was recommended that five common iron bedsteads be purchased and sent up. Of the seven prisoners found in custody, four had been committed for drunkenness, two for selling liquors without a license, and one for fraud.

The cases of the two men committed for selling liquor without a license was attended with considerable hardship, and not a little injustice, the facts of which were reported to the Government.

The cost of dieting the prisoners was found to be excessively high, and required explanation. Enquiry was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners, when it was found that in one instance, the escape was attributable to the carelessness of the person who was acting as Keeper in the absence of the Gaoler, and in the other case to the carelessness of the Gaoler himself.

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	28
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,802 30

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 15th of August, on which day only two prisoners were found in custody, viz., a lunatic who had been in Gaol for the previous

three months, there being no room for him in any of the Asylums, and another man committed for larceny.

The Gaol was found in very good order, and clean ; as were also the yards.

The beds were made upon the floors, which are of cement, which is detrimental both to the health of the prisoners and the condition of the bedding. The want of water is a serious defect in this Gaol, it having to be drawn from the Sault Ste. Marie River.

The floors, owing to the bad quality of the cement, were broken and ragged. Recommended that an appropriation be asked for the following purposes :—

- 1st. The provision of an abundant and never-failing supply of water.
 - 2nd. The relaying of the floors with narrow oak plank.
 - 3rd. The purchase of six common iron bedsteads.
 - 4th. Six suits of prison clothing.
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HOSPITALS

AND

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals that were aided by Provincial Funds during the past year, under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act, 1874," were, the Toronto General Hospital; the City Hospital, Hamilton; the General Hospital, Kingston; the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston; the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa; the General Hospital, London; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto; and the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The operations of these Hospitals, in respect to admissions and discharges, will be found in the accompanying Table (No. 1), which also gives a classification of the patients under the following heads:—

- 1st. The number of patients that remained in each and all the Hospitals at the close of last official year, the number admitted this year (including the births), and the total number of patients that was under treatment during the twelve months.
 - 2nd. The discharges and deaths during the year, and the number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of this official year.
 - 3rd. The number of persons that received medicine and Hospital treatment, but who were not inmates of the Hospitals.
 - 4th. The religious denominations and nationalities of the patients.
 - 5th. The places from which patients were admitted to the various Hospitals during the year.
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NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Admissions.		Classification of Patients or Inmates treated or lodged during the year.				Nationalities of Patients or Inmates treated or lodged during the year.					Residence of Patients or Inmates.									
	No. of Patients remaining in the Institution 1st October 1874.	No. of Births in the Institution during the year.	Total No. of Patients under treatment in the Institution during the year (including children born in the Institution and inmates in residence at the close of the previous year.	No. discharged from the Institution during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Institution during the year.	No. of Patients remaining in the Institution on the evening of the 30th September 1875.	No. of Persons who have received treatment or relief during the year, who were not Inmates of the Institution.	Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholics.	(Other Religions (or not known).	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Countries.	Received from the City or Town in which Institution is located.	Received from other Counties in the Province of Ontario.	Received from the County in which Institution is located.	Received from the United States.	Received from other Countries, including Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens.
General Hospital, Toronto	125	962	1087	848	93	146	784	341	8	308	272	85	375	16	31	756	76	298	16	31	
City do Hamilton	58	492	478	390	39	49	942	130	5	137	129	44	122	32	14	342	51	46	15	24	
General do Kingston	42	431	503	600	46	57	130	133	33	89	149	19	197	16	33	299	41	130	7	96	
Hotel Dieu do do	12	338	350	322	11	17	75	283	38	6	13	5	218	8	100	103	186	33	8	26	
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	55	212	247	188	29	30	.....	235	11	79	53	22	80	3	10	148	33	24	.....	42
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	27	134	161	376	55	36	612	18	443	10	232	2	197	8	12	384	.....	55	.....	22
General Hospital, London	28	229	267	220	21	26	1196	192	75	75	95	23	54	9	11	159	51	39	3	15	
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	17	263	5	282	8	25	488	145	146	24	72	114	29	68	17	24	104	98	86	21	6
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.	7	124	131	119	3	9	.....	88	43	29	19	5	76	2	3	59	6	51	3	12
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	9	67	76	64	.....	12	558	52	24	18	23	3	26	1	5	16	6	54	.....	6
	300	3492	671	3209	305	401	22620	2177	1629	109	826	1099	228	1413	112	243	2274	548	746	75	274

* NOTE.—The number returned as remaining in the Hospital (127) on the 30th September, 1874, was incorrect.

From the above table it would appear that 3,492 persons were admitted to the Hospitals during the past year as compared with 3,119 in 1874, or an increase of 373 patients. The number that remained in the various institutions at the close of the year was 461, as against 362 at the corresponding period of last year; and the total number of patients that were under treatment in all the Hospitals during the year was 3,915, as compared with 3,587 the previous twelve months. The number of external patients, or those that received medicine and treatment without lodging, had also increased from 9,184 in 1874 to 22,620 in 1875.

These figures show that the benefits of Hospital treatment had been extended to a much greater number of persons, during the last twelve months, than in any previous year, and they also prove very conclusively that the Hospital accommodation of the past would have been quite insufficient for the present wants of the Province, but for the extensions and additions that have taken place in every Institution receiving Government aid during the last two years.

Since my last report no less than four new buildings have been completed and occupied for Hospital purposes—the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the General Hospital, London; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; and the General Hospital, Guelph. The last-named Institution only now comes into existence, but all the rest are old organizations, which had carried on their operations in old and unsuitable buildings. The new structures are admirably adapted to afford the very best kind of Hospital accommodation for the several localities in which they are placed. Most of them have supplied all modern appliances in respect to sanative requisites and domestic conveniences, and the respective sites are as good and convenient to the centres of populations as the necessities of pure air, good water and effective sewage would allow. In addition to these new structures, improvements, which were much required, have been made in other Hospitals, particularly at the General Hospital, Toronto. Altogether the Hospital accommodation of the Province has been much improved and extended during the past two years, a state of things which I attribute, in a large degree to the close supervision and inspection which has been exercised by the Government over these Institutions, and the stimulating and encouraging provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

It is shown by the last table that a total of 3,915 patients were under treatment in all the Hospitals during the year, of which number 3,209 were discharged cured or improved, and 305 died. It would thus appear that the mortality of these Hospitals was only about three-quarters of one per cent. of the entire number treated.

The nationalities and religious denominations to which these 3,915 patients belonged were as follows:—

<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadians	1413
English.....	820
Irish	1099
Scotch.....	228
United States.....	112
Other Countries.....	243
	— 3915
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Protestant.....	2177
Roman Catholic.....	1629
Other Denominations, or not known.....	109
	— 3915

The following summary shows, the places from which the patients were received into Hospitals:—

From the Cities or Towns in which the Hospitals are located, viz., Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Catharines.	2274
From the Counties of which the above Cities and Towns are the Capitals, viz., York, Wentworth, Middlesex, Frontenac, Carleton, and Lincoln	746
From other Counties of the Province	548
From the United States	73
Emigrants.....	274
	— 3915

It would appear from the above summary that upwards of 58 per cent. of the patients who were received into Hospitals last year, were residents of the Cities and Towns in which the Hospitals are located, while about 20 per cent. were received from the Counties of which these Cities and Towns are the Capitals. There is but little doubt that a good many of the patients who were thus registered would, upon examination, be found to belong to other counties, but had become temporary residents of these towns with a view to obtaining admission to the Hospital. It is to be expected, however, that the Towns and Counties in which Hospitals are located will furnish by far the largest quota of patients to their wards, and the figures now being commented upon prove that such is the case.

The establishment of an Hospital in every town of over 5,000 inhabitants would, undoubtedly, prove a great boon and convenience to the sick of the Province, but whether it would tend to increase the medical efficiency of such institutions, as a whole, I am not prepared to admit. I am rather inclined to think that cases requiring great skillfulness in treatment would continue to find their way to the Hospital where the best treatment prevails, and without reference to its location. But for accidents and ordinary sickness, as well as for the treatment of epidemic diseases, I am of the opinion that an Hospital should be established in every large town. There are very frequently, in many parts of this Province, poor sick persons suffering pain and misery which cannot be alleviated or cured because they have neither the means to obtain regular medical advice nor the lodging, attendance, diet and medicine that their sickness demands.

The cost of procuring and furnishing a suitable building for Hospital purposes, in a small town, need not necessarily be great in the first instance: and when once the medical profession and the public generally are interested in its behalf, and when its benefits begin to be realized, there will be little difficulty experienced in maintaining and supporting it. The greatest care, however, should be taken in the selection of a site, so that all proper sanitary requisites may be combined in the location, as well as reasonable convenience to the public. The plan of building should also be adopted that will admit of extension when the requirements of the community render it necessary to have increased Hospital accommodation.

The next table (No. 2) gives the following information:

1st. The total number of patients, male and female, that were under treatment in each Hospital; the average stay of each patient therein, and the collective stay of the whole number.

2nd. The first instalment of money that each Hospital is entitled to receive from Government under the provisions of section 3, subsection A, of "the Charity Aid Act, 1874," being twenty cents per day for every patient actually treated in the Hospital.

3rd. The amount received, for the ordinary maintenance of Hospitals, from all sources, other than the Government grant, and the proportion that one-fourth of that amount bears to the further allowance from Government of ten cents per day for each patient, under the provisions of section 4, subsection A, of the Act referred to.

4th. The total amount that each Hospital is entitled to receive from Government under the provisions of "the Charity Aid Act, 1874" for the year 1876, and a comparison of the same with the amount appropriated by the Legislature for 1875.

TABLE No. 2.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Total number of patients under treatment in Hospitals during the year, including all patients in residence at the close of the previous year.			STAY OF PATIENTS.			Legislative Grant at the rate of 20 cents per day for each day's actual treatment and stay of each adult patient admitted, would amount to	Amount of money received from all sources, other than this Province, towards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.	One-fourth of the last named amounts would be equal to	Further Legislative supplementary Grant at rate of 10 cents per day's stay, not to exceed one-fourth of money received from other sources to maintainance.	Total amount of Legislative Grant to be voted for the year.	Legislative Grant for 1877.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average days stay of Patients in the Institution.	Collective days stay of adult patients in the Institution, exclusive of days of discharge.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age in the Institution, allowing half-three.							Total collective stay of adults and infants for the year.
General Hospital, Toronto	731	356	1087	51	54,566	none	54,566	19,913 29	4,565 16	5,456 60	15,478 36	11,200 00
City do Hamilton	305	173	478	51	23,188	381	23,572	1,714 40	4,328 26	2,357 20	5,796 46	5,565 10
General do Kingston	285	218	503	32	13,150	300	13,450	3,000 00	3,026 43	1,515 00	3,846 60	4,800 00
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, do	263	147	410	25	7,598	none	7,598	1,519 60	1,599 11	493 77	2,013 37	1,418 25
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	167	80	247	41	10,087	7	10,091	2,018 80	3,358 00	829 50	1,009 40	2,633 98
General Roman Catholic do do	290	201	491	31	15,669	none	15,669	3,135 80	2,335 79	1,565 90	3,717 74	2,122 50
General Hospital, London	169	98	267	45	11,675	79	11,754	2,350 80	5,240 80	1,310 22	3,529 20	2,675 76
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	258	57	315	27	7,573	46	7,619	1,523 80	5,986 45	1,496 61	2,285 70	1,577 00
Burnside-Lyttingin Hospital, Toronto	131	131	262	21	2,712	none	2,712	542 40	1,775 06	443 76	271 20	813 60
Eye and Ear Infirmary, do	52	24	76	51	3,882	none	3,882	776 40	2,025 42	506 35	388 20	1,104 60
	2430	1485	3915	.....	152,100	816	152,916	39,583 20	43,336 07	12,083 97	41,506 93	33,761 39

* Excluding \$16,000.00 received from a bequest; \$4,240.00, interest on debentures; and \$3,361.29, balance from last year.

From an examination of the preceding table it will be observed that the stay of the patients in the various Hospitals varied from 21 days to 51 days. The two largest Hospitals, at Toronto and Hamilton, kept their patients under treatment for an average of 51 days each; the London Hospital, 45 days; the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; the Roman Catholic Hospital, 35 days; while all the rest, with the exception of the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which differs in character from the other establishments, retained the patients for periods under 30 days. The nature of the sickness or disease must, of course, determine the period of Hospital residence, but it is to be feared that, in some instances, patients are retained for a longer time than is actually required for treatment, or for determining whether the disease is of a chronic and incurable character. During the past year I have impressed upon the managers of Hospitals the importance of sustaining the curative character of these institutions, leaving the work of caring for the aged and the infirm, as well as those afflicted with incurable diseases, to Houses of Refuge. I am glad to say that these appeals have been in the main successful, and that a considerable number of beds, which had been occupied for years by these classes, are now placed at the disposal of curable subjects. There are still, however, a number of improper cases retained in the wards of some Hospitals, and who have been there for years. As the object of granting Government aid to Hospitals is to restore as soon as possible, to the working community, those who have been withdrawn from it by sickness and disease, it will be apparent that that object is being defeated by the retention in the wards of persons who are afflicted with incurable diseases or who are merely suffering from the infirmities of old age. I would therefore recommend that from the commencement of the present official year the Government Hospital allowance shall be most strictly confined to curable patients (period of residence to be, as much as possible the test of curability); and if inmates, except in special cases, occupy beds for longer periods than actual treatment requires, the Government allowance for such shall be the same as for inmates of Houses of Refuge.

The total collective stay of the 3915 patients treated in Hospitals amounted for the year to 152,916 days as compared with 127,160 days for the official year ending 30th September, 1874. The increase in this respect extended to every Hospital in receipt of aid, with the exception of the General Hospitals at Hamilton and Kingston, where a very slight decrease in the collective stay of the patients is apparent. The most marked increase is exhibited in the case of the Toronto General Hospital, and the Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa, attributable in some degree to an increase in the number of patients, but in a greater extent to the longer stay of the patients in these Hospitals.

Under the clauses of "the Charity Aid Act," providing for the payment of twenty cents for each day's actual treatment and stay of every patient admitted, the sum of \$30,583 20 will be required as the first instalment of aid to these institutions, to be apportioned to each Hospital as shown in Table No. 2.

We have now to consider the amount of supplementary aid that each Hospital is entitled to receive under the provisions of the Act; and it is gratifying to notice, at the outset, that the existing method of granting Government assistance has already produced the most satisfactory results in stimulating and bringing out private and municipal contributions in support of Hospitals.

During the past year no less a sum than \$62,051 84 was received from these sources in aid of Hospitals, or an increase of \$25,061 85 over the previous year; and upwards of \$10,000 over the receipts of 1873, when the old system of granting Government aid to Hospitals existed. While, therefore, the Government grant to these establishments is on the increase, owing to the greater amount of Hospital work that is being done in the Province, it is satisfactory to know that municipal and private aid is increasing in a still greater ratio. The principle of making the supplementary Government grant, over and above the fixed sum of twenty cents per diem, contingent upon the extent of aid received from all other sources, has therefore proved eminently successful in obtaining the results aimed at in the enactment of the new Law.

The Hospitals which received a sufficient amount of municipal and private aid to entitle them to receive the full amount of the Government Supplementary aid, are the London General Hospital; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto; and the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto. As *one-fourth* of the aggregate amounts received by the other Hospitals is not equal to the extra ten cent Government allowance, the former sums must be taken as the amount of the supplementary aid.

The following summary shows in a condensed form the entire amount of Government aid that each Hospital is entitled to receive, and the total appropriation that is asked to be voted for the year 1876, for this purpose:—

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Amount payable to each Hospital, under the 20 cents per day, Government allowance.	Amount payable from the additional 10 cents per day allowance.	Amount payable to Hospitals, in lieu of the 10 cents per day, being one-fourth of money received from other sources than the Province.	Total amount of Government money each Hospital is entitled to for the year 1876.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	10913 20	.....	4565 16	15478 36
City do Hamilton	4714 40	.....	1082 06	5796 46
General do Kingston	3090 00	.....	756 60	3846 60
Hotel Dieu do	1519 60	.....	499 77	2019 37
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	2018 80	.....	839 50	2858 30
Do Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	3133 80	.....	583 94	3717 74
Do Hospital, London	2556 80	1175 40	.....	3526 20
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1523 80	761 90	.....	2285 70
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	542 40	271 20	.....	813 60
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	776 40	388 20	.....	1164 60
	30583 20	2596 70	8327 03	41506 93

The figures in the above summary show that the sum of \$41,506 93 will require to be voted by the Legislature, to aid Hospitals, under the provisions of the Act, for the year 1876, as compared with \$33,764 39, for 1875.

The following table (No. 3) shows the expenditures of the various Hospitals for the year ending 30th September, 1875, classified under the headings of "Food, Medicines, &c.," and "Salaries, Wages and all other expenses":—

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	FOOD, MEDICINES, &c.						SALARIES AND WAGES AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES.						Total.		
	Beer, wine & spirits.	Medicine & medical comforts.	Butchers' meat.	Flour and bread.	General groceries & provisions.	Milk.	Total.	Salaries and wages.	Fuel, light & water.	Bedding, clothing, crockery, furniture and furnishings, laundry, soap and cleaning.	Taxes and insurance.	Real estate, ordinary repairs.		Advertising, printing, postage, &c.	Other expenditures not enumerated.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
General Hospital, Toronto	1365 80	2049 15	5206 98	1792 14	3147 39	3455 35	17017 81	5553 37	4291 10	3520 54	921 74	7029 52	416 70	1300 80	23033 77
City Hospital, Hamilton	265 91	442 82	913 47	788 80	1530 77	451 72	4383 49	1916 00	1324 12	928 75	500 00	302 75	30 70	497 55	5499 87
General Hospital, Kingston	98 20	263 64	737 90	665 08	1361 30	292 81	3359 02	1273 13	928 31	483 14	140 00	229 54	44 49	291 87	3291 48
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	194 00	135 00	399 58	357 40	836 28	73 00	1995 26	84 00	516 00	367 00	75 00	179 00	34 00	128 00	1374 00
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	200 64	283 83	* 54 36	* 20 80	*3004 41	* 12 25	3586 29	838 17	1095 77	152 63	41 81	.....	83 28	105 24	2316 90
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	16 00	49 44	1168 95	441 90	1840 07	.....	3516 36	267 02	1160 39	836 11	75 00	730 32	.....	238 33	3386 17
General Hospital, London .....	.....	367 46	457 00	449 60	1475 68	99 96	2780 70	1554 95	1567 22	692 23	100 00	213 90	9 87	1025 78	5133 95
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	80 95	541 39	605 52	292 28	509 27	.....	2029 41	689 45	336 66	628 87	12 00	1138 05	89 11	33279 61	6173 75
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	2 15	68 95	241 79	216 23	385 43	81 78	996 33	390 95	353 77	125 85	22 40	158 86	14 86	81 24	1150 93
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto .....	.....	166 78	.....	.....	1790 52	.....	1957 30	572 80	60 00	199 90	6 25	19 58	94 59	258 60	1211 72
Total	2224 65	4318 46	9785 55	4955 25	15881 21	4466 87	41631 97	13139 84	11633 34	7895 02	1894 20	10052 52	817 60	7140 02	25572 54

* These amounts were expended under new system in new hospital for month of September.
 † This includes beer, wine and spirits. + \$2,904 48 of this sum was expended under old system.

From the above table it would appear that the cost of ordinary maintenance in the various Hospitals was as follows :—

General Hospital, Toronto	\$40,051 58
City Hospital, Hamilton	9,893 36
General Hospital, Kingston	6,650 50
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	3,369 26
Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	5,903 19
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	6,902 53
General Hospital, London	7,914 65
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	8,203 16
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	2,147 26
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto.....	3,169 02
	\$94,204 51

A further analysis of the above figures shows the daily cost of maintaining each patient in the respective Hospitals to have been as follows :—

	Collective stay of all patients.	Total cost of maintenance.	Cost for each patient per day.
General Hospital, Toronto ..	54,566	\$40,051 58	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
City Hospital, Hamilton	23,572	9,893 36	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
General Hospital, Kingston ..	15,450	6,650 50	43 "
Hotel Dieu Hospital, do	7,598	3,369 26	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Protestant Hospital, Ottawa ..	10,094	5,903 19	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	15,669	6,902 53	44 "
General Hospital, London	11,754	7,914 65	67 "
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7,619	8,203 16	\$1 07 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto ...	2,712	2,147 26	79 "
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	3,882	3,169 02	81 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	152,916	94,204 51	

In respect to the daily cost per patient at the Toronto Hospital, it should be stated that the sum of \$10,407 06 was spent in extraordinary repairs and in furnishings, which should not, properly speaking, be returned as expenditures for ordinary maintenance. If this sum is deducted, the daily cost of a patient would have been 55 cents last year. The same remarks also apply to the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, which would reduce the daily cost at that Institution to about 49 cents.

DISEASES of Patients treated in Hospitals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	General Hospital, Toronto.	City Hospital, Hamilton.	General Hospital, Kingston.	Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.	General Hospital, London.	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Total.
Albuminuria	11	1	1	2							15
Aneurism	3	2		2			1	2			16
Amaurosis	1		1								2
Anaemia	10	3			1						14
Asthma	5	2	1	4				1			13
Abscesses	17	16	4	6	3	5		4			55
Ascites	7	2									9
Anchylosis		1	1								2
Alcoholism		16	26					6			48
Apoplexy		1									1
Aphthae		17									17
Asthenia, Nervous			1								1
Anteversio Uteri			1								1
Amenorrhoea			2	1							3
Angina Pectoris				3							3
Anthrax					3						3
Anasarca					1	3	5	3			12
Arthritis						3					3
Bright's Disease	11										11
Bronchitis	25	23	11	12	10	11	23	10			125
Bubo	9							2			11
Burns and Scalds		2	5		5	4		2			18
Bladder, Extrophy of		2									2
Brain, Disease of		1									1
Bursitis					1						1
Bowels, Disease of						16					16
Congestion of Comae				5							5
Calculus, Vesical			1	2	2						11
Conjunctivitis	22	2		4	1						29
Carcinoma	7	1		3	5	3	5				24
Contusions	16	10	10	5	8			25			74
Cataract	34		3	4							41
Chancres	17										17
Cirrhosis	2										2
Chorea	3				1		1				5
Catarrh	3	3									6
Cystitis	20	3	1	4	1						29
Colica Pictorum	9	3									12
Caries	7	2	3					2			14
Condylomata		1									1
Catarrh, Bronchial		1		4							5
Do Nasal		2		3							5
Do Uterine		1									1
Cellulitis		1						2			3
Chilblains			1								1
Congestion of Lungs			1			15					16
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	3							4
Congestion of Liver			1								1
Constipation			3								3
Concussion of Brain			1					1			2
Cephalalgia			1								1
Chlorosis			3	1							4
Croup				6							6
Coma					1						1
Carried forward											722

DISEASES of Patients treated in Hospitals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	General Hospital, Toronto.	City Hospital, Hamilton.	General Hospital, Kingston.	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.	General Hospital, London.	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>											722
Diabetes Mellitus	3	1	1								5
Dipsomania	25										25
Diarrhoea	4	16	10	5	5	28		7			75
Dysentery	12		1	5							8
Debility, General	23	10	17		3	9		12			71
Delirium Tremens		5	6	12		6					32
Debility, Infantile		2									2
Do Pulmonary		1									1
Do Senile		4	3		5						12
Disease of Skin								4			4
Diarrhoea, Chronic		1			1						2
Dyspepsia		1	2	7	7	28		5			50
Diphtheria				3							3
Ear and Eye, Diseases of							7			76	83
Enucleation of Eye	8										8
Eye, Disease of							8				8
Enchondroma	2										2
Erysipelas	17	6		4	2	10	7	2			48
Entropion	2										8
Epilepsy	3	6	2		1						12
Eczema	5		1								6
Eyelids, granular		5	2			3		16			26
Emphysema		1			1						2
Entoritis			1								1
Epithelioma			4		2						6
Elephantiasis				2							2
Fungus, Hematodes	3										3
Fistula, Urinarius	3										3
Do Vesico-Vaginal	4										4
Do Recto-Vesical	1										1
Do Lachrymal			1								1
Do in Ano	5		1			1					7
Fever, Typhoid	71	18	1	4	13		23	23			153
Do Intermittent	26	7	5	9			8	25			80
Do Remittent	8		3	3	9						23
Do Continued		2									2
Do Catarrhal		4									4
Do Scarlet		2					2	1			5
Frostbite	15	7	6	8	9		12	3			60
Favus	6		2								8
Fevers (kind not stated)						123		2			125
Felon								2			2
Galactorrhoea			1								1
Gonorrhoea	13	7	6								26
Gangrene	2										2
Glands, Disease of		1									1
Do Prostate, Disease of		4									4
Gastricæ			1	4							5
Gastric congestion			3								3
Gastritis (chronic)			4	7	1						12
Gastro-Enteritis			1								1
General Paralysis			2								2
<i>Carried forward</i>											1762

DISEASES of Patients treated in Hospitals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	General Hospital, Toronto.	City Hospital, Hamilton.	General Hospital, Kingston.	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.	General Hospital, London.	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>											1762
Hæmatemesis.....	3										3
Hæmorrhoids.....	9	2	4					2			17
Hæmaturia.....	3										3
Hydatids of Liver.....	5										5
Heart, Disease of.....	34	7	5				1	5			52
Hydrocele.....	4				1			1			6
Hepatitis.....	3		3		1						7
Hysteria.....	13	1	4	6	3		2				29
Hernia.....	5	1			3			3			12
Hemiplegia.....		4	2	8	2						16
Hypochondriasis.....			2	8							10
Herpes.....			1								1
Hæmoptysis.....				5							5
Hæmorrhage.....				3	2						5
Homeless (Nostalgia?).....				10							10
Hypopion.....					1						1
Iridectomy.....	21										21
Icterus.....	9			6	1						16
Iritis.....	24		2					1			27
Impetigo.....		2									2
Insanity.....			1				3				8
Incontinence of Urine.....			1					3			4
Injuries.....				5							5
Influenza.....				2	2						4
Keratitis.....				5							5
Kidney, Disease of.....								1			1
Loco-Motor Ataxia.....	1										1
Leucorrhœa.....	5	1	1								7
Laryngitis.....	10		3					1			14
Lupus.....	1			2							3
Liver, Disease of.....		4				5					9
Lumbago.....			9								9
Lumbricoides Ascaris.....			1								1
Morbus Addisonii.....	2							3			5
Do Coxarius.....	4	1	2	6	1						14
Masturbation.....	5		2								7
Myelitis.....	3										3
Metritis.....	2										2
Menorrhagia.....			6								6
Mania Acute.....				4	1						7
Meningitis.....			2		1						3
Do Cerebro Spinal.....			1								1
Miscarriage.....		2									2
Myalgia.....								3			3
Neuralgia.....	14	6	1	6	10			2			39
Necrosis.....	22		6		1			3			32
Nephritis.....				2	1						3
Otalgia.....				10							10
Occlusion of Vagina.....	2										2
Ovarian Tumour.....	3		3								6
<i>Carried forward</i>											2226

DISEASES of Patients treated in Hospitals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	General Hospital, Toronto.	City Hospital, Hamilton.	General Hospital, Kingston.	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.	General Hospital, London.	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	Burnside Lying in Hospital, Toronto.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>											2226
Orchitis.....	12		2		1			2			17
Ophthalmia.....	12	3	5		12						10
Otorrhœa.....											2
Old Age.....			24								24
Ovaritis.....			1								1
Osteo-Sarcoma.....			1								1
Opacity of Cornea.....				5							5
Onychia.....				6	1						7
Purulent Ophthalmia.....	17										17
Puerperal Mania.....	1										1
Prolapsus Ani.....	2										2
Pneumonia.....	26	16	7	6	5		21	6			87
Periostitis.....	5										5
Peritonitis.....	13										2
Paralysis.....	18	1		4	1	10	3	2			39
Psoriasis.....	6	5									11
Pyæmia.....	3										3
Phymosis.....	7		1								8
Phlebitis.....	1										2
Pbrenitis.....	3										3
Phthisis.....	67	16	19	13	8	25	24	7			179
Polypus Nares.....	5										5
Do Uteri.....	5										2
Ptosia.....	3										3
Poisoning by Henbane.....	1										1
Prolapsus Uteri.....	3		1		1						5
Pregnancy.....	24	39			1		16	5	131		216
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	5										5
Paraplegia.....		4	3								7
Pleuritis.....			5								5
Parotiditis.....											1
Pertussis.....			1		2						3
Paraphymosis.....			1								1
Prurigo.....			1								1
Pharyngitis.....								1			1
Psoas Abscess.....								1			1
Prostate Enlarged.....								2			2
Retroflexio Uteri.....	1										1
Retroflexio do.....	1										1
Retention of Urine.....	3										3
Rheumatism.....	39	21	10	6	18	18	18	18			148
Rectum, Disease of.....		1									1
Roseola.....					1						1
Scalp, Disease of.....							8				8
Spinal Irritation.....				5							5
Synovitis (Acute).....	5	4	2					1			12
Do (Chronic).....	4										4
Stricture of Urethra.....	4	3	1								8
Do do (Spasmodic).....	2										2
Spermatorrhœa.....	6										6
Syphilis.....	36	11	15		3			8			73
<i>Carried forward</i>											3184

DISEASES of Patients treated in Hospitals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	General Hospital, Toronto.	City Hospital, Hamilton.	General Hospital, Kingston.	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.	General Hospital, London.	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	Riverside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>											3184
Sciatica	5	1	1	2							9
Scabies	5	2		10							17
Spinal Disease		1					5				6
Sprains		6	3	3		1		7			20
Sores			1								1
Splenitis				2							2
Softening of Brain			1	6							7
Scirrhus			2								2
Scrofula			2	7	4	18					31
Strabismus					1						1
Talipes Varus	4		1								5
Tonsilitis	9		1	5				2			17
Tumours	16	1		2		12	3				34
Do Vascular			2								2
Do Typho Pneumonia			2								2
Do Pænia Solium			1								1
Do Tic Douloureux			3								3
Do Toe-nail, Ingrown			1								1
Do Trichiasis				3							3
Ulcers	17	37	17	13	14	9	21	11			139
Do Ulceration of Duodenum			1								1
Do Os Uteri			1								1
Do Uterus, Disease of								12			12
Varicose Veins	9							2			11
Varioloid	3	5									8
Variola	2	7			43	74		1			127
Veneral Diseases							26				26
Wounds General		9				21		10			40
Do Gun Shot		1									1
Do Incised			1								1
Amputations (not stated)		1			1		2				4
Do of the Thigh		3									3
Do do Leg		4									4
Do Symes		5									5
Do Choparts		2									2
Do Toes		20									20
Do Shoulder Joint		1									1
Do Arm		1		1							5
Do Forearm		5									5
Do Fingers		3									3
Do Mammary Gland		2									2
Dislocation		1			2			1			4
Fractures of (not stated)						6	7	17			30
Do Thigh	14	3	1								18
Do Leg	23	6	4	9	4						46
<i>Carried forward</i>											3867

DISEASES of Patients treated in Hospitals for the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	General Hospital, Toronto,	City Hospital, Hamilton,	General Hospital, Kingston,	Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.	General Hospital, London.	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	Barnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>											3867
Fractures of Potts	6										6
" Humerus	16										16
" Forearm	6	2			3						11
" Colles'	6										6
" Rib		1	3				1				5
" Clavicle.....		1	1								2
" Patella			2								2
											3915

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The Houses of this class which received aid from the Government during the past year were the House of Industry, Toronto; the House of Providence, Toronto; the House of Industry, Kingston; and the House of Refuge, Hamilton.

The operations of these Houses for the year ending 30th September, in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates, are shown in the following table (No. 4) :-

NAME OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.	ADMISSIONS.				Number of inmates discharged from the Institution during the year.	Number of deaths in the Institution during the year.	Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the evening of the 30th September 1875.	Number of persons who received relief during the year who were not inmates.	RELIGIONS OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.		NATIONALITIES OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.							RESIDENCE OF INMATES.							
	Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the 1st October 1874.	Number of inmates admitted during the year ending 30th September 1875.	Total number of inmates who received relief from the Institution during the year, including those in residence at the close of the previous year.	Number of inmates who received relief from the Institution during the year.					Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions (or not known.)	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Countries.	Received from the City or Town in which Institution is located.	Received from the County in which Institution is located.	Received from other Counties in the Province of Ontario.	Received from the United States.	Received from other Countries, including Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens.			
House of Industry, Toronto	70	106	176	94	4	78	2340	126	45	5	45	76	16	24	11	4	97	10	33	11	25	61	166	20	31
Do Providence, do	135	216	351	185	25	141	1063	23	20	328	20	243	6	76	6	262	27	60	60	9	2	27	292	28	13
Do Industry, Hamilton	24	221	245	207	1	37	.....	143	41	102	41	127	7	57	9	1	132	13	67	9	4	13	67	9	4
Do Refuge, Hamilton	43	124	167	125	6	36	.....	99	30	68	30	66	7	57	2	5	141	11	6	9	.....	61	652	13	652
	272	667	939	611	36	292	3433	391	543	5	136	512	36	214	28	13	652	61	166	20	31	61	166	20	31

From the preceding table, it would appear that the number of persons relieved by the operations of the Houses of Refuge was considerably greater than in previous years. The total admissions during the past year were 667, as compared with 532 in 1874; and the total number of persons relieved was 939, as against 793 the previous year. The number remaining in the respective Houses at the close of this official year was 292, as compared with 272 in 1874. The House of Providence, Toronto, and the House of Industry, Kingston, were the chief contributors to this increase. In addition to the relief afforded to the 939 inmates of these Houses, outside assistance was also given to no less than 3,433 persons, making a total of 4,372 indigent persons who were assisted and relieved by the operations of these Houses of Refuge during the past year.

A classification of the inmates, in respect to nationalities and religious denominations, is given in the following summaries:—

Nationalities.

Irish.....	512
Canadians ..	214
English.....	126
Scotch.....	36
United States.....	28
Other countries.....	13
	939

Religions.

Protestants	391
Roman Catholics.....	543
Not known	5
	939

The places from which these 939 inmates were received into the Houses were as follows:—

From the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston	652
“ Counties of York, Wentworth and Frontenac.	61
From other Counties in the Province	166
“ the United States	29
Emigrants	31
	939

From these figures it would appear that about three-fourths of the inmates were received from the Cities in which these Houses are located.

The following table (No. 5) shows—

- 1st. The average stay of each inmate in the respective Houses, and the collective stay of the whole.
- 2nd. The amount each House is entitled to receive under the *five cents per day* provision of the “Charity Aid Act.”
- 3rd. The amounts received by the respective Houses from all sources other than the Government, and the further sum they would be entitled to receive in proportion to these receipts under the provision for supplementary aid.
- 4th. The total amount that each House is entitled to receive from Government, for the year 1876, and a comparison of the amount with the sum appropriated for 1875.

NAME OF HOUSE.	Total number of inmates who were lodged during the year (including those in residence at the close of the previous year).			STAY OF INMATES.		Legislative aid at the rate of 2 cents per day for each inmate admitted.	Amounts received from all sources other than the Province towards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.	One-fourth of the amount received from other than Government sources for maintenance.	Legislative supplementary aid at the rate of 2 cents per day's stay (not to exceed one-fourth of money received from other sources to maintenance).	Total amount of Legislative grant to be given for the year 1875.	Grant for 1875.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average stay of inmates in the Houses.	Collective stay of inmates in the Houses.						
House of Industry, Toronto	105	71	176	17 1/2	30627	\$ cts. 1351 35	\$ cts. 8725 40	\$ cts. 2181 35	\$ cts. 612 54	\$ cts. 2143 89	\$ cts. 2900 00
Do Providence, do	99	252	351	138 3/8 15 1/2	48116	2422 30	8507 73	2126 93	968 92	3391 22	3298 54
Do Industry, Kingston	163	82	245	57 1/2	15751	786 70	577 57	141 39	314 68	931 09	2400 00
Do Refuge, Hamilton	37	130	167	91 1/2	15149	757 45	1332 23	328 06	302 98	1060 43	1154 16
	404	535	939		109556	5497 80	19162 93	4730 73	2199 12	7526 63	9752 70

The preceding table shows the average stay of the inmates in the various Houses of Refuge to have varied from 57½ days in the Kingston establishment to 174½ days in the House of Industry, Toronto. The total collective stay of all the inmates in the four Houses amounted to 109,956 days for the year.

Under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act," a fixed allowance of five cents per day is to be given for each inmate as the first instalment of Government aid, which this year would amount to \$5,497 80, as against \$5,051 20 the previous year.

With respect to the supplementary grant, all the Houses, with the exception of the House of Industry, Kingston, received a sufficient amount from private and municipal sources to entitle them to receive the additional two cents per day for each inmate.

The following summary will, therefore, show the exact amount that each House is entitled to receive as Government aid for the year 1876, under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act:"—

NAME OF HOUSE.	Amount payable to each House from the 5 cents per day Government allowance.	Amount payable from the additional 2 cents per day allowance.	Amount payable to House in lieu of the 2 cents per day, being one-fourth of the amount received from other sources than the Province.	Total amount of Government money each House is entitled to for the year 1876.
	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.	¢ cts.
House of Industry, Toronto	1531 35	612 54		2143 89
Do Providence, do	2422 30	968 92		3391 22
Do Industry, Kingston	786 70		144 39	950 23
Do Refuge, Hamilton	757 45	302 98		1060 43
	5497 80	1884 44	144 39	7545 77

The following table gives the expenditure of the various Houses of Refuge for the year ending 30th September, classified under the heading of "Food, Fuel, &c.," and "Salaries and Wages:"—

NAME OF HOUSE.	Number of inmates lodged in the each House during the year.	Number of persons relieved by out-door operations of the House.	Total collective stay of inmates during the year.	ENTIRE EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE.		
				Food, medicine, &c., and all other Expenditures connected with the maintenance of the House excepting salaries and wages.	Salaries and wages.	Total.
House of Industry, Toronto ..	176	2340	30627	\$12128 54	\$700 00	\$12828 54
Do Providence, do ..	351	1093	48446	11641 90	162 00	11803 90
Do Industry, Kingston ..	245	.....	15734	2353 06	443 70	2796 76
Do Refuge, Hamilton	167	.....	15149	2156 35	350 04	2506 39
	939	3433	109956	28279 85	1655 74	29935 59

ORPHAN ASYLUMS, Etc.

The Institutions of this character which received aid from Provincial funds during the year were the Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the Girls' Home, the Boys' Home, the News-boys' Lodgings and the Magdalene Asylum, located in the City of Toronto; the Orphans' Home, in the City of Kingston; the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, in the City of London; the Protestant Orphan Asylum and the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in the City of Hamilton; the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the Orphans' Home and the Magdalene Asylum, in the City of Ottawa.

The operations of all these Institutions in respect to admissions and discharges, together with other information, will be found in the following table (No. 7) showing:

- 1st. The number of inmates remaining in each establishment at the close of last year, and the number admitted and discharged during the present year.
- 2nd. The religious denominations and nationalities to which these inmates belonged.
- 3rd. The places from which the inmates were received into the respective Houses.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	ADMISSIONS.		Number of deaths in the Institution during the Year.	Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the evening of the 30th Sept. 1875.	RELIGIONS OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.			NATIONALITIES OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.						RESIDENCE OF INMATES.				
	Number of inmates admitted during the year ending 30th September 1875.	Total number of inmates who were lodged in the Institutions during the year (including those in residence at the close of the previous year).			Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions (or not known).	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Countries.	Received from the City or Town in which the Institution is located.	Received from the County in which the Institution is located.	Received from other Countries in the Province of Ontario.	Received from the United States.	Received from other Countries (including emigrants, foreigners and aliens).	
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	77	139	51	107	157	2	39	10	9	103	4	3	28	13	39	4	12	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	191	384	165	263	31	353	24	24	8	312	6	4	278	41	69	5	5	
Magdalene Asylum, Toronto	271	82	167	258	65	17	20	37	3	29	2	2	17	1	5	2	2	
Girls' Home, do	90	161	36	102	160	1	39	2	2	122	6	4	160	1	10	21	21	
Boys' Home, do	63	125	53	72	119	3	39	5	1	65	7	8	90	4	10	4	4	
News Boys' Lodgings, do	14	134	106	28	100	3	44	5	1	73	10	1	58	32	32	43	43	
Orphans' Home, Kingston	45	68	11	57	68		14	4	3	47								
Roman Catholic Orphan Home, London	74	110	39	71	110					107								
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	108	141	27	107	141					140								
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	37	48	16	30	48					8								
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	98	151	57	81	151					140								
Orphan Home, Ottawa	35	105	66	37	102					8								
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	64	141	68	72	141					113								
Magdalene Asylum, Ottawa	71	118	37	75	1	117	1	57		59								
Total	994	1927	805	1076	851	1070	6	261	298	38	1254	40	36	1182	137	315	4	201

The Institutions referred to in the preceding table comprise 11 Orphan Asylums, a Home or Lodging for young lads, and two Magdalene Asylums, all of whose operations for the year, may be briefly summarized as follows :—

No. of inmates remaining in the Asylums at the close of last year.	994	
Admissions during the year.....	933	
		—
Total number of inmates lodged.....		1,927
Discharged during the year.....	805	
Died.....	46	
Remaining in residencee 30th September, 1875.....	1076	
		—
		1,927

From this summary it will be seen that no less than 1,927 persons enjoyed the benefits of these Asylums during the past year, of whom 1,593 were orphans, half-orphans, and neglected and abandoned children.

Of all the Institutions in receipt of aid from Government funds, perhaps none are more entitled to the hearty sympathy and liberal support of the public than Orphan Asylums. But for the temporary home thus provided for these 1,593 children, it cannot be doubted that at least fifty per cent. of the number would, in time, be permanently added to the criminal and vicious classes of the community, and as such would in a few years become inmates of our penal and correctional establishments, and a constant burden upon the country. If, therefore for no higher motive than public economy, it is both desirable and expedient that the hands of those who are engaged in this good work should be strengthened and their efforts encouraged by Government and Municipal aid.

The sex, religions and nationalities of the 1,927 inmates of these Institutions were as follows :—

Sex.

Males	979
Females	948
	—
	1,927

Religions.

Protestants of every Denomination	851
Roman Catholic	1,070
Unknown.....	6
	—
	1,927

Nationalities.

Canadians	1,254
Irish	298
English	261
Scotch	38
United States	40
Other countries	36
	—
	1,927

The next table (No. 8) gives the following information :—

- 1st. The collective stay of all the inmates lodged in these various Asylums during the year, both in the aggregate and in respect to each Asylum.
- 2nd. The sum that each Institution would be entitled to under the provisions of the Charity Act, allowing one and a half cents for every day's lodgment of an inmate.
- 3rd. The amount received from all sources, other than the Province, for the support of the Institution, and the proportion it bears to the further half cent per day allowance.
- 4th. The total amount of Government aid each Institution is entitled to under "The Charity Aid Act of 1874," for the year 1875, and a comparison of that amount with the appropriation of last year.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Total number of inmates who were lodged during the year, including those in residence at the close of the previous year.		STAY OF INMATES.			Legislative grant at the rate of 1/2 cent per day for each inmate admitted would amount to	Amount of all moneys received from all sources, other than the Province, towards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.	One-fourth of the amount received from other than Government sources, for maintenance, would be equal to	Legislative Supplementary Grant at the rate of 1/2 cent per day's stay, not to exceed one-fourth of moneys received from other sources to maintenance.	Total amount of Legislative Grant to be given for the year 1876.	Grants for the year 1875.
	Males.	Females.	Average stay of inmates in the Institution.	Collective stay of inmates in the Institution, exclusive of day of discharge.	\$ cts.						
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	94	65	159	34,921	523 81	5058 40	1264 60	312 97	174 60	698 41	657 92
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Magdalene Asylum, do	208	176	384	62,535	958 92	6021 98	1505 49	312 97	1251 89	1593 88	1593 88
Girls' Home, do	82	82	164	12,178	182 07	4916 43	1004 10	60 89	60 89	233 56	480 00
Boys' Home, do	56	105	161	32,630	489 06	4918 91	127 22	163 00	163 00	652 00	642 24
News Boys' Lodgings, do	125	125	250	25,505	382 57	3546 31	925 85	127 52	127 52	652 00	478 08
Orphans' Home, Kingston, do	134	134	268	8626	129 39	3634 47	983 61	33 13	33 13	172 52	249 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Home, London, do	35	33	68	20,437	306 55	2889 74	722 43	102 18	102 18	408 73	649 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, do	47	63	110	28,925	429 39	6770 17	1692 54	140 13	140 13	560 52	649 00
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, do	70	141	211	41,975	629 62	5362 15	1315 54	299 87	299 87	829 49	764 60
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, do	69	82	151	12,300	184 96	2725 15	681 29	61 52	61 52	246 08	619 00
Orphan Home, do	33	131	164	33,927	568 90	5916 69	1486 52	169 63	169 63	678 53	612 36
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, do	41	64	105	13,136	197 51	1683 70	429 62	65 78	65 78	263 12	480 00
Magdalene Asylum, do	66	75	141	28,198	427 47	2214 79	553 69	112 49	112 49	569 96	480 00
Magdalene Asylum, do	118	118	236	28,431	426 00	3579 00	894 75	142 60	142 60	548 00	480 00
	979	948	1927	383,119	5747 19	58758 33	14689 53	1915 71	1915 71	7662 90	8829 08

From the preceding table it would appear that the 1,927 inmates remained in the Asylums for a collective period equal to 383,149 days, which, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, would entitle these Institutions to receive \$7,662 90 Government aid for the year 1876, to be appropriated to each Institution as shown in the table.

As no less a sum than \$58,758 33 was received for the ordinary maintenance of these Asylums from other than Government sources, it is worthy of remark that the Government grant only bears a proportion of about 10 per cent. to the entire amount expended in their support and maintenance.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The operations of this Hospital for the past twelve months have been much more extensive than in any previous year since its establishment. At the close of last year there were 125 patients remaining in the wards, and during the present year 962 patients were admitted, making a total of 1,087 patients who were under treatment. Of that number 848 were discharged, 93 died, and 146 remained under treatment at the close of the year. In addition to the patients treated in Hospital, 7,854 were reported to have received medicine and treatment as external patients.

These 1,087 patients were received into the Hospital from the following places:—

From the City of Toronto	756
“ “ County of York	76
“ “ Other counties of the Province	208
“ “ United States	16
Emigrants and foreigners	31

1,087

The sex, nationalities, and religious denominations of these 1,087 patients were as follows:—Males, 731; females, 356. Protestants, 738; Roman Catholics, 341; other denominations, 8. English, 308; Irish, 272; Scotch, 85; Canadians, 375; United States, 16; and other countries, 31.

The average stay of the patients in Hospital had increased from 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ days in 1874 to 51 $\frac{7}{10}$ during the present year. This increased period of Hospital residence was caused in a large degree by the continued lodgment in the House of a considerable number of chronic and incurable cases, who are occupying beds to the exclusion of curable subjects. I have recommended that, from the commencement of the present official year, the Government allowance for such patients shall come under the provisions of Schedule B of “The Charity Aid Act,” viz., seven cents per day instead of thirty, as is now given. It is to be hoped, however, that other and more suitable provision will at once be made for these incurables, so that the Hospital character and aims of this Institution may be sustained.

The entire collective stay of these 1,087 patients for the year amounted to 54,566 days, which, under the provisions of the Act, would entitle the Hospital to receive \$10,913 20 as the first instalment of Government aid.

The sums received by the Hospital, during the year, from all other sources than the Province amounted, as shown in the summary given below, to \$34,260, but as \$8,590 16 of that amount was revenue derived from property owned by the Hospital, upon which interest to the amount of \$4,240 was paid on debenture indebtedness, the net balance can only be taken into account. The sum of \$16,000 was also bequeathed to the Hospital, but as the amount was used in structural alterations and additions, it cannot be looked upon as having been applied to the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution. Deducting these revenues, we find that the sums received by the Hospital for maintenance, from other sources than the Province, amounted for the year to \$18,260 66; one-fourth of which sum (being less

than the ten cents per day supplementary Government aid), added to \$10,913 20, will make \$15,478 36 as the amount of Government aid to be paid to the Hospital for the year 1876.

The entire receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$11,200 00
“ Paying patients.....	8,565 91
Income from property belonging to the Hospital	8,500 16
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals.....	16,552 97
Other sources	551 62
	\$45,460 66

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$40,051 58, and were as follows:—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicines	\$3,415 95
Milk.....	3,455 35
Butchers' meat, bread and other provisions	10,146 51
Salaries and wages.....	5,553 37
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.....	5,212 84
Furniture, furnishing and clothing	3,520 54
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	7,029 52
Other expenditures.....	1,717 50
	\$40,051 58

In January last Messrs. C. S. Ross and W. T. O'Rielly were appointed to the position of Government Trustees of this Hospital, instead of the Hon. Judge Wilson and Mr. Rutherford, who resigned. Since that time these gentlemen have laboured most assiduously in their endeavours to improve the condition and management of this most useful institution, and although less than a year has elapsed since their appointment, their efforts have been marked with a large degree of success.

Statutory inspection was made of the Hospital on the 4th October, on which occasion repairs, alterations and additions to the Hospital were being pushed forward on an extensive scale. These works were undertaken upon the strength of bequests made to the Hospital by the late Mr. Erlandson, of Port Hope, and Mr. Gentle, of Montreal, amounting in all to about \$16,000, and which the Trustees of the Hospital very properly resolved to apply towards remedying the structural defects, which in the past have so seriously interfered with the effective management of the domestic affairs of the Hospital, and the comfort and health of the patients.

These alterations and additions comprise, chiefly, the heating of the Hospital with steam instead of with stoves, the erection of new water closets and bath rooms in projection from the main building, and an increased water supply; improvements in the cooking and kitchen appliances, and the preparation of a reception room for external patients, and an entrance to the same from the rear of the main building. Contracts for these works and others equally necessary had been entered into, involving an expenditure of about \$15,000. In addition to this, the sum of \$3,000 has been expended in renewing and adding to the stock of beds and bedding, by which means the Hospital dormitory accommodation has been raised to about 200 beds, which it is expected, will meet all the requirements for a considerable time, leaving always at the disposal of the Trustees not less than 50 free beds for the sick among the poor and friendless classes.

At this inspection there were 143 patients found under treatment in the various wards of the Hospital, of whom 102 were men and 41 women. In respect to support, 63 patients were being paid for by municipal corporations, 18 were paying for their maintenance themselves, and 62 occupied beds as free patients. These 143 patients had been admitted to the Hospital from the following places:—The City of Toronto 102, County of York 8, Ontario 2, Simcoe 6, Muskoka 3, Haldon 2, Durham 2, Perth 3, Victoria 1, Wellington 3, Welland 2, Peel 3, and other Counties of the Province 6. It would thus appear that although the largest proportion of the patients had been received from the City of Toronto, nearly all the Counties in the Western portion of the Province contributed to the Hospital population.

I saw and conversed with all these patients except three convalescing ones, who were not upon the premises. No complaints were made to me whatever. Nine of the patients were typhoid fever cases, four of whom had been received from one house in the city; indicating the existence in the vicinity of defective drainage and foul water. Nine patients were found in what is known as the blind ward, most of whom were being treated for diseases of the eye. As there is a separate Infirmary in the City, partially supported by the Government, for the treatment of diseases of the eye and the ear, the advisability, under the circumstances, of admitting such patients to the General Hospital is open to question. As the building used for the Eye and Ear Infirmary is only leased property, and is quite unfitted, except as to location, for its purposes, it is worthy of consideration whether the two establishments could not come under the same management, by the erection of a suitable building upon the grounds of the General Hospital.

I found at this and previous visits a considerable number of incurable and otherwise improper cases for Hospital residence, which matter is referred to in a previous portion of this Report.

In addition to the structural improvements that were in progress, the general management and interior economy of the Hospital had changed for the better, and there were indications that under the new Directorate this Hospital would, in all its departments, soon become what it should be, not only the Metropolitan, but the model Hospital of the Province.

With respect to the cost of maintaining the Institution, inasmuch as the accounts of the present year are mixed up with those of the past year, another twelve months will have to elapse before comments can be fairly made or comparisons instituted.

HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

The operations of this Hospital, in respect to admissions and discharges, were as follows:—

Remaining in Hospital at close of last year.....	58
Admitted this year.....	402
Births in the Hospital.....	18
	478
Discharged.....	390
Died.....	39
Remaining in Hospital 30th September, 1875.....	49
	478

The figures in the above summary show that there were 478 patients under treatment, as compared with 523 the preceding year, or a reduction in the number of 45. It is also reported that 972 outside patients received medicine and treatment during the year. These 478 patients were admitted to Hospital treatment from the following places:—

From the City of Hamilton.....	342
“ “ County of Wentworth.....	51
“ other Counties of the Province.....	46
“ the United States.....	15
Emigrants and foreigners.....	24
	478

The sex, nationalities and religious denominations of these patients were:—Males, 305; Females, 173. English, 137; Irish, 129; Canadian, 122; Scotch, 44; United States, 32; other countries, 14. Protestants of every denomination, 343; Roman Catholics, 130; other denominations, 5.

The patients remained under treatment for an average period of 51 days, as compared with 47 days the last year. The attention of the managers of the Hospital was called, at my visit in 1874, to the large number of incurable cases that occupied beds in the Hospital,

and which swelled, abnormally, both the average and collective stay of the patients. I am glad in being able to report that steps were at once taken to relieve the Hospital of that class of patients. The collective stay of the 478 patients for the year amounted to 23,572 days which would entitle the Hospital to the sum of \$4,714 40 as the first instalment of Government aid.

The receipts of the Hospital, for ordinary maintenance purposes, during the year amounted to \$4,328 26, one-fourth of which sum is equal to \$1,082 06. As the supplementary aid, at ten cents per day would amount to \$2,357 20, the former amount must be taken as the additional Government aid. The total Government appropriation, in aid of the Hospital, for the year would therefore amount to \$5,796 20, as compared with \$5,565 10 the previous year.

The following summary shows the receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they were obtained :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$5,565 10
From the City of Hamilton and other municipalities.	5,057 68
Paying patients.....	270 58
	\$9,893 36

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicine	708 73
Milk.....	451 72
Butchers' meat, bread and other provisions.....	3,233 04
Salaries and wages.....	1,916 00
Fuel, light, insurance, taxes, &c.....	1,824 12
Furniture, furnishing and clothing	928 75
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.....	302 75
Other expenditures.....	246 36
	\$9,893 36

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 17th September, when it was found, in its various wards and departments, in the best possible condition, both in respect to the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the dormitories, and the good order and neatness that prevailed throughout the entire establishment. The water-closet and bathing appliances are of the best kind, and great attention is paid to keeping them clean and neat, which, as much as anything, conduces to the excellent sanative condition of the Hospital, and the comfort and convenience of the patients. Although this building was not originally constructed and arranged for Hospital purposes, still during the past three years it has been improved to such an extent that it is now, not only very convenient, but, from the compactness of its structural arrangement, it is the most economically managed in the Province. The grounds, lately acquired have also been much improved, and are now not only a great benefit to the Institution, but add much to its value and surroundings as an Hospital property. The Hospital Committee of the City Corporation have at all times promptly carried out the suggestions that I have made for the improvement of the building and property, and along with the Resident Physician have done everything in their power to promote the administrative efficiency of the Hospital and the comfort of the patients.

At the time of my visit there were 55 patients under treatment, of whom 38 were men, 15 women and two infants. I am glad in being able to report that nearly all of the old and incurable patients that were found occupying beds at my previous visit have been provided for in other ways, and that, with one or two exceptions, the cases now found in the house were proper subjects for Hospital residence and treatment. There were only two lying-in cases in the women's wards. These 55 patients were received into the Hospital from the following localities, viz. :—

City of Hamilton.....	41
County of Wentworth.....	10
Other places.....	4
	55

I saw every patient in the Hospital, and conversed with most of them, and no complaints whatever were received.

The various books of record were examined, and found to be very neatly and properly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summary shows the operations of this Hospital, in respect to admission and discharges, for the year ending 30th September, 1875:—

Remaining in the Hospital at the close of last year.....	42
Admitted during the year.....	431
Births	30
	—
Total number of patients under treatment	503
Discharged	405
Deaths	46
Remaining under treatment 30th September, 1875.	52
	—
	503

In addition to the admissions to the Hospital, 130 persons received medicine and treatment as external patients.

The 503 patients who were admitted to Hospital treatment are reported to have been received from the following places:—

From the City of Kingston	209
“ “ County of Frontenac	41
“ other Counties in the Province	150
“ the United States.....	7
Emigrants and foreigners	66
Infants	30
	—
	503

It is worthy of notice that according to the above figures the benefits of the Kingston Hospital were extended to a greater number of emigrants as well as patients received from out-lying counties than any other Hospitals in the Province, in proportion to the entire number of patients treated.

The sex, nationalities and religious denominations of these 503 patients were as follows:—Males, 286; females, 217. Canadians, 197; Irish, 149; English, 89; Scotch, 19; United States, 16; and other countries and infants, 33. Protestants, 337; Roman Catholics, 133; other denominations, 33.

The average period of treatment of the patients was 32 days, which is considerably below that of the Hospitals at Kingston and Hamilton.

The entire collective stay of all the patients for the year (allowing half time for the infants) amounted to 15,450 days, which would entitle the Hospital to the sum of \$3,090 as the first instalment of the Government grant.

The amount of revenue received in aid of the ordinary maintenance of the Hospital, other than what was received from the Province of Ontario, was \$3,026 13. One-fourth of this sum (\$756 60) being lower than what the ten cents per day supplementary aid would produce (\$1,554), the former amount will have to be taken as the additional Provincial aid. The total amount of Government aid to this Hospital for the year 1876 will therefore be \$3,846 60.

The money receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,800 00
“ the Dominion Government for marine patients.....	500 00
“ paying patients	1,279 67
“ City of Kingston	200 00
“ County of Frontenac	200 00

From the County of Lennox and Addington	100 00
“ Private individuals.....	334 46
“ Other sources.....	412 30
	\$7,826 43

The expenditures of the Hospital for the same period were as follows: —

Beer, wine, spirits and medicine	\$ 361 84
Milk	292 81
Butchers' meat, bread and provisions	2,704 37
Salaries and wages	1,273 13
Fuel, light, insurance, taxes, &c.	1,068 31
Furniture, furnishing and clothing	483 14
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	220 54
Other expenditures.....	246 36
	\$6,650 50

This Hospital was visited and inspected on the 11th of March, when its various wards and departments were found in their usual excellent condition, being neat, clean and tidy throughout. With the exception of the lying-in ward of the Hospital, in which there were five patients, the air was pure and wholesome, although the means of ventilation is confined to doors and windows. The beds and bedding appeared to be comfortable, and sufficient for the requirements of the house.

The number of patients under treatment at the time of my visit comprised twenty-five men and seventeen women—a total of forty-two. Four of the number were paying patients. There were no cases of small-pox or other infectious diseases in the isolated wards set apart for that purpose.

All the patients were conversed with, and no complaints received: on the contrary, all expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment.

The various books were examined, and found to be most correctly and methodically kept, affording a means of obtaining all the information required under the Act providing for Government aid to such institutions.

The general management of this Hospital continues to give the utmost satisfaction, indicating good executive ability and strict supervision on the part of its Board of Directors.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The movement of patients, in respect to admissions and discharges, is shown in the following summary:—

Remaining in Hospital at close of last year.....	28
Admitted during the year	229
Births	10
	267
Total number of patients treated.....	267
Discharged	220
Died	21
Remaining in Hospital 30th September, 1875.....	26
	267

From the above it would appear that 267 patients were under treatment, as compared with 260 the previous year. These 267 patients were received from the following places:—

City of London	159
County of Middlesex.....	51
Other Counties in the Province	39
United States	3
Emigrants and foreigners.....	15
	267

The sex nationalities and religious denominations of the patients were as follows:—
Males, 169; females, 98. English, 75; Irish, 95; Scotch, 23; Canadians, 54; United States, 9; other countries, 11. Protestants, 192; Roman Catholics, 75.

The entire collective stay of these 267 patients in Hospital amounted to 11,754 days; the average stay per patient being equal to 45 days.

Under the twenty cent per day provision of the Act, this Hospital would be entitled to receive \$2,350 80, and as a sufficient amount had been received from all other sources than the Provincial Government (as given in the annexed summary), it would be entitled to receive a further sum of ten cents per day, amounting to \$1,175 40, as supplementary aid, or a total Government allowance for the year of \$3,526 20.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year ending 30th September, 1875, and the sources from which the money was received, were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,673 76
From the City of London and other Municipalities.....	4,554 98
From paying patients.....	380 79
Income from property	305 12
	\$7,914 65

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the Hospital for the same period were as follows:—

Butchers' meat and provisions	\$2,473 24
Medicines and medical comforts	307 46
Salaries and wages	1,554 95
Fuel, light, insurance and taxes	1,667 22
Furniture, furnishing and clothing	662 23
Repairs	213 90
Other expenses	1,035 65
	\$7,914 65

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 28th July, on which occasion I found 30 patients occupying its wards—viz., 13 men and 17 women. These patients were received from the following places:—

City of London	25
County of Middlesex	3
Other counties of the Province	2

No fewer than nine of these so-called patients were improper subjects for a Hospital. One had occupied a bed in its wards for eight years, another for five years, one for three years, and the remainder from one to two years. Nearly all of these were indigent persons without a home. A few, doubtless, were suffering from chronic diseases, which would not however be improved by Hospital treatment. For such cases the Government Hospital allowance cannot be extended, and it has been recommended that the rate for indigent persons, as provided in the Act, be only paid to the Hospital in the future for the care of such persons. Two of the patients only contributed to their maintenance and support; all the rest occupied free beds.

At the time of my visit the removal of the Hospital from the Barrack Square to the new building, erected expressly for Hospital purposes, was in progress, in consequence of which some confusion existed, and order and cleanliness could not be expected. All the patients were conversed with, and no complaints received as to their care and treatment.

The new Hospital is a substantial brick structure, erected upon a very slightly position overlooking the River Thames, on South Street. The main structure is two storied, with Mansard roof, and an extension in the rear for kitchen purposes.

The lower story of the building is used entirely for administrative and domestic purposes; and the second story as wards for patients, including a few single rooms for private patients.

The Mansard roof is not yet finished. Connected with the main building by a covered passage is a one-storied building known as the male convalescent ward; and if additional accommodation is required, it is the intention of the Directorate to erect another ward of a similar kind. The out-houses, in the way of laundry, store-houses, &c., were in course of construction. Water-closets, baths and other sanitary requisites of the Hospital, are provided, and altogether the new building will be most convenient and comfortable for the purposes for which it is designed.

At a subsequent visit paid to the new Hospital, on the occasion of its inauguration by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, it was found to be completed in all respects and its wards and rooms found in most admirable order.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

During the past year a very considerable increase took place in the number of patients admitted to this Hospital, the total number treated being 247, as compared with 177 in the previous year.

The operations, in respect to admissions and discharges, were as follows:—

Remaining in Hospital at the close of last year	35
Admitted this year.....	212
	—
Total number under treatment	247
Discharged	188
Died.....	29
Remaining under treatment 30th September, 1874.....	30
	—
	247

These 247 patients were admitted to Hospital treatment from the following places:—

City of Ottawa.....	148
County of Carleton.....	33
Other Counties of the Province.....	24
Emigrants, foreigners, &c.....	42
	—
	247

The classification of these inmates as to sex, religious denominations and nationalities were as follows:—Males, 167; Females, 80. Protestants of all denominations, 236; Roman Catholics, 11; Canadians, 80; English, 79; Irish, 53; Scotch, 22; United States, 3; other countries, 10.

These 247 patients were under Hospital treatment for an aggregate period of 10,094 days, the average stay being $41 \frac{7}{10}$ days per patient, as compared with $52 \frac{2}{3}$ days last year. This reduction in the period of Hospital residence is attributable, to a certain extent, to the removal from the Hospital of incurable subjects, reference to which is made in my minutes of inspection.

The Hospital received during the year the sum of \$3,358 from private and municipal sources; one-fourth of which sum, together with the allowance at 20 cents per day for the collective stay of the patients, would entitle the Hospital to \$2,858 30 as its share of the Government Grant for the year 1876, or an increase of \$224 over the preceding year.

The entire receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows:

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,633 98
" Municipalities.....	830 00
" Paying patients.....	716 35
" Subscriptions, donations and bequests.....	1,811 65
	—
	\$5,991 98

The expenditures of the Hospital for the same period were as follows:—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicines.....	\$ 494 47
Butchers' meat, flour, and general provisions.....	3,091 92
Salaries and wages.....	838 17
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.....	1,137 58
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	152 63
Other expenditures.....	188 42
	\$5,903 19

Statutory inspections were made of this Hospital on the 9th of March and the 13th of July. On the first occasion 33 patients were found occupying its beds, of whom 26 were men and seven women. Four of this number were small-pox patients, who were being treated in the isolated wards for infectious disease. These cases of small-pox were of a mild type, and the patients had been nearly restored to their usual condition of health. Of the 33 patients under treatment, 16 had been received from the City, and 17 from the County and other portions of the Province. Three were paying patients, and thirty non-paying. Six had been residents of the Hospital for periods varying from two to five years, and twenty-seven have been admitted within the past twelve months. Strictly speaking, the six old residents were not proper subjects for a Hospital. No complaints were received from any of the patients in respect to domestic or medical treatment.

Before entering into possession of the new Hospital buildings, the Board of Management was requested to take steps to remedy the serious defect of giving the steward a fixed sum for the daily rations of the patients. This system of dieting the patients has been practised for many years, and is highly objectionable. The Board were also reminded of the necessity of appointing a resident house surgeon, to act under the instructions of the visiting physicians.

On my second visit I found that the new building had been taken possession of for the purposes of the Hospital. Through the continued efforts of the ladies of Ottawa, the Hospital had been completely fitted up with new furniture and furnishings, at an expense of over \$5,000; so that with a new and well-arranged building, and new furniture, this Hospital is one of the most complete, comfortable and cheerful in the Province, and enters upon its work with the best prospects for the future.

The Directors had taken steps, as recommended in my previous minutes, to effect a change in the method of furnishing the diet for patients; and the objectionable system of allowing the steward to have a pecuniary interest in that branch of the Hospital service was about to be abandoned. They were also considering the advisability of appointing a resident physician. The services of such an official may be dispensed with in the minor Hospitals, but all city establishments should have a medical superintendent, who should be held responsible for the medical and domestic management, under the supervision of the Directors and the medical officers.

A matron had not then been appointed to the Hospital; but I was glad to find that the services of two trained nurses had been secured from one of the English Hospitals, one of whom was acting as matron. I called the attention of the Directors to the desirability of having an associated dining-room for the convalescent patients, which could easily be obtained in the basement.

The question of turning the old Hospital into wards for the treatment of infectious diseases was still under the consideration of the Directors, and was causing great agitation among the property holders of that part of the city. From a careful examination of its surroundings, I am decidedly of the opinion that for convenience of position, combined with a reasonable degree of isolation and for sanative requisites, both in respect to the patients and the safety of the public health, a better site cannot be obtained in the City of Ottawa; and considering the absolute necessity that exists for a small-pox and contagious diseases Hospital, I trust that the old Hospital will be utilized for the purpose.

At this visit 28 patients were found in the various wards under treatment viz., 21 males and 7 females. Six of these patients were clearly not proper subjects for Hospital treatment. The managers were requested to see that other provision was made for them, as the Government grant per patient would not be longer continued in these cases.

Three of the patients were suffering from small-pox—two of a mild form. I conversed with all the patients, and received no complaints from any of them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Hospital, in respect to admissions and discharges, are exhibited in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment at the close of last year.....	27
Admitted during the year	434
<hr/>	
Total number under treatment during the year.....	461
Discharged.....	376
Died.....	55
Remaining under treatment 30th September, 1875	30
	<hr/> 461

It is thus shown that 461 persons had the benefit of treatment in this Hospital, as compared with 296 the preceding year, or an increase of 165.

These 461 patients were received from the following places:—

From the City of Ottawa	384
“ Counties in Ontario	55
“ Emigrants, foreigners, &c	22
	<hr/> 461

The sex, nationalities and religious denominations of the patients were:—Males, 260; females, 261. English, 10; Irish, 232; Scotch, 2; Canadians, 197; United States, 8; other countries, 12. Protestants, 18; Roman Catholics, 443.

The average period of Hospital residence had increased from 24 days last year to $34 \frac{42}{100}$ days this year; and the collective stay of all the patients from 7,075 days to 15,669 days this year, or over double.

The receipts in aid of ordinary maintenance, from all sources other than the Province of Ontario, are reported to be \$2,335 79.

The collective stay of the patients and these receipts would entitle the Hospital to receive \$3,717 74 as its portion of Government aid for the year 1876, or rather more than twice the amount it received the previous year.

The entire receipts of the Hospital for the year are reported as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,192 50
“ Municipalities	261 50
“ Paying patients	1,309 29
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	765 00
Other sources not above enumerated.....	2,270 89
	<hr/> \$6,799 18

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicines	\$65 44
Butcher's meat, bread and other provisions	3,150 92
Salaries and wages.....	267 02
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.....	1,235 39
Furniture, furnishings and clothing	826 11
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	799 32
Other expenditures.....	258 33
	<hr/> \$6,902 53

I visited and inspected this Hospital on the 21st July, on which day there were 29 patients in its various wards, of whom 14 were men and 15 women. Nine of these patients were confined in the small-pox wards in a separate building adjoining the General Hospital, and close to the sidewalk of a densely populated street. Some of these small-pox patients had this loathsome disease in its most virulent form, so that the public health was likely to be endangered from contagion. A building for this class of patients is now in course of construction, on the property known as the Sand-hill Cemetery, which I think is a most suitable place for such a building. Opposition, however, was being met with from the property holders of the vicinity, which was delaying the progress of this much-needed appendage to the General Hospital.

The 29 patients in residence had been received from the following places:—

Ottawa.....	12
County of Carleton.....	2
Other Counties of Ontario.....	2
Province of Quebec.....	9
Emigrants and others.....	4
	29

With three exceptions, these patients were proper subjects for the wards of an Hospital; these exceptions were brought under the notice of the Sister in charge.

This Hospital, in all its departments and wards, was found in its usual admirable condition of order and cleanliness, with evidence of good organization and management everywhere.

I saw and conversed with every patient under treatment, including the small-pox patients, and received no complaints.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The movement of patients in this Hospital was as follows for the year ending 30th September, 1875:—

Remaining under treatment at close of last year.....	17
Admitted during the year.....	293
Born in the Hospital.....	5
	315
Total number under treatment.....	315
Discharged.....	282
Died.....	8
Remaining in Hospital 30th September.....	25
	315

The number of patients who received treatment for the year is thus shown to be 315, as compared with 241 the previous twelve months.

These 315 patients were admitted to Hospital treatment from the following places:—

From the Town of St. Catharines.....	104
“ “ County of Lincoln.....	98
“ other Counties of the Province.....	86
“ the United States.....	21
Emigrants and foreigners.....	6
	315

The sex, nationalities and religious persuasions of these patients were as follows:— Males, 258; females, 57. English, 72; Irish, 114; Scotch, 20; Canadians, 68; United States, 17; other countries, 24. Protestants, 361; Roman Catholics, 399; not known, 24.

The average stay per patient in Hospital was 27 days, and the total collective stay of the whole was equal to 7,619 days. This collective stay, together with the supplementary aid would entitle the Hospital to \$2,285 70 of Government funds for the year 1876.

The entire receipts of the Hospital for the year were stated to be as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,557 00
“ “ Dominion Government	3,000 00
“ Municipalities	1,000 00
“ Paying patients	319 97
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	1,479 89
	\$7,356 86

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicine	\$622 34
Butchers' meat, bread and provisions	1,407 07
Salaries and wages	689 15
Fuel, light, water, taxes, &c.	348 66
Furniture, furnishing and clothing	628 87
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	1,138 05
Other expenditures	3,368 72
	\$8,203 16

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 31st May. Since my previous visit the establishment has been entirely reconstructed, and extensive additions made to it, rendering it now one of the best and most convenient Hospitals in the Province. The internal arrangement of the Hospital combines many modern improvements in heating and ventilation, with excellent water-closet and bathing facilities throughout the entire institution.

There are four wards in the Hospital, besides accommodation in the way of single rooms for private and paying patients. At the present time there is capacity in the Hospital for forty patients, but only beds for thirty-two.

Altogether, the house, grounds and general surroundings of this Hospital are a credit to the Town of St. Catharines and the Board of Management having charge of its affairs.

At the time of my visit there were 25 patients under treatment, viz., 18 men and 7 women. All these patients were proper subjects for Hospital treatment, and with two exceptions had been awarded admission within the past three months. Six of the number were patients who had met with accidents, and were confined in what is known as the "accident ward." These 25 patients had been admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:

Town of St. Catharines	11
County of Lincoln	4
Other Counties of the Province	2
Workmen on canal	3
Other countries	5
	25

These patients were all conversed with, and they all expressed satisfaction with their treatment. Two of these patients were under treatment in separate rooms, for erysipelas, and one for scarlet fever.

The Hospital is attended by four medical men, viz., Drs. Mack, Mack, jr., Gardener and Comfort.

The beds and bedding throughout the Hospital were most comfortable, and at the same time well and neatly kept.

HOTEL-DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summary shows the admissions and discharges of this Hospital for the past year:—

Number in Hospital at close of last year	12
Admitted this year	338
	350

Total number under treatment

Discharged	322
Died	11
Remaining under treatment 30th September, 1875.....	17
	— 350

These patients were received into the Hospital from the following places:—

City of Kingston	163
County of Frontenac	186
Other Counties of the Province	33
United States	8
Emigrants and foreigners	20
	— 350

Of these patients, 203 were males and 147 females, and 218 were natives of Canada, 6 English, 13 Irish, 5 Scotch, 8 from the United States, and 10 from other countries.

283 were Roman Catholics, 29 were Protestants, and in the case of 38 the denominations were unknown.

The average stay in the Hospital of these patients was 25 days, being the shortest period of all the Hospitals in the Province. The total collective stay of all the patients numbered 7,598 days.

The Hospital received in aid of its ordinary maintenance, from all other sources than the Provincial Grant, the sum of \$1,999 11; one-fourth of which amount, and the twenty cents per day allowance for the total collective stay, would entitle the Hospital to a Legislative grant of \$2,019 37 for the year 1876.

The total receipts of the Hospital for the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,448 25
“ Municipalities	100 00
“ Paying patients	307 75
Income from property.....	122 38
Subscriptions, donations, &c.....	1,276 98
Other sources	192 00
	— \$3,447 36

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$3,369 26, as follows:—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicines.....	329 00
Milk	73 00
Butchers' meat, bread and other provisions.....	1,593 26
Salaries and wages	84 00
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.	591 00
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	367 00
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs.....	170 00
Other expenditures.....	162 00
	— \$3,369 26

On the 6th of July inspection was made of this Hospital, on which occasion 20 patients were found under treatment in its wards, of whom 9 were men and 11 women. With three exceptions, all of these were proper subjects for Hospital treatment. The exceptions consisted of an old woman who had been in the Hospital for more than two years, another more than three years, and one about one year. These old women could be cared for quite as well in the House of Industry, and I cannot recommend that the Government Hospital allowance be given to the Hospital in these cases.

These patients were received from the following places, viz.: Kingston, 3; Frontenac, 2; other Counties, 10; sailors, 1; others, 2. Only three of the number were paying patients. No complaints were received.

The wards were admirably clean, very cheerful, and the whole Institution is evidently well managed by the Sisters in charge.

The upper story of the building is used for the purposes of an Orphan Asylum, which, so far, has not received any aid from Government.

There were 24 orphans, half orphans and abandoned children in the Asylum at the time of my visit.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

During the past year 67 patients were admitted to this Infirmary, which with the nine remaining in the house at the close of last year made a total of 76 patients who had received lodging and treatment during the past twelve months, as compared with 81 in the preceding year.

In addition to these 76 in-door patients, no less than 558 persons received medicine and treatment from the Infirmary surgeons as out-door patients, showing that the benefits of the Infirmary were extended to 634 persons, during the year, who were afflicted with diseases of the eye and the ear.

The average stay of the 76 in-door patients was $51\frac{1}{4}$ days per patient, making the collective stay of the whole equal to 3,882 days.

These external and internal patients were received from all parts of the Province, as shown by the following summary, viz. :—

Residents of the City of Toronto	474
“ “ “ County of York	65
Other Counties of the Province.....	81
Emigrants	14
	—
	634

The money receipts of the Infirmary for the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,000 00
“ Paying patients	1,100 42
Subscriptions, &c., of private individuals.....	725 00
Municipality	200 00
	—
	\$3,025 42

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$3,169 02, as follows :—

For medicines and medical comforts.....	\$166 78
For board of internal patients, fuel, light and general household expenses	1,850 52
Salaries and wages	572 80
Furniture and furnishing	199 90
Other expenditure.....	379 02
	—
	\$3,169 02

Under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the Infirmary would be entitled to the following appropriation of Government funds for the year 1876 :—

Twenty cents per day on 3,882 days.....	\$776 40
Supplementary aid at the rate of ten cents per day	388 20
	—
	\$1,164 60

Statutory inspection was made of the Eye and Ear Infirmary on the 9th September, on which occasion I went through the entire house, and found it in a well kept and orderly state, considering the bad internal arrangements of the premises and its general unfitness for the purposes for which it is used. The dormitories and beds and bedding were clean and fairly comfortable, but the rooms were by no means cheerful in appearance. There were twelve beds made up for the patients at the time of my visit. Eleven patients were found in resi-

dence—viz., eight males and three females. They were all afflicted with various diseases of the eye; seven of the number were paying for their board and lodging in the house, one was being supported by the City of Toronto, one was received from the Ontario Institution for the Blind, one was paying half support, and one was a free patient. Only one of these patients was a resident of Toronto; all the rest were received from other places in the Province (except a Mennonite emigrant), clearly showing that the Infirmary is Provincial in its character and objects. Besides the resident patients, I noticed that nine non-resident patients received treatment and medicine from the visiting physician, Dr. Rosebrugh, on the morning of my visit, nearly all of them being residents of Toronto. An examination of the Register showed an increase, since 1st October last, in the non-resident patients, but a slight decrease in the number of residents. I was glad to be informed by the Superintendent that, notwithstanding the hard times, the subscriptions in aid of the funds of this Hospital have shown an increase over all previous years, indicating undoubtedly the high appreciation of the public in its aims and objects. The books of record were examined and found particularly well kept.

BURNSIDE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The admissions and discharges of this Hospital were as follows during the official year ending the 30th September, 1875:—

Number of patients remaining at close of last year.....	7
Admitted during the year.....	124
	131
Total number.....	131
Discharged.....	119
Died.....	3
Remaining 30th September, 1875.....	9
	131

The women admitted were said to be residents of the following places:—

City of Toronto.....	59
County of York.....	6
Other Counties of the Province.....	51
United States.....	3
Emigrants and foreigners.....	12
	131

The nationalities and religious denominations to which these 131 women belonged are reported to be as follows:—English, 26; Irish, 19; Scotch, 5; Canadians, 76; United States, 2; other countries, 3. Protestants of all denominations, 88; Roman Catholics, 43.

The receipts of this Hospital for the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$763 80
“ Paying patients.....	366 15
Subscriptions, &c., of private individuals.....	513 00
Municipality.....	500 00
Other sources.....	395 91
	\$2,538 86

The expenditure for the same period amounted to \$2,147 26, as follows:—

For medicine and medical comforts, beer, wine, &c.....	\$71 10
For board of patients, fuel, light, and general household expenses....	1,279 00
Salaries and wages.....	390 95
Furniture and furnishing.....	125 85
Other expenditures.....	280 36
	\$2,147 26

Under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act this Hospital would be entitled to the following appropriation of Government funds for the year 1876 :—

20 cents per day on 2,712 days	\$342 40
Supplementary aid at the rate of ten cents per day.....	271 20
	\$613 60

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Statutory inspection was made of this Institution on the 7th of September. The various dormitories and rooms used by the inmates were found in their usual admirable condition of neatness and cleanliness; as were also the domestic departments and store rooms throughout the House.

The affairs of the establishment continue to be conducted with that thoroughness, regularity and system which has rendered it the model Institution of the kind in the Province.

Very great improvements have been made to the building since my last visit, through which the domestic and sanitary arrangements have been much bettered. Most of these improvements were in progress at the time of my visit, but when completed will effectually remedy the defects brought under the notice of the Board of Management in my last minutes of inspection.

Arrangements have been made to lay on the city water. Through the construction of a large brick shed in the yard, space has been obtained for a root and vegetable cellar, instead of using the basement of the House for that purpose; also for coal and wood and a carpenter's shop.

The bathing and lavatory arrangements have been much improved, and preparations were making for the removal of the kitchen from the basement of the main building to the rear extension. These improvements will add very much to the convenience and health of the House and the comforts of the inmates.

The beds and bedding were clean and neat, and the sleeping rooms cheerful and well ventilated.

The number of inmates and the extent of the out-door relief do not seem to have increased much, if any, during the year, notwithstanding the want of work and consequent destitution that has generally prevailed.

There were 75 inmates of the House, of whom 42 were men, 28 women, and 5 children. No fewer than 40 of these were crippled in limbs or deformed in person; seven were blind or nearly so, one bed-ridden, and four were weak-minded.

These physical and mental defects, combined with poverty, give ample proof of the necessity for such an Institution as this.

The total number of inmates benefited by the House operations of this Institution during the year was 176, in addition to which number 2,340 were relieved by its out-door operations.

The sexes of these 176 inmates were—Males, 105; females, 71. The nationalities were—England, 45; Ireland, 76; Scotland, 16; Canada, 24; United States, 11; other countries, 4. The religious denominations were stated to be as follows, viz.:—Protestants of all denominations, 126; Roman Catholics, 45; other denominations, 5.

The localities from which these 176 inmates were received into the House were as follows, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	97
From other parts of the Province.....	43
From the United States	11
Emigrants, &c.	25
	176

The money receipts of the establishment for the year, and the sources from which they were received, were as follows, viz.:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,900 00
“ “ City of Toronto	2,000 00
“ payment of board by inmates	109 00

From income from property	\$1,696 25
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals...	2,345 00
Other sources.....	2,575 15
	<hr/>
	\$11,625 40

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

For groceries and provisions.....	\$3,718 87
Fuel	2,001 81
Salaries and wages	700 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	2,246 66
Other expenditures	4,161 20
	<hr/>
	\$12,828 54

Under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act, 1874," this House would be entitled to receive \$2,143 89 as Government aid for the year 1876.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

This Institution was inspected on the 14th of September. It is used for the support and care of indigent persons, of whom there were in residence on the day of my visit 120, viz., 60 men and 60 women. Many of these persons are old and helpless, while some were bed-ridden, and a few were weak-minded and idiotic. Considering that the care of such persons attended with so much labour and trouble, the House throughout was found in very good order. The old women who are confined to bed have been removed to the Infirmary lately provided by the erection of a new wing—a change that will greatly add to their comfort. The overcrowding complained of, in my last report, has by this means been overcome.

The total number of inmates during the year, including those in residence at the date of my last report, was 351.

Out-door relief was also reported to be given to 1,093 persons.

99 of these 351 inmates were males, and 252 females. Of this number there were from England, 20; Ireland, 243; Scotland, 6; Canada, 76; and United States, 6. The religious denominations were as follows:—Protestants of every denomination, 23; Roman Catholics, 328. The localities from which these 351 inmates were received were:—

From the City of Toronto	262
“ “ County of York	27
“ other Counties.....	60
Emigrants, &c.....	2
	<hr/>
	351

The revenue of this establishment for the year, from all sources, amounted to \$11,806 27, and was received from:—

The Province of Ontario.....	\$3,298 54
Municipalities.....	144 00
The City of Toronto	500 00
Payments from inmates.....	820 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals....	4,417 92
Other sources	2,625 81
	<hr/>
	\$11,806 27

The expenditures for the same period amounted to—

Groceries and provisions.....	\$4,503 17
Fuel	914 50
Salaries and wages.....	162 00
Repairs.....	157 45
Other expenditures.....	6,066 78
	<hr/>
	\$11,803 90

Under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act," the House of Providence is entitled to receive as Government aid for the year 1876 the sum of \$3,391 22.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

This House was visited and inspected on the 5th of July, and was found in its various departments in a well-ordered and tidy condition.

The dormitories were neat and clean, both in respect to the rooms and the beds and bedding.

The domestic departments were also found in a well-kept state.

I was glad to notice that a gradual improvement was going on in the grounds, which at previous visits had a very rough appearance.

There were in residence at this visit 37 adult inmates, viz., 20 men and 17 women there were also three children.

These inmates had been received into the House from the following places, viz.: Kingston City, 25; County of Frontenac, 6; other Counties, 5; Emigrants, 1. The majority were old and unfit to do any kind of work; two were blind and one idiotic.

All the inmates were conversed with except two, who were absent at the time. Not a single complaint was received, but all expressed satisfaction with their care and treatment. As many of the inmates as are able to do a little work were kept employed; 5 were gardening, 4 were breaking stone; 1 cooking; and 2 taking charge of the dormitories on each side of the House. On the female side a considerable number were sewing. The Directors were requested to give their attention to providing suitable employment for such of the females as were able to work. Washing for private families, it was suggested, might prove a good and remunerative employment.

The health of the House—judging from the appearance of the inmates, and from finding but one person in bed—must be good.

I have pleasure in reporting very great satisfaction at the condition of the House and inmates; and the more so that I have had, in the past, to report unfavourably of the management of this Institution.

The total number of inmates during the year have been 245.

Of these 245 inmates, 165 were males and 82 females.

Their nationalities were—England, 41; Ireland, 127; Scotland, 7; Canada, 57; United States, 9; other countries, 4.

Their religious denominations were as follows:—Protestants of all denominations, 14; Roman Catholics, 102.

The localities from which they were received into the House were as follows, viz.:—

From the City of Kingston	152
“ other parts of the Province	80
“ the United States	9
Emigrants, &c.	4
	245

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived were as follows, viz.:—

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,400 00
“ Municipalities	75 00
“ payment of board by inmates	170 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	135 00
Other sources	197 57
	\$2,977 57

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

For groceries and provisions	\$1,444 19
Fuel	320 00

Salaries and wages	\$443 70
Repairs.....	32 50
Other expenditures.....	556 37
	\$2,796 76

Under the provisions of "The Charity Aid Act, 1874," this House would be entitled to receive \$931 09 as Government aid for the year 1876.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

This Institution was inspected on the 14th September, when, considering the dilapidation of the structure and its bad internal arrangement, it was found in a very commendable condition of cleanliness and order.

The use of the House for the purposes of the Refuge cannot be much longer continued, in winter it is impossible to heat it.

The number of indigent persons found in the House was rather less than usual, notwithstanding the bad times, and was as follows:—24 women, 2 men and 4 children; in all, 30. Examination of the Register shows that the number frequently reaches fifty during winter. A large proportion of the inmates are long residents of the House, and were chiefly received in the City of Hamilton. The class of women are generally old, helpless and unable to work, although one only was found in bed.

No complaints were received.

The number of inmates received during the year was 167. There were of these 167 inmates, 37 males and 130 females, of the following nationalities:—English, 30; Irish, 66; Scotch, 7; Canadian, 57; American, 2; other countries, 5.

Their religious denominations were said to be as follows:—Protestants of all denominations, 99; Roman Catholics, 68. The localities from which these 167 inmates were received were, viz. :—

From the City of Hamilton	141
“ other parts of the Province.....	17
“ the United States.....	9
	167

The receipts of the House for its ordinary maintenance, and the sources from whence they were derived, were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,154 16
“ “ City of Hamilton	1,321 53
Income from property	30 70
	\$2,506 39

The expenditures of the House amounted to \$2,506 39, viz. :—

For groceries and provisions	\$1,521 13
“ Fuel	276 90
“ Salaries and wages	350 04
“ Repairs	60 50
Other expenditures	297 82
	\$2,506 39

Under the provisions of the Charities' Aid Act, this House would be entitled to receive \$1,060 43 as Government aid for the year 1876.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

This Institution is a branch of the House of Providence, being under the same roof and the same management.

Three hundred and eighty-four children (208 males and 176 females) were benefited by the operations of the Institution during the past year. Of this number 165 were discharged and 16 died, leaving 203 resident on the 30th September.

The religious denominations of the number admitted were as follows.—Roman Catholic, 353; Protestants, 31. The nationalities, as far as could be ascertained, were—English, 24; Irish, 8; Canadian, 342; United States, 6; other countries, 4; and they were received from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Toronto	278
“ “ County of York	41
“ other Counties of the Province.....	60
“ other countries.....	5
	384

The collective stay of inmates amounted to 62,595 days, entitling them, under the Charities' Aid Act, to a grant of \$1,251 89, as against \$1,593 88 for last year.

A visit of inspection was made on the 10th of September. On that occasion I found a very general improvement had been effected for the comfort of the inmates, by the removal of the girls to the new building, and the using of all the former space for boys. By this means the overcrowding reported at my last visit had been quite overcome. The new dormitories for the girls are large and cheerful, and they were found, in all respects, in a well-kept and orderly condition. The boys' dormitories are fairly comfortable; but being attic rooms they are not as good as the girls'. There were found 201 inmates, viz. : 90 boys, 86 girls, and 25 children under four years of age. They all appeared to be well cared for, and were healthy looking and comfortably clothed. Instruction is given in the building to the children by the Sisters.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

During the year ending the 30th September 161, inmates were received into this Institution, 56 boys and 105 girls, of whom 56 were discharged and 3 died, leaving 102 remaining at the end of the year. Of this number, 160 were Protestants and one a Catholic, they were of the following nationalities, viz. : English, 27; Irish, 2; Canadian, 122; United States, 6; and other countries 4. Of the total number, 160 were received from the City of Toronto and one from the County of York.

The aggregate days' stay of the inmates during the year amounted to 32,600 days, entitling the Institution to the sum of \$652 under the Charities Aid Act, as against \$852 received last year.

On the 9th of September I inspected this Institution, which in its various dormitories and rooms was found in excellent order, with evidence of good management prevailing in all departments. The rooms used for dormitories are large and well aired, with comfortable clean beds. The other rooms of the House are also well adapted for their purposes.

There were 95 inmates of the Home at the time of my visit, of whom 63 were girls and 32 boys, 18 of the number being children under four years of age. The children were neatly and comfortably dressed, and they all had a clean and healthy appearance.

There was no sickness in the House. A large number of the inmates are instructed by a mistress in the Home.

THE BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

This Institution received 125 boys as inmates during the year, 53 of whom were discharged, leaving 72 in occupation on the 30th September. These boys were received from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Toronto.....	90
“ “ County of York.....	4
“ other Counties of the Province	10
“ other countries	21
	125

The collective days' stay of the inmates amounted to 25,505 days, entitling the Institution to a grant from public funds, under the Charities' Aid Act, amounting to \$510 09, against \$478 08 received last year.

I visited and inspected this establishment on the 9th of September, on which day there were 68 boys in the House—which was stated to be rather under the average number of inmates.

There is accommodation for nearly one hundred in its dormitories. The boys had a healthy appearance, and were all decently clad.

No case of sickness existed at the time of my visit. A few of the lads were engaged in useful work about the House and grounds. Four of the inmates are weak-minded, if not quite idiotic, and for whom some other provision should be made.

School is taught in the Home by a mistress, and it is attended by all who are capable of receiving instruction.

I saw all the inmates in the Home with the exception of six, whose work called them away. The condition of the House, in respect to order and cleanliness, was very good, although some places were in confusion, owing to house cleaning being in progress.

Since my last visit, some improvements have been made, in the way of a new furnace for heating the main building; also a new drain.

The affairs of the House appear to be very well conducted, and everything is done in the inmates that can reasonably be looked for.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

Eighty-two inmates were received into this Institution during the year, of whom fifty-five were discharged, one died, and twenty-eight remained in the Institution on the evening of the 30th September. Seventy-five of the inmates were received from the City of Toronto, and from other counties in the Province of Ontario, and two from other countries. The collective stay of the inmates amounted to 12,178 days, entitling them to a grant of \$243 56 from the public funds for this year.

THE NEWS-BOYS' LODGING, TORONTO.

An inspection of this Institution was made on the 9th of September.

The designation of this establishment does not convey a proper idea of its design, as it is availed of for boarding, lodging and care of others than news-boys. At the time of this visit, 8 of the number were learning trades; 3 were clerks; 4 porters in the shops; 3 shoemakers; and only 6 were vendors of newspapers.

In addition to the board, lodging, and general oversight of the inmates, instruction is imparted to them, and habits of industry and thrift inculcated by the establishment of a Savings Bank. Ten cents are charged for supper, bed and breakfast; and ten cents for dinner, for news-boys who earn from one dollar to three dollars and fifty cents per week; and those who earn over that amount weekly are charged fifteen cents for these privileges.

I am of opinion that the establishment is doing a good work, and is entitled to liberal support.

The House was not built for the purposes of the Institution, and is somewhat unsuited for such purposes; but good dormitory and dining-room accommodation has been furnished by the erection of a rear extension. The present bed accommodation is for 32 inmates.

The House throughout was found in very fair order; the out-houses, however, were very bad and filthy, but which I have since learned have been improved.

134 boys have been received into the Institution during the year, 106 of whom have been discharged, leaving 28 residents on the 30th September. The aggregate days' stay of the inmates amounts to 8,626, entitling the Institution to a grant of \$172 52 for the coming year.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The number of inmates received into this Institution during the year ending 30th September was 68—35 boys and 33 girls—11 of whom were discharged during the year, leaving 57 in occupation. They were all of Protestant origin.

Owing to deficiencies in the statistics which have been furnished me, I am not able to give details as to nationalities and the places from whence the inmates were received.

The collective days' stay was 20,457 days, entitling the Institution, under the provisions of the Charities' Aid Act, to a grant of \$408 73 for the coming year.

This Asylum was visited and inspected on the 5th of February, at which date there were 55 children—27 boys and 28 girls—in residence, showing an increase of ten over the number found at my previous visit.

There are still vacancies in the House for a considerable number more. The increase in the number of inmates, and the improvements in progress to the building, indicate the increasing usefulness of the Institution and the efficiency of its direction.

Mr. Watkins, of Kingston, who has been a most liberal contributor to the charities of that city, has lately deeded to the Asylum a vacant lot adjoining the building, which will enable further extension to be made if necessary.

The structural improvements in progress were an extension from the main buildings, for water-closets and bath-rooms, and provision for an increased water supply.

The health of the House has been good.

The dormitories were in good order, but might be greatly improved by the adoption of a uniform pattern for bed covers, &c.

The lady directors are evidently very zealous in the discharge of the duties they have undertaken to perform.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN HOME, LONDON.

For the first time, a statutory inspection was made of this Institution on the 28th of July. It is situated on a very healthy site, with four acres of land attached. The buildings were not erected for the purposes of the Charity, and in some respects are unsuitable, although the main building is a good substantial brick structure. The dormitory for the boys is a detached building, having the laundry underneath, and, for the number of boys found in residence, is altogether too limited in space. The same may be said of the dormitories for the girls, in the main building, although they were kept in excellent order, and scrupulously clean and neat in appearance. With the exception of overcrowding in the dormitories, everything seemed to be done to make the inmates comfortable.

The education of the children is carried on in the House, and the whole affairs of the Asylum are conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The classes of children admitted to the Asylum are orphans, half orphans, and neglected or abandoned children, some of whom only stay for short periods, and others until provision is made for them in respectable families.

At the time of my visit there were 64 children in the House, all of whom I saw; of this number, 42 were girls and 22 boys.

The number of inmates received into the Asylum during the year was 110—47 boys and 63 girls; of this number 39 were discharged during the year, leaving 71 in residence on the 30th September. All the inmates were of the Roman Catholic religion, and 107 were Canadians by birth, the remaining number (three) having been born in the United States. 60 of the inmates were received from the City of London, 8 from the County of Middlesex, 39 from other Counties of Ontario, and three from other countries.

The collective days' stay of inmates amounts to 28,026 days, entitling the Asylum to a grant of \$560 52 for next year.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

Inspection was made of this Institution on the 17th of September, on which occasion the following inmates were found—Boys, 54; girls, 53; making a total of 107 orphans, half orphans, and neglected and abandoned children.

The children were clean and comfortable in appearance, and seemed to be well cared for. The dormitories and rooms used for the purpose of the Orphanage were particularly well kept and cheerful.

The uniform pattern and general neatness of the dormitory furnishing is worthy of commendation.

Two schools are taught on the premises by the Sisters in charge, on the rolls of which the names of 46 boys and 40 girls appeared.

Three of the inmates, who were deaf-mutes, were removed to the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville a short time ago.

This Institution received 141 inmates during the year, the collective days' stay of whom aggregate to 41,975, entitling the Institution to a grant of \$839 49 under the Charities' Aid Act.

HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This Institution was visited on the 14th of September, when 29 inmates were in residence, of whom 23 were boys and 6 girls. This number is a reduction on the average number in the House. The entire number relieved since the 1st October, 1874, was 48, of whom 7 were discharged and 2 died.

The children, judging from their appearance, are well cared for. The House was found in a clean and orderly state.

There were two blind girls in the House, one of whom should be sent to the Institution for the Blind, to accomplish which the Principal was communicated with.

The register was examined, and several mistakes were pointed out for correction.

The collective days' stay of inmates during the year was 12,304, entitling the Asylum to a grant under the Charities' Aid Act amounting to \$246 08.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

This Asylum was inspected on the 14th of July, when the following inmates were found therein, viz., 24 girls, 23 boys, 3 babies, 9 indigent men and 9 indigent women, or a total of 88 residents supported in the House. One of the girls was idiotic, and some of the old people were blind.

The inmates looked well and were comfortably clothed. The health of the House has been good. The affairs of this Asylum are carried on by five Sisters of the community of Grey Nuns.

No servants were employed, but the girls more advanced in years assisted with the work. The House throughout was found in excellent order, with great cleanliness and neatness everywhere apparent, as is generally the case in establishments managed by Sisters of Charity.

There were relieved in this Institution 151 persons during the year, 69 males and 82 females, the aggregate stay of whom amounted to 33,927 days, entitling the Asylum to a grant of \$678 53 from the public funds, under the provisions of the Charities Aid Act.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

This Institution received as inmates during the year 105 persons—41 males and 64 females. Of this number there were discharged during the year 66; two died; thus leaving 37 occupants on the evening of the 30th September. All of this number belonged to Protestant denominations, except three Roman Catholics. 80 of the residents were received from the City of Ottawa, 20 from the County of Carleton, 2 from other Counties in the Province of Ontario, and 3 from other countries.

The collective stay of the inmates of this Institution amounted to 13,156 days, which, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, would entitle it to a grant of \$263 12 from the public funds.

This Asylum was inspected on the 14th July, when—I am happy to be able to report—found a very great improvement had taken place in the appearance of the House since my last visit. The walls were well lime washed, and the various rooms sweet and well aired. The loose, badly-ventilated garret which I complained of, in my last report, as being used for the boys' dormitories, is no longer used for that purpose, and the boys now occupy a well-lighted and cheerful room on the first flat. Altogether, the Asylum was found in as good order as the defects of the House will admit. I was informed that a new house, to be especially adapted for the purposes of the Charity, is to be commenced very soon.

There were 23 children in the House on the day of my visit, all of whom I saw—viz.,

14 boys and 9 girls. In addition to these 23 orphans, there were also three aged, indigent women. An examination of the Register showed that this number is considerably below the average in residence, and that provision had been made for a good many since the 1st of June.

The health of this Asylum was reported to be good.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Statutory inspection was made of this Institution on the 14th of July, on which occasion the House was found in excellent order, and apparently under good organization and effective management in all its departments.

The dormitories for the inmates were bright and cheerful, well furnished, well lighted and ventilated. The beds were very clean and neat in appearance, and there was one for every inmate. The neatness and uniformity of the bedding was most commendable.

At the time of my visit 62 inmates were under the care of the Sisters of Charity—viz., 22 boys, 36 girls, and 4 babies. Ten of this number are orphans, half orphans, or neglected or abandoned children.

Those who are sufficiently advanced in years are taught in one of the Separate Schools of the city.

The total number of inmates received during the year was 141, the collective days' stay of whom amounted to 28,498 days, entitling the Asylum to assistance from the public funds to the amount of \$569 96, under the provisions of the Charities' Aid Act of 1874.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

Statutory examination was made of this Institution for the first time on the 13th of July. The buildings used for the purposes of this Charity are very old and rather dilapidated frame houses, altogether too small for the use of the Asylum. The lot on which these buildings are erected comprises four acres, and is well located for the objects of the House.

A large substantial stone building is now in course of construction this lot for the members of the community in charge of the Asylum, which, when completed, will enable a greater amount of space to be given to the inmates, which is much needed.

This Asylum combines various aims for the reclamation of fallen women, of whom there were 22 in the House on the day of my visit.

Many of these have been in the House since its opening, nine years ago. One of the aims is the care and training of young girls who give evidence of being inclined to vicious courses. Of this class there were 29 in residence. Another aim is the care of young children (girls) whose parents have either abandoned them or utterly neglected them, and who, if not cared for, would, in all likelihood, fall into crime and vice. Of this class there were 30 in residence, making a total population of 81 in the Asylum.

The common branches of an English education are taught to all the inmates. The entire establishment is managed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; and having regard to the dilapidated state of the House, it was found in as good a condition as possible.

Washing for families is the only industry carried on.

The Institution has received during the year 118 inmates, 37 of whom have been discharged, 3 died and 78 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year. Under the provisions of the Act this Asylum would be entitled to receive \$568 for 1876.

THE ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

At the close of the last official year, 77 children remained in this Institution, and during the present year 82 were admitted, making a total of 159 children benefited by the operations of the Institution during the year. These children, to the number of 157, were of Protestant denominations; two only being Roman Catholics.

The inmates of the year were received from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Toronto.....	28
“ the County of York.....	13

From other Counties in Province of Ontario	39
“ the United States	4
“ other Countries.....	75
	159

The collective days' stay of these 159 inmates amounted to 34,921 days, which, upon the basis prescribed in the Charities' Aid Act, would entitle the Institution to a grant of \$698 41 in 1876, as against \$657 92 in 1875. The receipts from all sources in aid of the Institution for the year amounted to \$5,058 40, of which \$657 92 was the Government grant from Provincial funds. The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$5,177 46, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,031 02.

This establishment was inspected on the 7th of September. The House was not found in a tidy or well-kept state generally, and in some parts there was great want of cleanliness and order apparent, particularly in the domestic departments, in the basement.

The dormitories, which are very badly arranged, being divided only into small rooms, were neither tidily kept nor cheerful in appearance. The beds and bedding were, however, clean; and except in some instances, where there was a scarcity of straw, comfortable.

All the wood work of the House is sadly in want of a coat of paint.

The lavatory arrangements are very insufficient and defective, as also are the water closet conveniences.

There were said to be 104 inmates in the House; but as the matron was absent, the exact number was not known. I saw 101. These children were very healthy-looking, and were all very well clad.

A school is taught in the House, and which I visited, and found 81 of the children—56 boys and 25 girls—under the instruction of one mistress.

The health of the Institution was evidently good; I found one little boy only confined to bed.

POOR RELIEF.

Under instructions from the Government, I issued circulars to the Clerks of all the Municipalities in the Province, with a view to obtaining full information respecting the distribution of money by the various Municipal Corporations for the relief of the poor and destitute, the physically defective and the mentally defective classes of the population, embracing all those who are incapable of earning a livelihood, and are wholly or partially dependent upon charity for their support. In order that the information might be given in a classified form, blank returns were enclosed to each Clerk, embracing the following headings:—

- 1st.—The number of poor and destitute persons relieved or supported during the year, who were not physically or mentally defective, and the amount paid for their relief or support.
- 2nd.—The number of physical defectives (*i. e.* cripples, paralytics, deaf, dumb or blind persons) who were unable to maintain themselves by their work, and who were relieved or supported, and the amount paid for their support.
- 3rd.—The number of mental defectives (*i. e.* insane, idiots, imbeciles or weak-minded persons) who were relieved or supported, and the amount paid for such support.

Having regard to the great value and importance of obtaining correct and full returns of the kind thus indicated, it is to be regretted that, in the cases of some Municipalities they could not be obtained in a complete shape, and that in sixty instances the Clerks have, so far, neglected to make the return.

Under these circumstances, I am compelled to confine the information to the compass indicated in the following table, showing:—

- 1st.—The number of all classes that received support or relief from each Municipality, and the aggregate number so relieved in each county, so far as returns have been received.
- 2nd.—The amount paid for the support or relief of all these classes by each Municipality, and the aggregate amount paid by each county.

RETURN showing the number of Poor and Destitute Persons (including physical and mental defectives) that were relieved by the several Municipalities of Ontario during the year 1874, with the sums expended in such relief.

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief.
		\$ cts.
1. <i>County of Brant.</i>		
Relieved by County of Brant.....	5	512 00
“ Township of Brantford.....	2	11 00
“ “ Burford.....	28	375 04
“ “ Dumfries, S.....	6	219 00
“ “ Oakland.....	2	30 80
“ “ Onondaga.....	1	10 00
“ “ Tuscarora.....		no return.
“ Town of Brantford.....	87	1386 06
“ “ Paris.....	6	162 73
	137	2,706 53

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. s cts.
2. County of Bruce		
Relieved by County of Bruce.....	1	100 00
Township of Albemarle.....		no return.
" " Amabel.....	7	71 00
" " Arran.....	0	0 00
" " Brant.....	5	64 56
" " Bruce.....	6	238 94
" " Carrick.....	8	109 00
" " Culross.....	7	317 80
" " Elderslie.....	6	70 80
" " Greenock.....	4	174 00
" " Huron.....	8	58 00
" " Kincardine.....	1	200 00
" " Kinloss.....	5	104 00
" " Lindsay.....		no return.
" " Saugen.....	1	60 00
Village of Kincardine.....	9	amount not returned
" " Port Elgin.....	0	0 00
" " Southampton.....	0	0 00
" " Walkerton.....	15	100 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	86	1,668 04
3. County of Carleton.		
Relieved by County of Carleton.....	1	50 00
Township of Fitzroy.....	7	60 00
" " Gloucester.....		no return.
" " Goulbourne.....	5	195 00
" " Gower, N.....		no return.
" " Huntley.....	12	125 00
" " March.....	0	0 00
" " Marlborough.....	2	35 00
" " Nepean.....	3	55 50
" " Osgoode.....	20	119 64
" " Torbolton.....	0	0 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	50	640 14
4. County of Elgin.		
Relieved by County of Elgin.....	42	650 00
Township of Aldborough.....	8	72 59
" " Bayham.....	9	814 51
" " Dorehester, S.....	4	95 00
" " Dunwich.....	0	0 00
" " Malahide.....	11	560 00
" " Southwold.....	9	544 00
" " Yarmouth.....	13	200 00
Village of Vicuna.....	0	0 00
" " Aylmer.....	6	60 99
Town of St. Thomas.....	22	640 01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	124	3,637 10
5. County of Essex.		
Relieved by County of Essex.....	0	0 00
Township of Anderdon.....	0	0 00
" " Colechester.....	7	137 00
" " Gosfield.....	1	36 00

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. s cts.
5. <i>County of Essex.—Continued.</i>		
Relieved by Township of Maidstone.....		no return.
“ “ Malden.....	2	11 80
“ “ Mersea.....	4	144 00
“ “ Rochester.....	4	67 76
“ “ Sandwich, E.....	15	229 66
“ “ Sandwich, W.....	6	56 57
“ “ Tilbury, W.....	5	174 25
“ Town of Amherstburg.....	14	21 00
“ “ Sandwich.....	2	73 70
“ “ Windsor.....	64	2,410 86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	124	3,559 60
6. <i>County of Frontenac.</i>		
Relieved by County of Frontenac.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Barrie.....	3	160 00
“ “ Clarendon.....	0	0 00
“ “ Hinchinbrooke.....	0	0 00
“ “ Howe Island.....	3	25 00
“ “ Kennebec.....	10	21 50
“ “ Kingston.....	10	308 22
“ “ Loughboro’.....	6	149 50
“ “ Olden.....	1	10 00
“ “ Oso.....	0	0 00
“ “ Palmerston.....	0	0 00
“ “ Pittsburgh.....	3	42 00
“ “ Portland.....	3	36 10
“ “ Storrington.....	0	0 00
“ “ Wolfe Island.....	11	200 00
“ “ Bedford.....		no return.
“ Village of Garden Island.....	0	0 00
“ “ Portsmouth.....	0	0 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	50	892 32
7. <i>County of Grey.</i>		
Relieved by County of Grey.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Artemesia.....	4	124 00
“ “ Bentinck.....	7	amount not returned.
“ “ Collingwood.....		no return.
“ “ Derby.....	4	78 00
“ “ Egremont.....	6	99 00
“ “ Euphrasia.....		no return.
“ “ Gleneig.....	6	79 00
“ “ Holland.....		no return.
“ “ Keppel.....		do.
“ “ Melanethon.....	6	60 00
“ “ Normanby.....	5	47 75
“ “ Osprey.....	1	32 00
“ “ Proton.....		no return.
“ “ Sarawak.....	0	0 00
“ “ St. Vincent.....	6	294 40
“ “ Sullivan.....	3	50 50
“ “ Sydenham.....	6	78 50
“ Town of Owen Sound.....		no return.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54	943 15

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief, \$ cts.
8. County of Halimand.		
Relieved by County of Halimand.....	5	228 50
“ Township of Canborough.....		no return.
“ “ Cayuga, N.....	3	59 00
“ “ Cayuga, S.....	0	0 00
“ “ Dunn.....	3	57 00
“ “ Moulton.....	4	61 30
“ “ Oneida.....	6	373 00
“ “ Rainham.....	1	10 00
“ “ Seneca.....	4	153 00
“ “ Sherbrooke.....		no return.
“ “ Walpole.....	3	74 00
“ Village of Cayuga.....	1	10 00
“ “ Caledonia.....		no return.
“ “ Dunnville.....	0	0 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	1,015 80
9. County of Halton.		
Relieved by County of Halton.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Esquesing.....	19	531 00
“ “ Nassagaweya.....	9	179 00
“ “ Nelson.....	21	598 00
“ “ Trafalgar.....	19	417 00
“ Town of Milton.....	0	0 00
“ “ Oakville.....	13	261 88
“ Village of Georgetown.....	8	97 25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	89	2,084 13
10. County of Hastings.		
Relieved by County of Hastings.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Bangor.....		no return.
“ “ Carlow.....	1	1 71
“ “ Dungannon.....	0	0 00
“ “ Elzevir.....	1	30 00
“ “ Herschel.....		no return.
“ “ Hungerford.....	6	252 00
“ “ Huntingdon.....		no return.
“ “ Madoc.....	13	216 00
“ “ Marmora.....	6	104 00
“ “ McClure.....	2	40 00
“ “ Rawdon.....	6	no amount returned.
“ “ Sidney.....	16	529 56
“ “ Thurlow.....	10	300 00
“ “ Tudor.....	0	0 00
“ “ Tyendinaga.....	17	308 38
“ “ Wicklow.....		no return.
“ “ Wollaston.....		do.
“ Village of Mill Point.....	0	0 00
“ “ Stirling.....	0	0 00
“ “ Trenton.....	0	0 00
“ Town of Belleville.....	87	1,721 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	165	3,502 65
11. County of Huron.		
Relieved by County of Huron.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Ashfield.....	23	177 25

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
11. County of Huron.—Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Colborne	7	150 00
“ “ Goderich.....	4	169 00
“ “ Grey.....	0	0 00
“ “ Hay.....	0	0 00
“ “ Howick.....	10	88 49
“ “ Hullett.....	7	200 00
“ “ Morris.....		no return.
“ “ McKillop.....	16	193 71
“ “ Stanley.....	2	30 00
“ “ Stephen.....	4	240 00
“ “ Tuckersmith.....	41	150 00
“ “ Turnberry.....	4	280 00
“ “ Usborne.....	4	150 50
“ “ Wawanosh, E.....	4	121 00
“ “ Wawanosh, W.....	3	95 00
“ Village of Seaforth.....	11	158 09
“ Town of Clinton.....	7	66 10
“ “ Goderich.....	15	549 00
	162	2,827 14
12. County of Kent.		
Relieved by County of Kent.....	20	115 78
“ Township of Camden.....	11	115 25
“ “ Chatham.....	395	1,909 00
“ “ Dover.....		no return.
“ “ Harwich.....	26	366 80
“ “ Howard.....	8	905 11
“ “ Oxford.....	1	38 00
“ “ Raleigh.....	6	144 00
“ “ Romney.....	0	0 00
“ “ Kent.....		no return.
“ “ Tilbury, E.....	8	161 83
“ “ Zone.....	4	35 00
“ Village of Dresden.....	3	35 00
“ Town of Chatham.....	350	2,379 67
“ “ Bothwell.....	13	54 50
	845	6,199 94
13. County of Lambton.		
Relieved by County of Lambton	4	1 30
“ Township of Bosanquet	7	100 00
“ “ Brooke.....	5	193 00
“ “ Dawn.....	6	86 00
“ “ Eunniskillen.....	6	145 89
“ “ Euphemia.....	1	26 00
“ “ Moore.....	10	238 09
“ “ Plympton.....	2	20 00
“ “ Sarnia.....	6	316 41
“ “ Sombra.....	15	275 96
“ “ Warwick.....	6	276 26
“ Village of Oil Springs.....	0	0 00
“ “ Petrolia.....	14	458 28
“ Town of Sarnia.....	101	297 59
	183	2,434 78

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
14. County of Lincoln.		
Relieved by County of Lincoln	22	979 00
" Township of Caistor.....	1	15 00
" " Clinton.....	8	388 96
" " Gainsboro'.....	4	165 00
" " Grantham.....	20	199 44
" " Grimsby.....	8	218 50
" " Louth.....	3	109 55
" " Niagara.....	7	* 177 10
" Town of Do.....	9	386 71
" " St. Catharines.....	100	1,033 54
" Village of Port Dalhousie	1	no amount returned.
	183	3,672 80
15. Counties of Lennox and Addington.		
Relieved by Counties of Lennox and Addington.....		no return.
" " Adolphustown.....	1	3 25
" " Amherst, I.....	4	144 00
" " Camden, East.....	164	510 00
" " Denbigh.....	1	15 00
" " Eftingham.....		no return.
" " Ernestown.....	20	689 00
" " Fredericksburgh, N.....	2	102 00
" " Fredericksburgh, S.....	0	0 00
" " Kalador.....		no return.
" " Richmond.....	5	154 00
" " Sheffield.....	5	no amount returned.
" Village of Bath.....	0	0 00
" " Newburgh.....	3	60 00
" " Napance.....	63	1,000 00
	268	2,677 25
16. County of Lanark.		
Relieved by County of Lanark.....	6	360 00
" Township of Bathurst.....	2	93 00
" " Beckwith.....	4	104 00
" " Burgess, North.....	0	0 00
" " Dalhousie.....	2	117 00
" " Darling.....	2	9 00
" " Drummond.....	1	25 00
" " Elmsley, North.....	0	0 00
" " Lanark.....	6	32 00
" " Montague.....	7	80 00
" " Pakenham.....		no return.
" " Ramsay.....	5	172 00
" " Sherbrooke, S.....	4	30 00
" Village of Smith's Falls.....	6	59 15
" " Almonte.....	7	145 00
" " Lanark.....	0	0 00
" " Carleton Place.....	2	13 65
" Town of Perth.....	2	140 00
	56	1,379 80
17. United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.		
Relieved by United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.....	0	0 00
" Township of Augusta.....	19	550 00

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
17. United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Bistard	2	104 00
“ “ Crosby, N.....	2	19 00
“ “ Crosby, S.....	0	0 00
“ “ Edwardsburgh	12	260 85
“ “ Elizabethtown.....	5	290 00
“ “ Elmsley, South.....	2	24 00
“* “ Escott, Front	2	100 00
“ “ Gower, South.....	3	47 02
“ “ Kitley	7	139 00
“ “ Lansdown, Front.....	6	42 00
“ “ Lansdown, Rear	4	90 00
“ “ Leeds, Front	0	0 00
“ “ Leeds, Rear	0	0 00
“ “ Oxford	5	116 00
“ “ Wolford	1	45 00
“ “ Yonge, Front.....	9	278 82
“ “ Yonge, Rear.....	7	50 00
“ Village of Gananoque.....	35	324 50
“ “ Kemptville.....	15	72 81
“ “ Merrickville.....	1	20 00
“ Town of Brockville.....	no return.	
“ “ Prescott.....	5	234 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	142	2,807 00
18. County of Middlesex.		
Relieved by County of Middlesex.....	42	1,807 65
“ Township of Adelaide		
“ “ Biddulph	9	103 00
“ “ Caradoc	15	150 82
“ “ Delaware	5	274 50
“ “ Dorchester, N.....	7	254 52
“ “ Ekfrid.....	9	101 44
“ “ Lobo.....	5	200 00
“ “ London.....	75	931 27
“ “ Metcalfe.....	4	166 73
“ “ Mosa.....	4	28 20
“ “ Metgillivray.....	no return.	
“ “ Missouri, W.....	5	26 40
“ “ Westminster.....	10	319 00
“ “ Williams, East.....	7	44 00
“ “ Williams, West.....	5	60 00
“ Village of Lucan		26 25
“ “ Park Hill.....	1	15 00
“ “ Strathroy.....	13	738 00
“ Town of Newbury.....	3	48 78
“ “ Wardsville.....	0	0 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	219	5,533 16
19. County of Norfolk.		
Relieved by County of Norfolk.....	79	1,149 83
“ Township of Charlotteville.....	5	178 50
“ “ Houghton.....	1	10 00
“ “ Middleton.....	6	63 60
“ “ Townsend.....	8	131 00

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
19. County of Norfolk.—Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Walsingham.....	5	58 81
“ “ Windham.....	10	200 00
“ “ Woodhouse.....	12	216 10
“ Town of Simcoe.....		225 92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126	2,233 76
20. United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.		
Relieved by United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Alnwick.....	2	34 00
“ “ Brighton.....		no return.
“ “ Cartwright.....	4	38 00
“ “ Cavau.....	4	23 00
“ “ Clarke.....		no return
“ “ Cramahc.....	7	54 00
“ “ Darlington.....	16	451 00
“ “ Haldimaud.....	38	400 00
“ “ Hamilton.....	12	483 83
“ “ Hope.....	13	380 00
“ “ Manvers.....	10	306 00
“ “ Monaghan, S.....	3	57 31
“ “ Murray.....	7	122 85
“ “ Percy.....	17	338 13
“ “ Seymour.....		no return
“ Town of Cobourg.....	4	51 06
“ “ Port Hope.....		300 00
“ “ Bowmanville.....	17	800 00
“ Village of Brighton.....	0	0 00
“ “ Colborne.....	0	0 00
“ “ Newcastle.....	4	183 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	158	4,022 18
21. County of Ontario.		
Relieved by County of Ontario.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Brook.....	15	411 00
“ “ Mara.....	0	0 00
“ “ Pickering.....	13	764 00
“ “ Rama.....	5	20 15
“ “ Reach.....	22	1,004 27
“ “ Scott.....	6	147 55
“ “ Scugog.....	3	22 00
“ “ Thorah.....	2	135 00
“ “ Uxbridge.....	17	239 63
“ “ Whitby, East.....	81	511 00
“ “ Whitby, West.....	14	amount not returned.
“ Town of Whitby.....	0	0 00
“ Village of Oshawa.....	26	214 86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	204	3469 46
22. County of Oxford.		
Relieved by County of Oxford.....	28	164 00
“ Township of Blandford.....	4	49 00
“ “ Blenheim.....	7	152 72
“ “ Dereham.....	11	391 14

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
22. <i>County of Oxford.</i> —Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Nissouri, E.....	10	91 06
“ “ Norwioh, N.....	6	327 17
“ “ Norwich, S.....	6	326 00
“ “ Oxford, E.....	1	109 38
“ “ Oxford, N.....	0	0 00
“ “ Oxford, W.....	26	255 50
“ “ Zorra, E.....	3	amount not returned.
“ “ Zorra, W.....	6	135 00
“ Town of Ingersoll.....	49	1,114 34
“ “ Tilsonburg.....	3	110 00
“ “ Woodstock.....	21	156 71
“ Village of Embro.....	3	9 00
	184	3,391 56
23. <i>County of Peel.</i>		
Relieved by County of Peel.....	0	0 00
“ Township of Albion.....	10	163 50
“ “ Caledon.....	12	202 52
“ “ Chinguacousy.....	14	819 61
“ “ Toronto.....	20	436 00
“ “ Toronto Gore.....	6	139 00
“ Town of Brampton.....	16	152 00
“ Village of Bolton.....	2	34 00
“ “ Streetsville.....	0	0 00
	80	1946 63
24. <i>County of Perth.</i>		
Relieved by County of Perth.....		no return.
“ Township of Blanshard.....	8	351 00
“ “ Downie.....	8	450 00
“ “ Easthope, N.....	5	110 00
“ “ Easthope, S.....	0	0 00
“ “ Ellice.....	6	102 00
“ “ Elma.....	6	105 00
“ “ Fullarton.....	2	40 00
“ “ Hibbert.....	5	120 00
“ “ Logan.....	4	79 00
“ “ Mornington.....	7	95 13
“ “ Wallace.....	13	97 15
“ Town of St. Mary's.....	74	700 00
“ “ Stratford.....	22	416 00
“ Village of Listowel.....	2	5 00
“ “ Mitchell.....	3	342 42
	165	3,012 70
25. <i>County of Peterboro'.</i>		
Relieved by County of Peterboro'.....	0	0 00
“ “ Asphodel.....	7	220 09
“ “ Belmont.....	1	32 00
“ “ Burleigh.....	0	0 00
“ “ Douro.....	2	20 00
“ “ Dunsmuir.....	4	91 25
“ “ Dysart.....	0	0 00
“ “ Ennismore.....	4	33 00

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
25. County of Peterboro'—Continued.		
Relieved by County of Galway.....	8	18 20
“ “ Harvey		35 00
“ Township of Mindeu.....		no return.
“ “ Monaghan, N.	3	35 00
“ “ Otonabee	5	62 60
“ “ Smith.....	8	77 25
“ Town of Peterboro'	21	750 00
“ Village of Ashburnham	10	104 76
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	73	1,479 15
26. United Counties of Prescott and Russell.		
Relieved by Counties of Preseott and Russell		no return.
“ Township of Alford.....		no return.
“ “ Caledonia	0	0 00
“ “ Cambridge	0	0 00
“ “ Clarence	1	15 00
“ “ Cumberland		no return.
“ “ Hawkesbury, W.....	0	0 00
“ “ Hawkesbury, E.	0	0 00
“ “ Longueuil	2	46 16
“ “ Plantagenet, N	5	40 00
“ “ Plantagenet, S	2	10 00
“ “ Russell	0	0 00
“ Village of Hawkesbury	0	0 00
“ Town of L'Original		no return.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	111 16
27. County of Prince Edward.		
Relieved by County of Prince Edward	0	0 00
“ Township of Ameliasburg	14	603 83
“ “ Athol	8	285 00
“ “ Hallowell	12	520 00
“ “ Hillier.....	4	322 17
“ “ Marysburgh, N.	3	77 00
“ “ Marysburgh, S	3	52 00
“ “ Sophiasburgh	9	551 88
“ Town of Picton	6	343 00
“ Village of Wellington	2	106 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	61	2,860 88
28. County of Renfrew.		
Relieved by County of Renfrew	6	372 00
“ Township of Admaston.....		no return.
“ “ Algoma		no return.
“ “ Alice	0	0 00
“ “ Bagot.....	2	82 00
“ “ Bromley	0	0 00
“ “ Brougham	0	0 00
“ “ Brudenell	0	0 00
“ “ Fraser.....		no return.
“ “ Grattan.....	3	2 50
“ “ Griffith	0	0 00
“ “ Head	0	0 00
“ “ Horton.....	0	0 00

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
28. <i>County of Renfrew.</i> —Continued.		
Relieved by County of Maria.....		no return.
“ “ McNab.	3	63 00
“ “ Pembroke.....	7	0 00
“ “ Petewawawa.....	5	no amount returned.
“ “ Rolph	0	0 00
“ “ Ross.....	1	5 00
“ “ Sebastopol.....	0	0 00
“ “ Stafford	0	0 00
“ “ Westmeath.....	1	36 88
“ “ Wilberforce.....	1	10 00
“ Town of Pembroke.....		no return.
“ Village of Arnprior		no return.
“ “ Renfrew	0	0 00
	22	571 38
29. <i>County of Simcoe.</i>		
Relieved by County of Simcoe	0	0 00
“ Township of Adjala	7	112 27
“ “ Essa	6	160 00
“ “ Flos.		no return.
“ “ Gwillimbury, N.	2	100 00
“ “ Innisfil	16	450 00
“ “ Medonte	6	138 55
“ “ Monck		no return.
“ “ Simcoe		do.
“ “ Morrison	0	0 00
“ “ Mulmur	5	60 00
“ “ Muskoka.....	0	0 00
“ “ Notawasaga	9	315 00
“ “ Orillia	9	107 69
“ “ Oro	6	94 25
“ “ Sunnidale	4	39 00
“ “ Tay	2	17 00
“ “ Tecumseh	6	215 00
“ “ Tiny	2	79 00
“ “ Tossorontio	3	35 00
“ “ Vespra	4	142 00
“ “ Watt	0	0 00
“ Town of Barrie	0	0 00
“ “ Collingwood	40	549 01
“ Village of Bradford		no return.
“ “ Mono	3	55 00
“ “ Orillia		no return.
	130	2,668 77
30. <i>United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, & Glengarry.</i>		
Relieved by United Counties of Stormont, Dun- das and Glengarry	1	84
“ Township of Charlottenburgh		no return.
“ “ Cornwall	15	145 00
“ “ Finch.....	5	66 00
“ “ Kenyon.....	0	0 00
“ “ Lancaster	8	100 00
“ “ Lochiel	0	0 00

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
30. United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.—Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Matilda	9	155 00
“ “ Mountain	2	214 98
“ “ Osnabruck	14	487 00
“ “ Roxborough	3	18 00
“ “ St. Regis		no return.
“ “ Williamsburgh	24	255 00
“ “ Winchester	4	147 00
“ Town of Cornwall		443 37
“ “ Morrisburgh	20	715 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105	2,830 35
31. County of Victoria.		
Relieved by County of Victoria	0	0 00
“ Township of Anson		no return.
“ “ Bexley	3	31 50
“ “ Carden	3	48 00
“ “ Draper	0	0 00
“ “ Eldon	11	238 00
“ “ Emily		no return.
“ “ Fenelon	7	76 50
“ “ Hinden		no return.
“ “ Laxton, &c.	0	0 00
“ “ Macaulay	4	27 00
“ “ Mariposa	19	289 00
“ “ Ops		no return.
“ “ Ryde		do.
“ “ Somerville	1	30 00
“ “ Stephenson	0	0 00
“ “ Verulam	7	49 50
“ Town of Lindsay		no return.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55	789 50
32. County of Waterloo.		
Relieved by County of Waterloo in House of Industry	121	3,248 00
“ Township of Dumfries, N.	3	59 50
“ “ Waterloo		521 00
“ “ Wellesley	0	0 00
“ “ Wilmot	2	81 30
“ “ Woolwich	4	72 00
“ Town of Berlin	64	288 57
“ “ Galt	39	50 00
“ Village of Hespeler	4	16 66
“ “ New Hamburg	0	0 00
“ “ Preston	0	0 00
“ “ Waterloo	0	0 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	237	4,337 03
33. County of Welland.		
Relieved by County of Welland	19	1,221 75
“ Township of Bertie	2	75 00
“ “ Crowland	1	100 00
“ “ Humberstone	4	42 75
“ “ Pelham	2	244 00
“ “ Stamford	8	377 50

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. \$ cts.
33. <i>County of Welland.</i> —Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Thorold	10	208 75
“ “ Wainfleet	4	139 50
“ “ Willoughby	2	14 15
“ Village of Chippewa	4	97 12
“ “ Clifton		185 00
“ “ Fort Erie	2	59 13
“ “ Port Colborne	20	45 54
“ “ Thorold	1	157 19
“ “ Welland	55	109 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	134	3,076 48
34. <i>County of Wellington.</i>		
Relieved by County of Wellington	0	0 00
“ Township of Amaranth	0	0 00
“ “ Arthur	8	87 50
“ “ Eramosa	13	351 25
“ “ Erin	17	390 50
“ “ Garafraxa, E.	7	93 00
“ “ Garafraxa, W.	5	91 00
“ “ Luther	4	100 00
“ “ Maryboro'	9	89 00
“ “ Minto	6	5 00
“ “ Nichol	6	122 07
“ “ Peel	12	190 54
“ “ Pilkington	2	12 20
“ “ Puslineh	7	329 00
“ Village of Arthur	2	40 00
“ “ Elora	3	98 01
“ “ Fergus	2	79 50
“ “ Harriston	1	12 20
“ “ Mount Forest	2	29 09
“ “ Orangeville	0	0 00
“ Town of Guelph		no return.
“ Township of “		do.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	106	2,119 86
35. <i>County of Wentworth.</i>		
Relieved by County of Wentworth	14	107 03
“ Township of Ancaster	12	330 30
“ “ Barton	12	126 75
“ “ Beverley	16	209 50
“ “ Binbrook	5	171 25
“ “ Flamboro', E.	6	267 68
“ “ Flamboro', W.	11	368 00
“ “ Glanford	11	272 42
“ “ Saltfleet	11	173 00
“ Town of Dundas	15	693 75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	113	2,719 68
36. <i>County of York.</i>		
Relieved by County of York	0	0 00
“ Township of Etobicoke	9	127 88
“ “ Georgina	1	39 00
“ “ Gwillimbury, E.	7	234 26

	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief. s cts.
36. <i>County of York.</i> —Continued.		
Relieved by Township of Gwillimbury, W.....	4	189 01
“ “ King.....	25	1,087 50
“ “ Markham.....	28	1,020 00
“ “ Scarboro'.....	11	146 99
“ “ Vaughan.....	16	339 00
“ “ Whitechurch.....	12	364 50
“ “ York.....	9	146 99
“ Village of Aurora.....	3	48 40
“ “ Holland Landing.....	0	0 00
“ “ Newmarket.....	0	0 00
“ “ Richmond Hill.....	3	33 50
“ “ Yorkville.....	17	268 89
	145	4,045 92

It would appear from the above tables that there are 575 Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, exclusive of Townships united to other Townships for Municipal purposes. It will be observed that returns have been received from all these Municipal Corporations, with the exception of sixty, as follows:—

Township corporations	49
City do	1
Town do	6
Village do	4
	60

Complete returns have been received from the Municipalities, comprising the following Counties, viz. :—

County of Elgin.
Do. Halton.
Do. Lambton.
Do. Lincoln.
Do. Norfolk.
Do. Ontario.
Do. Oxford.
Do. Peel.
Do. Prince Edward.
Do. Waterloo.
Do. Welland.
Do. Wentworth.
Do. York.

The following is a condensed summary of the number of poor and destitute persons that were relieved in the various Counties and Cities so far as returns were made, and the amount paid for such support and relief for the year 1874.

No.	Name of Counties.	Number relieved.	Amount of such relief.
			\$ cts.
1	County of Brant	137	2,706 63
2	Do Bruce	86	1,668 04
3	Do Carleton	50	640 14
4	Do Elgin	124	3,637 10
5	Do Essex	124	3,559 60
6	Do Frontenac	50	892 32
7	Do Grey	54	943 15
8	Do Halimand	29	1,015 80
9	Do Halton	89	2,084 13
10	Do Hastings	165	3,502 65
11	Do Huron	162	2,827 14
12	Do Kent	845	6,199 94
13	Do Lambton	183	2,434 78
14	Do Lincoln	183	3,672 80
15	Do Lennox and Addington	268	2,677 25
16	Do Lanark	56	1,379 80
17	Do Leeds and Grenville	142	2,867 00
18	Do Middlesex	219	5,533 16
19	Do Norfolk	126	2,233 76
20	Do Northumberland and Durham	153	4,022 18
21	Do Ontario	204	3,469 46
22	Do Oxford	184	3,391 56
23	Do Peel	80	1,946 63
24	Do Perth	165	3,012 70
25	Do Peterboro'	73	1,479 15
26	Do Prescott and Russell	19	111 16
27	Do Prince Edward	61	2,860 88
28	Do Renfrew	22	571 38
29	Do Simcoe	130	2,668 77
30	Do Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	105	2,830 35
31	Do Victoria	55	789 50
32	Do Waterloo	237	4,337 03
33	Do Welland	134	3,076 48
34	Do Wellington	106	2,119 85
35	Do Wentworth	113	2,719 68
36	Do York	145	4,045 92
	City of Toronto (in the way of aid to established Houses)	2,886	4,300 00
	Do Hamilton	2,191	7,069 88
	Do London	303	3,339 00
	Do Kingston (in the way of aid to established House)	522	1,633 37
	Do Ottawa	—	—
		10,976	110,210 13

From these figures it would appear that the average number of persons relieved in each Municipality during 1874 was 21, and the average amount paid for such relief was \$214. Accepting these averages as a basis for determining the figures in the Municipalities where no returns have been made, the following result would be arrived at as to the entire number of poor relieved and the total amount expended by all the Municipalities of the Province for the year 1874.

	No of persons relieved.	Amount paid for such relief.
		\$ cts.
Relieved as shown by above	10,976	110,210 13
Estimate of Municipalities unreturned	1,150	11,840 00
	12,230	\$123,050 13

It is thus shown that Municipal relief was extended during the year 1874 to no less than 12,230 persons in the Province at a cost of \$123,050 13.

These figures tend to show that in most of the Counties there is expended in unsystematic charity, and for temporary relief, more than would suffice to maintain an Industrial Farm or House of Refuge, where the infirm, or physically or mentally defective classes could be permanently maintained, and the destitute poor temporarily lodged, at a less cost than is now paid for mere temporary assistance. I do not propose to argue in favour of such houses, but merely point to the numbers relieved, and the amount thus unsystematically distributed.

In addition to the relief given by Municipalities, our Gaols are largely occupied by a class of vagrants and unfortunates who are committed for no offence save that they are homeless and destitute. During the past year no less than 1641 persons were committed for vagrancy, and 3663 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. A considerable number of the uncriminal portion of these classes should have been provided for in some other way than by lodgment in Gaol. During the year there were also committed to the Gaols 323 persons as being insane and idiotic, a great number of whom were fitter subjects for a House of Refuge than an Asylum, and who, except in a few instances, should never have been sent to a Gaol.

Had the labour of these vagrants, or rather of the *uncriminal* portion of them, been employed on Industrial Farms or Workshops, earning their living, instead of being a charge on the public in the Gaols, a saving would have been effected in two ways, first in the Gaol expenditure, and the expenses of committal, etc., and secondly in the reduction by their earnings of the cost of maintenance of the non-productive or helpless class of indigents, who are now a charge upon the Municipalities. The question therefore, is one of systematic or unsystematic charity, the fact remaining, disguise it as we may, that the class for whom such provision must be made is in existence.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

UPON

COMMON GAOLS.

With a view to the settlement of all amounts due to Counties under the provisions of Cap. 110, Con. Stat. Canada, and the revised Act of 1874, Ont., providing for Government aid towards the construction and alteration of, and additions to County Gaols, I have to report that in this relation the 36 County Gaols now erected in this Province may be classified under four heads, as follows:—

- 1st. Counties that received the full statutory amount in aid of such works up to the 1st July, 1867, viz. \$6,000 per Gaol.
- 2nd. Counties that received one half of the amount expended in such works, such amounts being below the maximum limit of \$6,000 per Gaol.
- 3rd. Counties that did not avail themselves of the provisions of the Act, not having reconstructed, altered or repaired their Gaols prior to the 1st July, 1867.
- 4th. Junior Counties (set off from old Counties), that erected Gaols between 1859 and 1st July, 1867, and which have not been aided by Government funds.

Respecting the first-named class of Counties, which received the maximum amount of statutory aid prior to Confederation, the following is a list:—

1. County of Frontenac	Kingston Gaol.
2. United Counties of Prescott and Russell.....	L'Orignal "
3. County of Carleton	Ottawa "
4. " " Prince Edward.....	Pictou "
5. " " Hastings.....	Belleville "
6. United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.	Cobourg "
7. County of Peterbor'.....	Peterboro' "
8. United Counties of York and Peel.....	Toronto "
9. County of Simcoe.....	Barrie "
10. " " Brant	Brantford "
11. " " Wellington.....	Guelph "
12. " " Lambton.....	Sarnia "
13. " " Huron and Bruce.....	Goderich "
14. " " Lincoln.....	St. Cathrines "

Twelve of the above-named Counties received \$6,000 each, and York and Peel and Frontenac received respectively \$24,000 and \$16,000.

The second class of Counties, viz., those that received (prior to Confederation) sums under the maximum amount of \$6,000, were as follows, together with the amounts they received:—

1. Leeds and Grenville.....	Brockville Gaol	\$2,336 25
2. Lanark.....	Perth "	4,786 59
3. Ontario.....	Whitby "	4,117 90
4. Norfolk.....	Simcoe "	3,718 97
5. Waterloo.....	Berlin "	3,387 58
6. Oxford.....	Woodstock "	3,767 50
7. Middlesex.....	London "	3,663 53
8. Kent.....	Chatham "	3,034 15
9. Perth.....	Stratford "	1,213 52

Six of the above nine Gaols were, by the alterations and additions made thereto, rendered conformable to the requirements of the Inspection Act, and in that respect will require no further expenditure: two, viz.; Leeds and Grenville, and Perth, have been added to and altered since Confederation, in order to comply with the Statute, although in the case of Perth the structure is still exceedingly defective; and the remaining one, viz., Middlesex, will require to be completely reconstructed.

The Counties of the third class that neglected or refused, during the continuance of the late Act, to make the necessary alterations and repairs to their Gaols, are as follows:—

1. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	Cornwall Gaol.
2. Halton.....	Milton “
3. Wentworth.....	Hamilton “
4. Welland.....	Welland “
5. Haldimand.....	Cayuga “
6. Elgin.....	St. Thomas “
7. Essex.....	Sandwich “

All of these seven Gaols, with the exception of Halton and Haldimand, have been reconstructed or altered, to comply with the Act, since Confederation, and in the manner hereinafter referred to; the Counties of Haldimand and Halton have taken no steps up to the present time to comply with the Statute.

The junior Counties comprised in the fourth class which have erected new Gaol structures since 1859, and that have received no Government aid in that behalf, are as follows:

1. Renfrew.....	Pembroke Gaol.
2. Lennox and Addington.....	Napanee “
3. Victoria.....	Lindsay “
4. Peel.....	Brampton “
5. Bruce.....	Walkerton “
6. Grey.....	Owen Sound “

These four classes comprise the 36 County Gaols of the Province.

Coming now to a review of Gaol improvements since the 1st July, 1867, I find that four Counties under the first class referred to in this Report have made additional improvements in order to comply with the Act, viz., York, Wellington, Carleton and Lambton; but inasmuch as these counties had received the full amount of statutory aid prior to that date, it is clear that they are precluded from participating in the benefits of the revised Act of 1874. But with respect to the second class, two Counties, viz., Leeds and Grenville and Perth, have made additional repairs since 1867; and as they did not receive the full amount of \$6,000 in that behalf for the alterations made prior to that date, I am of the opinion that they are now entitled to receive, under the provisions of the revised Act, 50 per cent. of the amount since expended on their alterations; provided such further aid and what has already been given, does not exceed \$6,000. In support of this view I would cite the cases of Norfolk and Middlesex, whose corporations received, under the provisions of the repealed Act, aid on two occasions from Government towards the alterations and repairs. If the County of Middlesex proceeds with the additional alterations required, it will be entitled to the difference between the amount already paid and the \$6,000.

The five counties of the third class that have reconstructed and altered their Gaols since Confederation, and the amount they are entitled to, are as follows:—

1. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	expended \$13,000, entitled to \$6,000
2. Wentworth.....	“ upwards of \$60,000 entitled, to \$6,000
3. Essex.....	“ 20,000, “ 6,000
4. Elgin.....	“ 20,000, “ 6,000
5. Welland.....	“ 10,885, “ 5,412

The entire amount required to liquidate the claims of these Counties for Gaol improve-

ments and the six junior Counties, which it appears to me are as much entitled to payment as any other class, would be as follows:—

1. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	\$6,000 00
2. Wentworth.....	6,000 00
3. Essex.....	6,000 00
1. Elgin.....	6,000 00

JUNIOR COUNTIES.

5. Renfrew.....	6,000 00
6. Lennox and Addington.....	6,000 00
7. Victoria.....	6,000 00
8. Peel.....	6,000 00
9. Bruce.....	6,000 00
10. Grey.....	6,000 00

PARTIAL REPAIRS.

11. Welland.....	5,442 50
12. Perth.....	883 90
13. Leeds and Grenville.....	*1,500 00

\$67,210 30

The following summary shows the nature of the construction, alterations and repairs made to the several Gaols mentioned above:—

<i>Cornwall Gaol.</i>	Entirely reconstructed internally and additional yards enclosed, at a cost of over \$13,000.
<i>Hamilton Gaol.</i>	New site and a new structure, costing about \$60,000.
<i>Sandwich Gaol.</i>	A new Gaol, with the old one remodelled for stores, &c. ; cost \$20,000.
<i>St. Thomas Gaol.</i>	Entirely reconstructed internally, with a stone wall surrounding yard.
<i>Welland Gaol.</i>	This Gaol originally comprised two wings, both of which had become quite dilapidated. One of the wings was completely reconstructed at a cost of \$9,900, with subsequent repairs to the extent of \$985.
<i>Brockville Gaol.</i>	An addition put to this Gaol for day rooms, and the small windows enlarged, at a cost of over \$3,000.
<i>Stratford Gaol.</i>	Internally reconstructed at a cost of \$1,767 80 ; still very defective.

Memorandum showing the Gaols in the Province that still require to be reconstructed or altered in order to comply with the Inspection Act:—

<i>London Gaol.</i>	Will require to be completely reconstructed.
<i>Milton Gaol.</i>	An additional corridor required, in order to have a proper separation of prisoners.
<i>Stratford Gaol.</i>	The lower corridors will require to be enlarged and better ventilated ; the yards will also require to be enlarged, and the premises drained.
<i>Cayuga Gaol.</i>	This Gaol will require to be reconstructed internally, in order to effect a proper separation of prisoners and improve the sanitary arrangements.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my Eighth Annual Report, I have to express regret that it could not be much curtailed in length, believing that voluminous reports, no matter how interesting, are

Estimated amount statement not received.

merely glanced over, while short ones are very generally read. But a faithful record of the operations of the various public institutions, subject to my supervision and inspection, will not admit of too much condensation, although I have endeavoured to carry out that principle as much as practicable in the preparation of all my reports. I have, however, made the table of contents as full as possible, in order that the report may be used as a reference by those interested in the subjects as occasion may require.

The appendix attached, contains the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums at London and Kingston, and that of the acting Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum. The valuable and interesting reports of Dr. Joseph Workman upon the operations of the Toronto Asylum, and in reference to the specialty of insanity generally will be much missed in the future by all who take an interest in the subject.

The Annual Reports of the Principals of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and of the Physicians of these Establishments will also be found in the Appendix, as well as those of the Wardens of the Central Prison and the Provincial Reformatory. The usual Reports of the Surgeons of these Prisons and the Chaplains of the Reformatory is also appended.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

Office of the Inspector of Asylums,
Prisons, &c., for the Province of Ontario.

Toronto, Nov. 1875.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

OF

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1875.

REPORT OF THE ACTING MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, &c., Toronto.

SIR—In accordance with instructions, I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report of Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the official year ending the 30th September, 1875, being the 35th of the Institution,

The operations for the year have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in, 1st October, 1874.	320	320	640
Admitted since.....	85	65	150
Total under treatment	405	385	790
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—Recovered	25	20	45
“ Improved	9	20	29
“ Unimproved.....	2	3	5
Eloped—Improved.....	3	0	3
Eloped last year, but not written off.....	1	0	1
Died.....	28	20	48
Total reduction	68	63	131
Remaining in, 1st October, 1875	337	322	659
Increase over end of last year.....	17	2	19

The admissions this year are only eight in excess of last year, but it would be incorrect to infer from this that insanity is not on the increase—rather let us compare the applications of the present and last official years and a more correct conclusion will be arrived at.

For the official year ending the 30th September, 1874, the applications were

For males.....	123
“ Females	146
Sex not stated.....	6
Total.....	275

For this official year		
Males	128	
Females.....	154	
Sex not stated	9	
Total	291	

showing an increase over last year of 16.

If we compare the applications with the admissions we shall see the large number of applicants who have not had the benefits of Asylum treatment.

For last official year :

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Applications.....	123	146	6	275
Admissions.....	86	56	0	142
Difference....	37	90	6	133

For present official year :

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Applications.....	128	154	9	291
Admissions.....	85	65	0	150
Difference...	43	99	9	141

From these comparisons we see that 133 of last year's applicants, and 141 of this, making a total of 274, were unprovided for in this Asylum. We also see that there are a greater number of female than of male applicants, showing that there should be greater accommodation for females than males. The question, what becomes of the surplus? is deserving of notice. A considerable number find their way into the gaols, many are retained at home, and many more again become applicants, either in this or other institutions. At the close of the official year, there are only three vacant beds in the establishment, all told, two on the male and one on the female side of the house, and for each of these three beds there are at least a dozen applicants, which shows that the accommodation is far below what it should be.

Scarcely a day passes that does not bring a number of urgent applicants, but as we can neither put two patients into one bed, nor put more beds into a house that is already overcrowded, we cannot take them in. In response to their appeals for advice in such an emergency, we can only counsel them to *wait* (and many must from necessity wait till the case becomes chronic and incurable), or in case they become dangerous, have them committed to gaol for safe keeping, for, however unpleasant the alternative, it is better to have them safely confined in gaol than to have them at large, endangering both themselves and others.

Asylum Superintendents are often upbraided and called inhuman because they decline to take in without medical certificates of insanity, some poor unfortunate who has become insane, and who has been brought in by friends labouring under the delusion that asylums are human pounds, where all insane persons are huddled in, regardless of age, sex or propensities; they consider certificates of insanity and other necessary papers superfluous, the fact of the insanity itself should be sufficient guarantee, in their estimation, for admission.

Table showing period of Asylum residence and mental condition of seventy-nine discharged and three eloped:—

MALES.						
	Reg. No.	Y	M.	D.	Condition—Mental.	
1	4194	0	5	0	Improved.	
2	4196	0	5	5	Recovered.	
3	3694	3	10	17	“	
4	4165	0	7	7	“	
5	4110	1	0	9	“	
6	4078	1	2	25	“	

	Reg. No.	Y.	M.	D.	Condition—Mental.
7	4202	0	5	10	"
8	4252	0	1	22	"
9	4122	1	1	13	Unimproved.
10	4282	0	0	20	Recovered.
11	4277	0	1	9	"
12	3847	3	2	3	Improved (eloped.)
13	4283	0	1	13	Recovered.
14	4279	0	3	22	"
15	3705	4	3	17	Improved.
16	4150	1	2	1	Unimproved.
17	4287	0	3	10	Recovered.
18	4215	0	9	26	"
19	4177	1	1	0	"
20	4305	0	3	3	Improved.
21	3543	5	7	2	" (eloped.)
22	4298	0	3	27	Recovered.
23	4327	0	1	2	"
24	3577	5	3	3	"
25	4323	0	1	28	"
26	3516	5	11	3	Improved.
27	4338	0	1	10	Recovered.
28	4239	0	10	24	"
29	4289	0	6	26	"
30	4292	0	6	26	"
31	4257	0	9	28	"
32	3689	4	8	26	Improved.
33	4284	0	8	2	Recovered.
34	4333	0	3	17	Improved.
35	4246	0	2	27	"
36	4186	1	4	11	"
37	4308	0	6	20	Recovered.
38	4041	2	4	27	Improved (eloped.)
39	4368	0	2	28	"

FEMALES.

1	1943	17	3	0	Recovered.
2	4149	0	9	7	Improved.
3	4113	1	0	7	"
4	4099	1	1	5	"
5	3527	5	2	23	"
6	4227	0	4	2	"
7	4183	0	8	1	"
8	4278	0	0	17	Recovered.
9	4280	0	1	1	Improved.
10	4096	1	4	15	Recovered.
11	4307	0	0	7	Improved.
12	4294	0	1	4	Recovered.
13	4220	0	7	4	"
14	4297	0	1	18	Improved.
15	4212	0	9	8	"
16	4319	0	0	3	Unimproved.
17	4317	0	1	8	Improved.
18	4315	0	1	12	"
19	4291	0	3	18	Unimproved
20	4325	0	0	22	Improved.

	Reg. No.	Y.	M.	D.	Condition- Mental.
21	4225	0	9	9	Recovered
22	4318	0	1	27	"
23	3084	10	7	17	Unimproved.
24	4219	0	10	19	Improved.
25	3283	9	2	7	"
26	4247	0	9	8	"
27	3860	3	5	3	Recovered.
28	4187	1	1	19	"
29	4249	0	9	3	"
30	4349	0	1	0	"
31	3573	5	5	12	Improved.
32	4370	0	0	14	Recovered.
33	4275	0	8	3	"
34	4352	0	2	2	"
35	4326	0	4	1	"
36	4359	0	2	10	"
37	4302	0	7	6	"
38	4200	1	4	0	Improved.
39	4350	0	3	11	Recovered.
40	4341	0	4	0	"
41	4310	0	7	8	Improved.
42	3211	9	9	19	"
43	4044	2	5	0	Recovered.
Y.	M.	D.	Average residence of males.		
1	4	10	"		
1	10	12	" females.		

But excluding four males whose aggregate residence amounts to 21 years, 0 months, and 25 days, and six females whose aggregate residence amounts to 57 years, 6 months, and 18 days, the average for the remainder was:—

Males	11 months and 2 days.
Females.....	7 " and 12 days.

Of the seventy nine discharged, forty-five were recovered, twenty-nine improved and five unimproved. Many of those discharged improved were taken home by their friends, if not by the Superintendent's advice, at least with his consent; nearly all were quiet patients and have remained at home giving very little trouble, and some have even progressed to recovery. Some of the improved were discharged on probation; one of these, a warrant patient, was discharged on a six months' bond; his father, who is responsible for his safe-keeping, reports monthly, and in his last report he stated that the patient was doing well in every respect. Another of the improved, an old woman of eighty-two, was taken home to die; the change, however, had a salutary effect, and she returned to us a short time ago hale and hearty physically, but decidedly *unimproved* mentally. The five unimproved were all taken home by friends on their own responsibility; only one of them has returned to us again, neither better nor worse for her short absence.

The three elopers were all warrant patients. The first one went home to his friends and conducted himself so well that they requested he should remain; he still remains at home, and, as we have heard no unfavourable report, conclude that he gives no trouble. The other two have not been heard from since their escape, and I have good reason to think that at least one, if not both, moved into the neighbouring Republic, where I hope they will remain.

Deaths during the year.

Date of Death.	MALES. No. of death.	Reg. No.	TIME IN.			Cause of Death.
			Y.	M.	D.	
1874.						
10 Oct.	1	4191	0	5	17	Marasmus
11 "	2	4240	0	1	30	Paralysis.

Deaths during the year.—*Continued.*

Date of Death.	MALES.		TIME IN.			Cause of Death.
	No. of death.	Reg. No.	Y.	M.	D.	
16 Nov.	3	4086	1	3	15	General Paresis.
17 "	4	4185	0	7	7	" "
27 "	5	4054	1	6	20	" "
15 Dec.	6	4208	0	6	23	Aneurism of Aorta.
1875.						
14 Jan.	7	4184	0	9	1	Phthisis, latent.
23 "	8	3204	9	2	14	Cancer of stomach.
1 Feb.	9	4293	0	0	23	Epilepsy and heart disease.
1 "	10	4285	0	1	14	Ossification of arteries.
17 "	11	3854	3	2	12	Epilepsy.
18 "	12	3835	3	4	4	Age, &c.
24 "	13	3758	3	10	9	Phthisis, latent.
26 "	11	4199	0	9	22	General Paresis.
1 March	15	4313	0	0	6	Meningitis.
18 "	16	4265	0	4	19	General Paresis.
26 "	17	3856	3	3	14	Hæmalemia.
31 "	18	4269	0	4	26	Phthisis, manifest.
2 April	19	4268	0	5	0	Marasmus.
28 "	20	4222	0	9	13	General Paresis.
2 May	21	4231	0	9	7	" "
4 July	22	4129	1	7	5	Phthisis, latent.
9 "	23	2824	12	5	10	" "
6 Aug.	24	4371	0	0	17	Heart disease.
6 "	25	3890	3	4	19	Epilepsy.
11 "	26	4276	0	8	12	Suicide by hanging.
18 "	27	4226	1	0	28	Senile decay.
17 Sept.	28	3861	3	8	18	Phthisis, latent.

Average residence of males 1 year, 11 months, 12 days.

Date of Death.	FEMALES.		TIME IN.			Cause of Death.
	No. of Death.	Reg. No.	Y.	M.	D.	
1874.						
11 Oct.	1	3570	4	8	15	Scrofula.
27 Nov.	2	3325	7	3	1	Phthisis, latent.
2 Dec.	3	4072	1	5	5	Suicide by burning.
1875.						
11 Jan.	4	388	28	6	5	Old Age, &c.
13 "	5	2770	12	2	22	Phthisis, latent.
19 "	6	1992	17	3	3	Epilepsy.
14 Feb.	7	1194	22	8	27	Age, &c.
1 March	8	3117	10	1	24	Anasarca, &c.
5 "	9	4116	1	4	23	Meningitis.
11 "	10	2135	16	0	3	Phthisis, manifest.
11 "	11	2162	15	8	15	Cancer of breast.
12 "	12	2467	14	0	0	Phthisis, latent.
13 April	13	3129	10	3	0	Paralysis.
27 "	14	3062	10	8	28	Phthisis, manifest.
28 "	15	313	29	8	15	Old age.
30 May	16	4337	0	0	25	Phthisis, latent.
31 July	17	1503	21	5	14	Senile exhaustion.
22 Sept.	18	3108	10	9	21	Marasmus.
20 March	19	4230	0	7	24	Diarrhœa.
22 "	20	4136	1	3	5	Old age.

Average residence of females 11 years, 8 months, 21 days.

The number of deaths was greater in March than in any other month during the year, and was equal to nearly one fourth of the whole.

This may perhaps be attributed to the unusually severe winter, for the mortality throughout the whole country was very much increased last spring.

The preceding table shows that the period of Asylum residence is much longer for females than males. This may be accounted for by the comparative exemption of females from some of the rapidly fatal forms of mental diseases, general paresis and epilepsy for example; but whatever the cause may be, it is another proof that there should be greater accommodation for females than males.

The chief cause of deaths this year, as in previous years, was phthisis, or consumption of the lungs; but it has a serious rival in general paresis, the number of cases of this form of mental disease increases year by year; the cause of the disease has not yet been clearly defined, but it is a noted fact, in this Institution at least, that the middle and upper classes of society are its most frequent victims. Why this is the case I cannot pretend to state.

Two of the deaths were from suicide. The first case of religious melancholia and determined suicide from the date of admission succeeded in setting fire to her clothes in an unguarded moment, when she was labouring under the delusion that she had committed some unpardonable sin, to expiate which she must sacrifice herself. She succeeded only too well in her purpose of self destruction, for when found only a few seconds after setting fire to herself, she was fatally injured, and survived only a few hours.

The other suicide was by hanging, and was as unexpected as sudden. The patient had never shown any suicidal tendency during a residence of a number of years; but the act beyond doubt was premeditated, and every precaution was taken by the patient to ensure its success. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of this melancholy affair for you are no doubt already quite familiar with the facts and a repetition is uncalled for.

These cases afford another illustration of the cunning and ingenuity of the suicidal insane, for although every precaution be taken to prevent suicide, yet by perseverance and watchfulness they too often succeed in eluding the vigilance of those whose duty it is to watch over them, and when the long wished for opportunity offers, they too often succeed in carrying out their fixed purpose.

The total number admitted, discharged, died and eloped since the establishment of the Asylum, 21st January, 1841 to 30th September, 1875:—

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted	2332	2069	4401
Discharged	1257	1104	2361
Died	518	457	975
Eloped	43	9	52
Assigned to Malden	108	91	199
“ Orillia	69	86	155
Remaining in 30th September, 1875	337	322	659
	<u>2332</u>	<u>2069</u>	<u>4401</u>

Counties and Cities from which the total admitted have been sent:—

County or City.	Prior to this year.	This year.	Total.
Algoma	3	—	3
Brant	73	—	73
Bruce	12	—	12
Carleton	43	2	45
Dufferin	—	1	1
Dundas	14	2	16
Durham	152	3	155
Elgin	46	—	46
Essex	28	—	28

Counties and Cities from which the total admitted have been sent.—*Continued.*

County or City.	Prior to this year.	This year.	Total.
Frontenac	49	—	49
Glengarry	25	—	25
Grenville	24	—	24
Grey	68	8	76
Haldimand	39	—	39
Halton	108	1	109
Hastings	72	4	76
Huron	88	—	88
Kent	37	—	37
Lambton	43	1	44
Lanark and Renfrew	79	4	83
Leeds	64	1	65
Lennox and Addington	26	2	28
Lincoln	140	2	142
Manitoba		1	1
Middlesex	100	—	100
Monck	1	—	1
Norfolk	30	1	31
Northumberland	143	7	150
Ontario	133	5	138
Oxford	49	—	49
Peel	126	5	131
Perth	73	1	74
Peterboro'	87	—	87
Pre-cott	23	—	23
Prince Edward	38	1	39
Russell	4	1	5
Simcoe	143	11	154
Stormont	61	—	61
Victoria	28	3	31
Waterloo	64	1	65
Welland	60	—	60
Wellington	176	11	187
Wentworth	141	5	146
York	357	11	368
City of Toronto	775	44	819
“ “ Hamilton	173	9	182
“ “ London	26	—	26
“ “ Kingston	97	—	97
“ “ Ottawa	46	—	46
Provincial Penitentiary	14	—	14
Province of Quebec	7	—	7
Rockwood Asylum	2	2	4
Unassignable	40	—	40
U. S.	1	—	1
Total	4,251	150	4,401

Nativity of total admitted since establishment of the Asylum:—

	Prior to this year.	This year.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
English	721	8	7	736
Irish	1,499	18	12	1,529
Scotch	632	7	10	649

Nativity of total admitted since establishment of the Asylum.—*Continued.*

	Prior to this year.	This year.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Canadian	1,105	44	30	1,179
United States	156	3	5	164
Others	138	5	1	144
Total	4,251	85	65	4,401

Religion of total admitted since establishment of the Asylum.—

	Prior to this year.	This year.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
English Church	1,282	18	17	1,317
Presbyterian Church	976	24	18	1,018
Methodist "	647	20	13	680
Roman Catholic Church.....	971	13	9	993
Others	375	10	8	393
Total	4,251	85	65	4,401

Civil state of total admitted since establishment of the Asylum:—

	Males.	Females.	Total. †
Married and widowed	1,055	1,339	2,394
Single	1,277	730	2,007
Total	2,332	2,069	4,401

Civil state of 150 admitted during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married and widowed	39	44	83
Single	46	21	67
	85	65	150

Greatest number resident on any one day during the year:—

Males	339
Females	326
Males and females	662

Lowest number resident on any one day during the year:—

Males	314
Females	313
Males and females	635

Daily average resident during the year:—

Males	328
Females	322
Males and females	650

Patients admitted under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor since 1st July, 1867, to 30th September, 1875:—

Admitted—Males, 216; females, 32; total, 248.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of whom discharged	81	12	93
“ died	30	3	33
“ eloped	6	0	6
Total decrease	117	15	132
Remaining in 30th September, 1875	99	17	116

Admitted during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Warrant.....	26.....	5.....	31
“ Ordinary Form.....	59.....	60.....	119
Total.....	85.....	65.....	150

Occupation of 150 admitted during the year:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Bookbinder.....	1	Domestics.....	15
Farmers.....	36	Farmers' wives.....	6
Printers.....	2	Housekeepers.....	4
Merchants.....	2	Wives.....	5
Carpenters.....	2	Servants.....	5
Labourers.....	7	Ladies.....	4
Clerks.....	4	Mechanics' wives.....	3
Millwright.....	1	Miller's wife.....	1
Clergymen.....	3	Judge's wife.....	1
Wharfinger.....	1	Labourers' wives.....	2
Moulders.....	2	Farmer's daughter.....	1
Cigar makers.....	2	Butcher's wife.....	1
Gentlemen.....	3	Milliner.....	1
Tailor.....	1	Seamstress.....	1
Painter.....	1	Laundress.....	1
Student.....	1	Shoemakers' wives.....	2
Teachers.....	2	Cashier's wife.....	1
Watchmaker.....	1	Factory worker.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Storekeeper.....	1
Mechanic.....	1	None given.....	9
Cabinet maker.....	1		
Blacksmith.....	1		
Livery stable keeper.....	1		
Wheelwright.....	1		
Butcher.....	1		
Mail clerk.....	1		
No occupation given.....	4		
Total.....	85	Total.....	65

Opinion of Medical Superintendent as to mental condition and prospect of treatment of 659 resident at the end of this official year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable.....	12.....	6.....	18
Incurable.....	280.....	284.....	564
Doubtful.....	45.....	32.....	77
Total.....	337.....	322.....	659

The number of curable cases in the house is deplorably few, and they are slowly but surely becoming less ; for out of the recent admissions a certain proportion become incurable, and in a very few years the building will contain nothing but incurables : consequently a vacancy will only occur when *death* removes one of the inmates ; and instead of doing good to the class most susceptible of treatment, viz., acute cases, the Asylum will be an immense " Home for Incurables."

At the end of the last official year, out of 640 resident, there were nineteen curables. At the end of this official year, out of 659 resident, there are only eighteen curables.

Alterations and Improvements.

The usual necessary repairs about the house have been performed by our own workmen, besides which the old barn and cow stable have been newly slated and made thoroughly waterproof—an improvement rendered necessary to preserve their contents.

The remainder of the buildings in the old farm yard should also be roofed anew with slate, for the old shingles are in many places quite rotten, and are very little protection against rain and snow.

The roof of the main building has also undergone a thorough overhauling, and in the direction of the Government architect, and it is to be hoped, as a consequence, that less water than formerly will find its way through the ceilings on the upper flat.

The officers' quarters in the centre building have been enlarged by partitioning off part of the front halls on No. 4 and No. 6 flats, which gives two large, pleasant rooms. The rooms have all been painted or varnished, papered and newly carpeted, but only partly furnished.

Since the end of last official year the drying room in the new laundry has been fitted up and put in order by our own engineer, and it does all work that is required of it in a most effective manner.

The bath rooms in wards No. 7 and No. 8 have recently undergone repair. The joists and floors were, after upwards of twenty years' service, very much decayed, and had to be replaced by new ones ; the removal of the old joists also necessitated new ceilings in the rooms beneath.

Protecting Water Supply Pipe.

During the severe weather of last winter our water supply pipe froze in the Central Prison grounds, at a point directly east of the Prison. The pipe was exposed by the breaking of a bridge over which the pipe passes, and by the deep ruts made by carts used in drawing material to the Prison during last summer ; in some places the ruts were so deep as almost to touch the pipe.

Aided by the Prison workmen, we put in a new box drain to replace the old broken bridge, and protected the water pipes from the frost by covering them to the depth of three or four feet with earth ; and unless the winter is more severe than last, which I do not think probable, I do not anticipate an interruption in the water supply at that point.

Main Sewer.

I desire to draw your attention to the condition of our main sewer, from the point where the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway crosses it to its debouchure into the lake. Originally the sewer ran in almost a straight line, and emptied into the lake in close proximity to the

pumping house; but when the Grand Trunk switch (now the Grey and Bruce) was opened, our brick sewer was cut, and instead of continuing it in its original direction, it was replaced with a wooden box drain, which ran down close to and parallel with the track to the lake, a distance of 900 feet. The wooden box is now rotten, and is also nearly, and in some places quite full of soil; so much so that the foul contents of the drain, instead of passing through the wooden box, finds its way to the surface and forms pools of filth. Two evil results are sure to follow: 1st. The health of the house must suffer if the sewage is dammed up. 2nd. The obstructed and defective box will cause our brick drain to burst, for the sewage must have an outlet, and if it has not a proper one, it will make one for itself. The drain was a good substantial brick one before the railroad cut it off, and surely the railway authorities are the proper party to replace it. Certain it is that some one *must* do it.

The Farm.

The operations on the farm have been pursued with the usual vigour under the able supervision of Mr. Henry, the Steward. The hay crop this year was light, and I fear we shall have to buy before the winter is over.

The oat crop was good both in quality and quantity. The yield was nearly sixty bushels to the acre.

A quantity of Indian corn was planted last spring for fodder for the milk cows, and the result has been beyond our utmost expectations. We began feeding the cows with it about the 7th August, and from that time up to the present they have received their daily allowance, and as a return they have given rich, good milk in sufficient quantity to supply the whole house.

The potato crop was the best I ever saw, and from 25 acres we have a yield of over 5,000 bushels—more than enough to last us the whole year. The quality is first class, but neither the quality nor the quantity would have been as satisfactory had they been left to the tender mercies of the potato beetle.

The mangold wurtzel and carrots are good in quality, but the seed did not take well, and we cannot boast of quantity.

Steward's Return of Farm and Garden Produce for 1875:—

No. of Acres.	Article.	Farm.		Value per ton, bush., &c.		Value. \$ c.
		Quantity.		\$ c.		
25	... Potatoes,	... 5,000 bushels,	...	0 50	...	2,500 00
5	... Mangold Wurtzel,	... 70 tons,	...	7 00	...	490 00
	... Carrots,	... 1½ do.	...	7 00	...	10 50
2	... Indian Corn,	... 132 loads,	...	0 80	...	105 60
30	... Oats,	... 1,700 bushels,	...	0 40	...	680 00
3½	... Rye,	... 171 do.	...	0 66	...	115 19
	... Straw,	... 67 tons.	...	10 00	...	670 00
30	... Hay,	... 33 do.	...	19 00	...	627 00
Total value.....						\$5,198 29

Garden.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value per bush., &c.		Value. \$ c.
		\$ c.		\$ c.
Green Peas.....	5 bushels,	1 00	-	5 00
Spinach	10 do.	1 00	...	10 00
Beets.....	25 do.	50	...	12 50
Carrots.....	163 do.	50	...	81 50
Onions	152 do.	1 25	...	190 00
Tomatoes	40 do.	50	...	20 00
Beans	18 do.	60	...	10 80

Articles.	Quantity.	Value per bush., &c.		Value. \$ c.
		\$	c.	
Turnips	100 do.	30	...	30 00
Cucumbers	24 do.	1 00	...	24 00
Citrons	30 do.	50	...	15 00
Currants	12 do.	1 25	...	15 00
Berries	1½ do.	1 25	...	1 87
Gooseberries	1 do.	1 75	...	7 00
Grapes	3 do.	1 75	...	5 25
Cabbage	833 doz. heads.	40	...	333 20
Cauliflowers	166½ " "	1 00	...	166 60
Celery	2000 roots.	05	...	100 00
Asparagus	4000 bunches.	02	...	80 00
Rhubarb	1300 do.	02	...	26 00
Lettuce, Cress, &c.	1000 do.	02	...	20 00
Parsley and Mint	500 do.	02	...	10 00
Sage and Savory	500 do.	02	...	10 00
Pumpkins and Squash	300	03	...	9 00
Vegetable Marrow	100	05	...	5 00
Melons	100	02	...	2 00
Indian Corn (green)	400 ears.	...	...	10 00
Garden Produce—total value				\$1199 72
Farm " " "				5198
Total				\$6398 01

RESIGNATION OF DR. WORKMAN.

A very important event in the history of the Institution occurred this year. I refer to the resignation of Dr. Joseph Workman. He entered the Institution as Superintendent 1st July, 1853, and from that time to the 19th July, 1875, devoted his whole time and energy to furthering the interests of the house; and to him be the praise of making the Institution what it now is, viz., one of the best Asylums in America. He left the house, as its chief, on the 19th July, taking with him the love and good wishes of patients, attendants and officers.

Dr. Benjamin Workman, who had filled the position of Assistant Medical Superintendent for nineteen years, also left the service of the Institution last July, to seek retirement and rest in private life. His departure was keenly felt by all of those to whom he was wont for years to administer sympathy and comfort, and many a hearty "God bless him" still echoes through the house.

Dr. Gowan's Appointment and Resignation.

Dr. Joseph Workman was succeeded by Dr. Charles Gowan, from Worcester Asylum, England, who, owing to ill-health, was forced to resign his position and return to his native country within two months from his entrance.

General Health.

The general health of the establishment has been good throughout the entire year, and there is not at present a single case of serious illness in the wards.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

We have, as usual, had two services each Sunday throughout the year—in the morning Church of England service, and in the afternoon that of other denominations. To the officiating clergy are due our most sincere thanks for the disinterested manner in which they have given their services. The Roman Catholic clergy have always responded with promptness

when called to administer to the spiritual wants of such members of their flock as have been unfortunate enough to require confinement in this Asylum.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements this year have been few, consisting of an occasional dance, and two or three entertainments provided by friends in the city. A piano in the amusement hall would be an acquisition, long needed, and if a new one were procured, entertainments could be given more frequently, and without the necessity of carrying our old instrument up from the wards.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

I have much pleasure in thanking the publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals for their gratuitous contributions, and could the press generally see the eagerness with which reading matter, particularly papers, is perused, I think our list would be much larger than at present:—

Toronto <i>Leader</i> ,	Daily.	Collingwood <i>Enterprise</i>	Weekly.
London Evening <i>Herald</i> ,	"	Kingston <i>Chronicle and News</i>	"
Toronto <i>Star</i> ,	"	Elora <i>Observer</i> ,	"
Chatham <i>Planet</i>	Tri-weekly.	Elora <i>Express</i> ,	"
Toronto <i>Leader</i> ,	Weekly.	Canada <i>Statesman</i> ,	"
Ottawa <i>Citizen</i> ,	"	Montreal <i>Witness</i> (2 copies)	"
<i>Christian Guardian</i>	"	Canada <i>Presbyterian</i> ,	"
Guelph <i>Herald</i> ,	"	Uxbridge <i>Journal</i> ,	"
Guelph <i>Mercury</i> ,	"	Uxbridge <i>Guardian</i> ,	"
Galt <i>Reporter</i> ,	"	Arthur <i>Enterprise</i> ,	"
Stratford <i>Beacon</i> ,	"	Algoma <i>Power</i> ,	"
Stratford <i>Herald</i> ,	"	Ontario <i>Gazette</i> ,	"
Berlin <i>Telegraph</i> ,	"	<i>Monthly Record</i> ,	
<i>Christian Advocate</i> ,	"	<i>Journal of Education</i> ,	

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

For the guidance of the general medical profession into whose hands this Report may fall, I have thought it well to introduce the steps necessary for the admission of patients into this Asylum. I may here remark that all lunatics committed to Gaol are admitted into the Asylum by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor; all others—and to these only do my remarks apply—are admitted by ordinary medical certificates of insanity.

On application being made to the Medical Superintendent for the admission of a patient, a preliminary blank form of application (see Form of History of a Patient) is furnished, and after its return, if the Superintendent considers the case one likely to be benefited by treatment, and has a vacancy at command, three blank certificates (see Form K. Certificate of Insanity) are forwarded, to be filled up and signed by three legally qualified medical practitioners, and sent in with the patient. For non-paying patients this completes the requirement, but in the case of paying patients a bond (see Form) is also necessary, signed by two responsible bondsmen as guarantee for payment.

FORM OF HISTORY OF A PATIENT

Recommended for admission into the Asylum for the Insane at Toronto.

(To be filled up by the Physician recommending the admission. Idiots and paralytics are not admissible.)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Name in full. | \| | 6. Occupation. |
| 2. Age. | | 7. Where born. |
| 3. Sex. | | 8. Present residence and county. |
| 4. Married, single, or widowed. | | 9. Religious persuasion. |
| 5. Number of children, if any. | | 10. Habits of life. |

FORM OF HISTORY OF A PATIENT.—*Continued.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>11. Whether first attack.
 12. Number of previous attacks, and their duration.
 13. Duration of present attack.
 14. Propensities, delusions, &c.
 15. Is the patient epileptic, or has epilepsy ever been known in any relative?
 16. Supposed exciting cause.
 17. Has any relative ever been insane; if so, state name and relation.
 18. Has the patient ever attempted to injure self, or others?
 19. Has any change in articulation of speech been noticed?</p> | <p>20. What degree of education.
 21. Has the patient ever been in an Insane Asylum before? If so, how often, and where?
 22. Property of patient, of what consisting, and where situated.
 23. Means of support, if admitted.
 24. Names and address of two responsible persons willing to become bondsmen for Asylum maintenance.
 25. State rate per week.
 26. Name and Post Office address of nearest relative.</p> |
|---|--|

Date, _____ 18 _____ } Name _____
} and P. O. Address _____
} of Physician recommending Asylum treatment

To the Medical Superintendent
of Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

N. B.—This form must be filled up and sent in before award of admission can be made. In no case is a patient to be sent to the Asylum before notification of a vacancy from the Medical Superintendent has been received.

FORM K.

CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

In the case of _____ of _____
as provided under 36th Victoria, Cap. 129, Section 31, Statutes of Ontario:—

31. The fifth, sixth, seventh, twenty-first and twenty-fourth sections of the Act respecting Asylums for the Insane, passed in the 34th year of the reign of her present Majesty, and chaptersed eighteen, are hereby repealed, and the following sections are substituted in lieu of the said fifth, sixth, seventh, and twenty-fourth sections respectively:—

“(5.) No person shall be admitted into any of the said asylums as a lunatic (except upon the order of the Lieutenant-Governor) without the certificates (Form K) of three medical practitioners, each attested by the signatures of two subscribing witnesses, and bearing date within three months of the time of such admission.”

“(6.) Each such certificate shall state that the medical practitioner signing the same personally examined the patient, separately from any other medical practitioner, and that after due enquiry into all necessary facts relating to the case of such patient, found him to be insane, and the medical practitioner so certifying shall also, in such certificate, specify the facts upon which he has formed his opinion that the person to whom such certificate relates is insane, and he shall therein distinguish facts observed by himself from facts communicated to him by others.”

“(7.) Such certificate shall be a sufficient authority to any person to convey the lunatic to any of the said asylums, and to the authorities thereof to detain him therein, so long as he continues insane.”

I, the undersigned*
a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising at _____
in the County of _____, hereby certify that I on the _____
day of _____ A.D. 18 _____, at _____, in
the County of _____ separately from any other medical practitioner.

* Here set forth the qualification or degree of the person certifying; for example, Licentiate of the Medical Board; M. D. of the University of Toronto, &c., &c.

personally examined _____ of _____
 and after making due enquiry into all facts in connection with the case of the said _____
 necessary to be inquired into in order to enable me to form
 a satisfactory opinion, I certify that the said _____ is insane,
 and is a proper person to be confined in an Asylum for the insane, and that I have formed this
 opinion upon the following grounds, namely:—

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself (*here state the facts.*)

2. Other facts (*if any*) indicating insanity, communicated to me by others (*here state the information, and from whom received.*)

Signed this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18
 at _____, in the County of _____
 Signed in the presence of _____
 } Witnesses.

Signature of Examining Practitioner.

Know all men by these Presents, that we _____ and _____
 of the County of _____, and Province
 of _____, are held and firmly bound unto the Bursar of the Asylum for the Insane,
 Toronto, in the penal sum of _____ Dollars, for the payment whereof
 we hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly
 by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____
 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

Whereas,
 has been awarded admission as a patient of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, at the rate of
 _____ Dollars per week, in conformity to a By-law enacted by
 the Inspector of Asylums, &c., and assented to by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor
 of the Province of Ontario, entitled "A By-law to provide for the better security and pay-
 ment of the charge for maintenance of paying patients in the several Asylums of the Pro-
 vince." The conditions of this obligation are as follow: Payment shall be made quarterly,
 in advance, on the first days of January, April, July and October, and the patient from time
 to time supplied with such suitable clothing as may be required. Payment shall be made for
 all damages caused to property, for expenses incurred in recovery, if eloped, and all reasonable
 charges in case of death, and to remove from and out of the said Asylum the said patient,
 when required by the Medical Superintendent thereof; then this obligation to be void, other-
 wise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
 In the presence of _____

Before closing this Report I desire to thank all the employees of the Asylum for the cheerful manner in which they have performed their arduous duties since I have been acting as Superintendent. The officers, both medical and other, have been ever ready to comply with my wishes, and have done everything in their power to relieve and assist me in the performance of the harassing duties which are always attached to the position of Medical Superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum.

I have the honour to be, yours respectfully,
 W. G. METCALF, M. D.,
 Acting Medical Supt.

* Insert residence and profession or other occupation, if any.

LONDON ASYLUM.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1874-5.

LONDON ASYLUM,

October 1st, 1875.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, &c.,

For the Province of Ontario.

During the past year we have admitted one hundred and thirty patients, as shown in the table; we have discharged fifty; fifty have died, and three have eloped.

Out of the discharged, forty-eight have been cured and improved, and two unimproved; that is, 36 $\frac{1}{5}$ th per cent. of admissions have been cured, and 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ rd not improved. Out of the number in residence 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ per cent. have died. This is a large percentage, only once exceeded in this Asylum. Many of the patients were aged, many were consumptive, and the weather in the latter winter months was colder than ever known in this country. What is singular is the number of deaths this year from paresis, when there was not one last year, and few in previous years. The explanation may be that the Asylum has only been occupied five years, and patients suffering from paresis take some years to die; therefore the time since admission of these cases is beginning to tell, and probably the deaths from this cause will be considerable in future years.

Phthisis always tells on the death rate. Patients are admitted when tubercles are much developed, and there can only be one end of such cases.

Chronic disease of the brain, here called cerebritis, but showing itself as degeneration of structure, whether the result of low inflammatory action or of innutrition from some local cause, has added to the deaths. Nearly all of these cases have been examined after death. In some there has been so much disease, commonly softening, and accompanied with purulent secretion, that it is wonderful how the patients lived so long with so few symptoms to direct attention to the head. Medicine, as may be supposed, did little for them. Considering the large proportion of long-standing disease amongst the admitted at the time of admission, 36 per cent. must be considered a favourable proportion of cures.

We record three elopements, but this number only indicates those who have got away absolutely. One of these paid us a visit the last week in September, during the Fair week. He was well dressed and said he was in good employment. It was no part of my duty to disturb his freedom, as it was evident he was doing well. But we have had many temporary elopements, ending in recapture, which have cost the Asylum a good deal of expense in recapturing them.

If a patient has been sent here as a suicide or homicide, or as dangerous, I take trouble to recapture him, especially if medical observation here coincides with the opinions given before. But if the escaped are harmless wanderers, who are always wishing to be on the move without knowing why, I write to their friends and they are sent back when they reach their homes, which they always do. They are generally of that class which cannot be kept quiet anywhere; restless and unhappy, they will always wander.

The tables of movements show five hundred and ninety-three in the main Asylum; six vacant beds, three of which are waiting promised occupants. All these vacancies are on the male side, the female being quite full, with many deserving applications that cannot be admitted. Five hundred and ninety-nine in this Asylum when full, and thirty-six in the Idiot Asylum, give six hundred and thirty-five as our complement, which may be increased to six hundred and forty by some overcrowding with more beds.

There were many remarks made last year on the subject of the expenditure of this Asylum. From various causes it amounted to one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents per head on an average of five hundred and eighty patients. But, as you stated in your Report, there were unusual conditions that added costs which should have been borne on the previous year, and higher rates in the London contracts also, all of which increased the average. The total expenditure of the year 1874, ending September 30th, was \$81,896 11. During the past year, ending September 30th, 1875, the average number of patients was six hundred and twenty-four; the average cost, one hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-six cents; the total expenditure, \$82,220 62. That is, the expenditure of this year, with forty-four more patients, has exceeded that of the previous year by the small sum of three hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-one cents.

I think that no complaints can be made of extravagance or want of care in making the money entrusted to the Asylum go as far as possible.

And I most willingly give the Bursar, Mr. Mathison, credit for most devoted attention to stores and expenditure. He has acted with entire confidence and exchange of mutual consideration with me; and I have, from this fact of open communication, been able to cut down requisitions to the amount of the funds he has told me were at disposal. By our joint consultations this economy has been effected, and it could not have been done in any other way.

I have already stated that our average next year will be six hundred and forty, for the applications for admission are so urgent that we shall be kept at our full complement. Many of the items of consumption will have to be increased in quantity; clothing, bedding, meat, dried fruits, flour and butter, and some other minor items, will have to be enlarged considerably.

TREATMENT.

The percentage of cures in this Asylum is about the average of other Asylums filled with chronic patients, and only able to admit a very limited number each year. Many of the admissions are chronics also, serving to add to the accumulation of incurables. I see no reason to alter the opinion I have so often given of the greater value of tonics and stimulants than drugs. I have additional reason to value stimulants, because, seeing the opinion of a large class of the people and their representatives, I made a vigorous attempt at the beginning of last February to diminish the quantity by cutting off all patients who were merely feeble and had no particular disease. One-third less of whiskey, one-half of wine, and one-fourth of beer were reduced in the allowance.

My letter of 11th July showed you that during the five months this reduced supply lasted there were twenty-four deaths, against thirteen in the corresponding months of the previous year, and no less than eleven cases of scurvy, which had never shown itself in the Asylum before, and which disappeared in reasonable time after increasing the allowance. There are still some chronic cases that have not pulled up yet.

The same allowance of meat is used—that is, three-quarters of a pound daily for every inmate of the Asylum, with unlimited vegetables, as the Garden Report proves. I shall not be able, after this experience, to avoid asking for ample money for the spirits, wine and beer department.

The dinners are varied daily—roast, boiled, stews, haricoes, curries, fresh fish, corned beef, pork, with every day an abundance of vegetables, and three times weekly puddings; rice and peas and beans are used, the first daily, the others so often as they are desired. The suppers are accompanied with stewed apples, or stewed prunes, or preserves, or stewed raisins, or cheese; once a week buns, always bread and butter. The working men and women have for breakfast whatever meat is left unconsumed the day before.

The diet is ample and sufficiently varied.

When on the subject of treatment, I think the opinion of Dr. Bucknill (a man whose re

putation as an authority on insanity stands higher amongst English-speaking people than any other) should have deserved weight.

He stated at the Auburn meeting that in his opinion the insane in the Asylums he had visited in the States were both under-fed and under-stimulated; that if there were improvement in these matters, more would be cured. He did not visit Canadian Asylums, but if he had I think his opinion would not have altered; for if we give more stimulants, under the open name of stimulants, than our American neighbours, I do not think that our quantity of stimulants is more than theirs, if all tonic and stimulating medicines were included in their statement. Moreover, our neighbours have always had credit for good feeding; and the tables of their Asylum Reports exhibit the quantities of animal food of all kinds as abundantly sufficient for all the inmates of most of the Asylums. The supply seems ample, as per tables; but if the supply does not reach the patients, or if the cooking is faulty, so that the most nutritious substances escape consumption, then the evil to the patients is as great as if there was a deficiency of food. Of course my remarks on American Asylums, on this head, are only conjectural, to account for Dr. Bucknill's statement. I know from my own experience here, that the Superintendent of an Asylum has constantly to watch the preparation of food as well as the supply; for if he does not, a routine unvarying diet will be the result, never changing the daily mode of cooking until patients are, as sane people would be, thoroughly disgusted. I knew a boys' school where the master intended to provide the most nutritious food, and he had pounds of beef every day, but the boys were sick and ill from sameness of diet even of a very nutritious nature. It is the same with Asylums. Generous supply also does not ensure health, while variety does. Variety is troublesome and expensive, but essential. I am, therefore, in the Estimates for the ensuing year, going to ask you for additional funds to meet this necessity, and prevent any eminent authority, should he think us worthy of a visit, making a statement similar to that of Dr. Bucknill.

Further remarks on treatment I confine to the reiteration of the value of out-door work and play. We have continued the out-door treatment I spoke of last year, and have employed even a larger proportion of patients this year with satisfactory results.

Notwithstanding the criticism of my statement that most cases of hamatonia auris are the result of violence, I am still of that opinion, though well aware of the experiments of Dr. Brown-Sequard, which I think do not justify the positive conclusions grounded on them. The subject is, however, more fitted for a Journal than a Report.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

The changes in this building have been very unimportant. There were thirty-six at the end of last year—twenty-one males and fifteen females; three have died—two males and one female; two have been admitted by warrant.

There is on our list of applications a very large number of both sexes; many of them were children when application was first made, now they are past puberty, and the chances of benefit have become very slight. Year after year they will become less, and the country is rapidly being saddled with helpless idiots and mischievous imbeciles, who might four years ago have improved under treatment.

Another year's experience of attempting to do justice to idiotic children in an Asylum devoted to lunatics, requiring all the attention that the staff of physicians can give, convinces me more and more that it is improper to have idiots even in a separate building, when it is not possible to train and teach them. I am, then, more urgent than ever in proposing that all idiotic children shall be removed to some other place, where proper means, under skilled teachers, can be obtained for their training, as is now done in every other country. I visited the Asylum at Syracuse, and found two hundred children, whose habits had been as filthy as the children here, and there were very few who had not been taught cleanliness, and whose intellects were not more or less developed by skilled trainers. We have not been able to attain the very first necessity of cleanliness. A few of the children here are much improved in habits, and that is all we can say. At Syracuse there is an excellent gymnasium. The boys do field work; the girls do sewing and knitting. All are taught to listen to readings, many to read; all or nearly all have learnt hymns, and can sing them to tunes by ear. The Sunday afternoon I spent there gave me much pleasure to listen to the services, which all the children, except a few helpless, joined in. They sang many hymns, knew the words and different

tunes, and they sang in harmony. I felt much regret and some reproach when I thought of the ignorance and want of instruction of those poor children under my charge. But it is impossible I can attend to them. I have not a teacher. It is an Asylum for mere common care and keeping of the inmates, and no more.

They must in common humanity be removed and taught elsewhere—that is, in an institution for children only not in a building provided to relieve goals of all imbeciles and idiots for nothing but evil will result to the children from herding them and adult imbeciles and idiots together. In Syracuse no adults but those who went to the Asylum as children are kept or admitted; and it will be an iniquity to put adults, untrained, with children in any building. No one inexperienced can conceive of the horrible badness and abominable conversation of a grown up, untaught idiot.

And there is not a parent or relative in the Province who would not rather contend with all the trouble of keeping his child at home than send it to an Asylum of promiscuous admissions, if he knew the evils it would encounter by such associations. Syracuse is an institution creditable to the State, but it is by no means in the foremost place as an Idiot Asylum. Therefore examination of others in New England and elsewhere would be desirable.

About twelve children annually—that is, about six per cent.—are discharged as fit to be at home. The great difficulty in dealing with idiots is the ultimate disposal of them; I need not discuss that here. As regards the alteration of the Asylum when the children are removed, I defer the subject until I discuss the additions and improvements generally that it will be desirable to make on the grounds of the Asylum.

WATER.

All that can be done the Government are doing to obtain water. I have only to regret that the boring is not yet successful, and to hope that a little more perseverance will be rewarded. There is no other source of supply, and therefore I do not see that there is any course but perseverance in present efforts.

When water is obtained, if it does not rise high enough to distribute itself, but only to flow into the west well, a pump of greater power and capacity will have to be obtained than the present pump, which will be quite unable to distribute all the water supply, contained as it will be in one well.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

I should like to obtain a grant of five hundred dollars to make the commencement of a medical library and to obtain other means of acquiring knowledge. Every first-class Asylum devotes considerable funds for this object, with the intention of training young medical men for the service of the country. There are in Canada as able men, as willing to give their whole time and study to the alienist branch of our profession, as there are in any other country in the world. But two things are wanting in Canada—the means of special instruction, which a grant of the nature I ask for will prove a remedy, for one Asylum; and the hope of promotion, which late events have discouraged in a very depressing manner, for Canadian students. If both these advantages are secured, as they ought to be, plenty of efficient men will be on hand to fill any vacancies. When they can depend on merit and attainments for their advancement instead of on politics and parties, the Dominion of Canada will be well able to supply its own wants in this as in all other departments of industry.

I ask for this grant as a beginning of a right system.

OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.

I have been, from various causes, obliged this year to throw a great deal more duty on Dr. Lett than in any previous year. He has been left to his own decision and judgment during my absence. I have always found myself able to approve without qualification all that he has done. There is no Asylum that he would not be able to guide to the full satisfaction of his employers. My second Assistant, who has been here since Christmas, has shown high fitness and taste for this branch of the profession, and I hope that after longer experience he will win his promotion. There has been a change of Matron, which has been much to the advantage of the Asylum, and everything has been done most satisfactorily since Miss Pope took

large. Greater variety in the meals has been effected, and the general comfort of all the inmates much increased. Without mentioning every officer, it will be sufficient to say that the duty of all has been well done, and that the good-will and harmony of all towards me and each other exhibit an Institution running smoothly and in general comfort and order. Much of this contentment is due to the desire of all to work together, and to advance the interests of the whole establishment.

The Attendants do their work satisfactorily, and I believe wish to assist the administration in every way they can.

It would add very much to the working efficiency of the Asylum if we had an extra attendant on each side. Every one of our Attendants has his or her own duties to perform, which at all times are sufficient to occupy the whole time, and cannot be left without imposing double duty on some other Attendant. Whenever a patient is admitted requiring extra care, some one has to be taken from regular duty; an extra Attendant on each side would remedy this evil.

If we can have the extra Attendants, we do not ask for the one hundred dollars granted for extra assistance.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the corridors on the male side have all been floored with hard wood. The ceilings have been renewed with three-inch clear pine and painted. The walls have been re-painted, and the whole work has been done by our own staff, with the assistance of some clever patients, both as carpenters and as painters. The male side can be shown against any Asylum on the Continent, although the original defects of structure, in want of proper light in the corridors, and in absence of light, cannot be remedied.

Next year the female side will be completed in like manner.

The centre building, dining rooms, and amusement hall cannot be touched until the roof is made water-tight.

Recommendations for next year's expenditure on the main building, or Asylum proper:—

First, the roof of the centre building will have to be re-slatted; slates laid in mortar and felt.

Gutter sheathing larger and broader, to prevent the snow and water backing up under the slates. The cupolas must be made tight, so that they will not sway with every high wind. They must be covered outside, so that rain and snow will not beat through the interstices of the wood, as they do in their present ill-built state. The tin roof will have to be renewed or painted, if it is not too far gone to admit of that remedy. The zinc or galvanized sheathing, where the cupola meets the slates, must be well put in, so that the water will run off the cupola over the roof, instead of under it as now. Nothing short of re-slating in the manner stated will be a sure remedy: I believe that felt was in the original specifications, but excepting a few yards on the west roof of the three storey building, there is not a foot on the whole Asylum. The whole roof will have to be re-slatted, laid in felt and mortar before it will be rain-tight or snow-tight, or retain the warmth of the steam, which now escapes as fast as it is earned into the wards or corridors. I recommend that the whole roof should be repaired by contract, under efficient supervision, during next summer; that the whirlygigs should be replaced by efficient ventilators, that could be under control as to opening and closing. At present, in hot weather, they never act in cold, they make the building colder; in windy, they drive cold in where it is not wanted; and they can neither be closed nor opened as required. What the roof will cost must be left to competent estimate. All I have to do is to point out that it is essential it should be done, for the rain in the central building drops even down to the ground floor.

VENTILATION.

There is none but natural ventilation in the whole building, nor has there ever been any other. The whole system, if there ever was a system, has been condemned as utterly inefficient by every architect who has inspected this Asylum. In my opinion the cheapest remedy that now can be adopted is to put tin or galvanized iron tubes, one for each two sets of rooms, to carry off the foul air by an opening at the bottom of each room, and carried in confined tubes to the basement, and from thence into the main chimney. The chimneys of the steam-heating boilers, as well as that of the kitchen boiler, should be raised from twenty to thirty

feet to make more draught. They require raising whether the ventilation is done or not, for there is no use in putting internal flues inside the chimnies. They do not last as long as the cost of raising them will cover. Waterous & Co. put a flue in each chimney a little more than two years since of thick iron. They are honeycombed throughout all the way down the chimnies. The smoke does not confine itself to them, and the tops have been blown off, completely rotten. The chimnies must be raised higher for the draught's sake, and flues taken out. I believe the ventilation as proposed would relieve the Asylum of all foul air.

WINDOWS.

The pattern of alteration of windows sent to your office will completely remedy the present evils, and save much of the time of the carpenters. They can all be altered for somewhere about two thousand dollars—not exceeding that sum—which includes engineers' and carpenters' wages. What the roof and ventilation will cost I am not prepared to say; but I am prepared to state most positively that it is essential to remedy existing evils and repair them thoroughly.

COAL SHEDS.

The present coal sheds are falling down, and cannot be made fit for storing coal. New ones, larger and stronger, must be built. They had better be placed on the land opposite the west shed. The old ones will be useful when straightened (which we can do) for a variety of purposes. The new must be large enough to hold one thousand tons of soft and two hundred of hard coal at the least.

THE STORE.

The ceiling of the store will have to be lathed and plastered, or boarded, for very obvious reasons of cleanliness.

BAKERY.

The Baker will either have to be supplied with an Assistant Baker or a bread mixer if the work is beyond one man. We have only one patient fit to assist in the bakery, and patients are not desirable assistants in any part of the building where food is prepared. They can clean for the Cooks or Baker, or laundry, but out of actual cooking and baking they ought to be kept. I decidedly object to eating or making others eat food prepared by patients.

GAS.

The President of the Gas Company has told me that the Company will put down a gas holder on our grounds, and pipes from it to the Asylum, if we will dig the trenches and the brickwork of the gas-holder. The Company will put one of sufficient size to hold twenty-four hours' supply, and we can regulate the pressure according to the necessities of the Asylum. I recommend this work, which will completely remedy the evils we have complained of. It is also necessary to remedy another evil. The gas pipes now run immediately under the elm trees on the east side of the avenue, and in another year, when the roots reach them, every one of the trees will be killed. It is therefore essential that they should be taken up and removed to a distance from trees; and it is better and cheaper to relay the pipes than to renew the trees and wait years for their growth to the size of those now in the avenue. I recommend that the gas-holder be placed behind the entrance lodge in the field, and planted out by evergreens, which that soil will suit, and the pipes carried through the field at a distance from trees, to the road round the oval, entering the Asylum along the road, where they enter at present.

The sum of money it will be necessary to ask for to effect these improvements will be a matter of calculation. To complete the female side as the male, the staff we have had this year must be renewed. The Painter, the Bricklayer, the Carpenter's Assistant must be kept on. To make the windows good, a Carpenter extra and one of the Engineer's present Assistants must be retained until the work is done, which will take in time nearly all the year. If the funds are voted for the works I have recommended, you will have the pleasure of seeing at the end of next year this Asylum as complete as it can be made, and I think with no more necessity of alteration or repair for an originally ill-built Institution.

FURNITURE.

Further sums of at least one thousand five hundred dollars will be necessary to renew and

complete the furniture inside the Asylum. More sofas, more rocking chairs, more benches, more pictures and other ornamentation for the inside, are requisite for the comfort of the inmates. Arm-chairs are wanted in considerable numbers.

ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES.

I now return to the advisability of additions. First, I will point to the entire success of the buildings we call cottages. There never was a building that has added more to the comfort of patients—which has so satisfied the inmates and done more for their happiness.

I would strongly recommend that two or more such buildings be erected next year. If only one is built, it will be filled immediately; another should be ready to fill gradually. Even then I am afraid that it will be filled rapidly, for chronics accumulate very fast. But the satisfaction will be that much greater happiness will be afforded to patients.

Bath rooms for three cottages must be added to one of them. These cottages will empty the main Asylum of the quiet and orderly inmates, but there is no doubt that the accumulations in Gaols and out of them will replace the numbers taken out of the Asylum with great rapidity. An increased number of patients in the Asylum will require more single rooms than we now possess, to enable us to treat them properly. I therefore propose that the present Idiot Asylum, which will require much repair, should be increased to hold one hundred patients—all single rooms. This mode of addition will enable us to classify and treat all our patients with much advantage to the patients and to the administration.

When the idiots are removed our numbers would be about eight hundred and fifty, beyond which we need not go.

The work of enlargement of the Idiot Asylum could go on without disturbing the present inmates until Orillia or some other place is ready to receive them. The one hundred single rooms will be absolutely necessary. When all these additions are made our capital account can be closed, and thenceforth maintenance only attended to.

All these works can be completed next year with a little activity and proper supervision during construction. The lunatic accommodation would be increased by a little more than two hundred patients, at a cost, including repairs to main buildings, as I guess, of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand (\$125,000) dollars.

The working of this Asylum would be facilitated by this increase, and it would be a very complete Institution. I refer you to my letter of August 4th for more details.

I have to regret that no Member of the Legislature, except the Member for Brockville, has visited the Asylum. He only out of the whole Legislature, official or non-official, can speak from personal observation on the condition of the building or the patients. Our local members and near neighbours, who might without much sacrifice have examined into our condition, have not been near us. It must be obvious that without personal knowledge no man can be able to give a sound opinion whether the sums granted have been well expended, or whether the sums asked for are needed; nor is it less obvious that under such circumstances the requests of the officials under whose charge and examination such sums are asked for, ought to have their wishes granted.

It is not in this manner that our neighbours make themselves acquainted with the wants of their institutions, and so readily obtain from their Legislatures money which the Legislators have convinced themselves is essential.

I have already sent you my report of the proceedings of the Associations at Auburn last June. They will also appear in the American Journal of the Association, with the opinions of the members on the subjects brought before the meeting, some of which have practical bearing on the interests of Ontario.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Favourable returns are still received from the farm and garden. The tables annexed show the numbers employed on the farm and garden, and the produce encourages me to report that they are both profitably employed and advantageously to themselves.

I refer to the tables for the figures. It is unnecessary to reiterate the arguments of my last year's Report in favour of the skill shown in the management of farm or garden; nor need I say more in praise of the officials employed in this department beyond the fact that last year we were shut out by the illiberality of the Western Fair from competition for prizes at

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the period of Asylum residence of those who eloped, for the year ending September 30th, 1875.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Residence.			Date of elopement.	Remarks.
		Y.	M.	D.		
778	Male.	1	1	9	27th March, 1875.	Warranted ease.
174	Male.	8	10	30	16th June, 1875.	
947	Male.	0	5	8	29th Sep., 1875.	Warranted ease.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the movement of Warranted patients in the Asylum since its establishment up to September 30th, 1875.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total number of patients admitted to the Asylum under Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	..	..	..	175	100	275
Total Warranted cases, discharged.....	47	21	68	..	..	..
“ “ “ died ..	27	17	44	..	..	..
“ “ “ eloped.....	7	1	8	..	..	..
“ “ “ ..	—	—	—	81	39	120
Total number of Warranted cases remaining on the 30th September, 1875.....	..	..	..	94	61	155

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Counties from which all patients were received into the Asylum since its establishment, up to September 30th, 1875.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....	22	14	36
Bruce.....	14	14	28
Carleton.....	4	6	10
Elgin.....	30	33	63
Essex.....	23	21	44
Frontenac.....	5	6	11
Grey.....	2	9	11
Haldimand.....	13	15	28
Halton.....	5	4	9
Hastings.....	4	6	10
Huron.....	26	25	51
Kent.....	21	36	57
Lambton.....	38	22	60
Lanark.....	2	1	3
Leeds and Grenville.....	..	3	3
Lennox and Addington.....	3	1	4
Lincoln.....	5	6	11
Middlesex.....	92	79	171
Norfolk.....	18	22	40
Northumberland and Durham.....	11	7	18
Ontario.....	3	8	11
Oxford.....	31	26	57
Peel.....	2	4	6
Perth.....	19	27	46
Peterborough.....	1	4	5
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1	2

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward	1	...	1
Simcoe.....	8	14	22
Storncunt, Dundas and Glengarry	3	5	8
Victoria.....	10	8	18
Waterloo.....	12	11	23
Welland.....	6	2	8
Wellington.....	8	7	15
Wentworth.....	7	11	18
York.....	29	29	58
Province of Quebec.....	1	...	1
United States.....	2	...	2
Unknown.....	20	9	29
Total.....	502	496	998

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Counties from which patients were admitted during the year ending September 30th, 1875.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brant.....	3	1	4
Bruce.....	3	...	3
Carleton.....	1	...	1
Elgin.....	6	5	11
Essex.....	1	2	3
Haldimand.....	3	2	5
Hastings.....	...	1	1
Huron.....	7	5	12
Kent.....	4	7	11
Lambton.....	10	...	10
Lincoln.....	1	...	1
Middlesex.....	14	4	18
Norfolk.....	4	2	6
Oxford.....	5	...	5
Perth.....	3	7	10
Peterborough.....	1	...	1
Simcoe.....	2	...	2
Victoria.....	3	1	4
Waterloo.....	1	1	2
Wellington.....	1	...	1
Wentworth.....	1	2	3
York.....	10	6	16
Total.....	84	46	130

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Length of Asylum Residence, Age, &c., of those discharged during the year ending September 30th, 1875.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Residence.			Duration of Attack before Admission.	No. of Previous Attacks.
			Y.	M.	D.		
813	Female	36				3 Weeks	None
811	Female	24				4 Weeks	Two
814	Female	20		2	24	1 Month	None
767	Male	34		9		2 Weeks	None
807	Male	66		4	3	7 Months	None
839	Female	17		1	16	2 Months	One
820	Male	27		2	25	5 Months	None
786	Male	30		7	2	2 Weeks	Two
801	Female	21		6	10	3 Weeks	Four
779	Female	31		8	25	2 Months	None
877	Male	28			27	2 Weeks	None
891	Male	24		1	10	10 Days	None
754	Male	45	1	1		2 Months	One
815	Male	17		6	25	8 Days	None
520	Male	72	3	3	8	2 Years	None
711	Male	59	1	8	5	12 Months	None
800	Male	55		11	16	6 Months	One
799	Female	32		11	20	2 Weeks	None
665	Male	52	2	1	20	6 Months	Several
876	Male	39		6	14	Unknown	Several
762	Female	59	1	4	8	1 Year	None
885	Female	39		8		5 Days	Three
902	Female	27		5	24	2 Weeks	None
535	Male	50	3	5	3	10 Weeks	None
715	Male	60	1	9	19	6 Weeks	One
884	Female	20		7	22	2 Months	None
918	Male	17		4	12	1 Month	None
739	Female	20	1	8	18	2 Years	None
826	Male	27		10	26	1 Month	None
966	Female	42			30	4 Months	Several
840	Female	?		10	14	Unknown	Unknown
910	Male	35		6	4	5 Months	None
770	Male	23	1	6	3	2 Years	None
878	Male	?		9	2	1 Month	None
871	Female	25		9	23	6 Months	One
907	Female	56		7	20	6 Months	One
908	Female	21		7	19	3 Months	None
955	Female	26		3	12	3 Weeks	Several
980	Male	52		1	4	1 Week	None
979	Female	50		1	16	3 Months	None
906	Female	26		8	4	3 Years	One
860	Female	20		11	8	1 Year	Several
914	Male	25		7	16	2 Months	None
925	Male	16		6	21	3 Months	None
929	Male	20		6	13	1 Week	None
928	Male	21		6	19	3 Months	None
759	Male	23	1	9	12	6 Weeks	None
851	Female	?	1		21	2 Months	One
956	Female	34		5	28	3 Years	None
948	Female	55		5	12	1 Year	Several

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Ages, Proximate Cause of Death, &c., during the year.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Residence.			Where from.	Proximate Cause of Death.
			Y.	M	D.		
272	Male	77	15	6	15	Unknown	Senile decay.
660	Female	55	1	8	14	County of Middlesex	Chorea.
258	Female	68	17	6	22	do Lennox	Chron. diarrhoea.
843	Male	56	0	1	19	do Stormont	General paresis.
761	Female	36	0	11	21	do Huron	Phthisis.
471	Male	81	3	4	9	do Norfolk	Senile decay.
869	Male	51	0	2	0	do Middlesex	Chron. cerebritis.
872	Male	51	0	2	8	do Kent	Chron. cerebritis.
103	Male	66	15	1	23	do Lambton	Senile decay.
899	Male	60	0	0	10	do Elgin	Chron. cerebritis.
192	Male	?	7	6	26	do Essex	Phthisis.
583	Male	?	2	7	10	do Middlesex	General paresis.
791	Male	87	0	8	11	do Elgin	Senile decay.
496	Male	29	4	3	26	do Welland	Phthisis.
235	Male	76	14	6	4	do Welland	Senile decay.
838	Female	29	0	5	0	do York	Marasmus.
911	Male	25	0	0	10	do Middlesex	Epilepsy.
254	Female	65	17	6	11	do Ontario	Phthisis.
725	Male	69	1	4	14	do Middlesex	Chron. cerebritis.
879	Male	30	0	3	11	do Waterloo	Epilepsy.
19	Male	63	32	3	27	Co. of Northumberland	Senile decay.
568	Male	38	2	10	27	County of Elgin	Phthisis.
889	Female	54	0	3	19	do Huron	Ulcers abscess.
782	Female	66	1	0	18	do Brant	Chron. diarrhoea.
823	Female	45	0	7	14	do Bruce	Paralysis.
370	Female	30	4	2	23	do Oxford	Dropsy.
155	Male	63	12	1	2	do Essex	Apoplexy.
866	Female	35	0	6	4	do Huron	Phthisis.
181	Female	66	16	3	22	do Norfolk	Paralysis.
939	Male	31	0	0	5	do York	Effusion on the brain.
655	Male	47	2	2	0	do Essex	Cerebral abscess.
385	Male	60	4	2	20	do Essex	General paresis.
903	Male	47	0	4	3	do Huron	General paresis.
837	Female	?	0	8	2	do York	Phthisis.
114	Female	63	18	3	28	do Waterloo	Atrophy of brain.
688	Female	30	1	11	23	do Oxford	Phthisis.
814	Male	?	0	8	15	do Oxford	Epilepsy.
868	Male	?	0	7	18	do Waterloo	Epilepsy.
724	Male	43	1	8	0	do Norfolk	General paresis.
507	Female	49	3	7	2	do Victoria	Phthisis.
943	Female	26	0	1	22	do Essex	Phthisis.
351	Female	47	6	1	14	do Simcoe	Phthisis.
133	Male	78	14	7	4	do Huron	Senile decay.
886	Male	37	0	9	17	do Perth	General paresis.
172	Male	61	9	6	30	do Oxford	Apoplexy.
968	Male	48	0	2	10	do Middlesex	Softening of the brain.
963	Male	34	0	2	21	do Brant	Softening of the brain.
27	Male	43	22	0	17	do Unknown	Chron. dysentery.
543	Male	20	3	8	15	do Victoria	Epilepsy.
628	Male	31	2	10	3	do Lambton	Paralysis.

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Nationalities, Religion and Civil Condition of all admitted to the Asylum since its establishment, up to 30th Sept., 1875; also of those admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

	Married.		Single.		Nationalities.							Religion.									
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Canada.	U. States.	Others.	Unknown.	Total.	E. Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Others.	Unknown.	Total.
Since the Establishment.....	155	305	500	307	191	498	124	121	271	379	35	37	31	908	236	190	202	185	110	69	998
For the year ending 30th Sept., 1875	37	27	64	47	19	66	12	16	29	61	7	—	5	130	29	18	29	32	12	10	130

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Occupations of those admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1875.

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Farmers and members of their families.....	33	20	53
Labourers do do do	21	2	23
Attorney or member of his family.....	0	1	1
Tinsmith do do	0	1	1
Painter	1	0	1
Carpenters	5	0	5
Boot binder	0	1	1
Physicians	2	0	2
Merchants	2	0	2
Newspaper agent	1	0	1
Milliner	0	1	1
Servants	0	11	11
Photographer	1	0	1
Soda water manufacturer.....	1	0	1
Circus man	1	0	1
School teacher.....	0	1	1
Baker	1	0	1
Engineers	2	0	2
Clerks.....	2	0	2
Pensioner.....	1	0	1
Students.....	2	0	2
Blacksmith	1	0	1
Shoemaker	1	0	1
Tailor	1	0	1
Coopers	2	0	2
Mason.....	1	0	1
Unknown	0	5	5
None	2	3	5
Total	84	46	130

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Employment of Patients in the Asylum during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1875.

Service.	M.	F.	Total.	Service.	M.	F.	Total.
Farm - - - -	50	0	50	Kitchen - - - -	3	7	10
Garden - - - -	12	0	12	Laundry - - - -	3	12	15
Grounds - - - -	7	0	7	Dining rooms - - - -	5	7	12
Carpenter Shop - - - -	5	0	5	Store - - - -	1	0	1
Boiler Houses - - - -	4	0	4	With plasterer - - - -	2	0	2
Bakery - - - -	1	0	1	With painter - - - -	5	0	5
Butcher Shop - - - -	2	0	2	On the wards - - - -	40	130	170
Sewing Room - - - -	1	25	26	Total - - - -	141	181	322

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the Movement of Patients in the Idiot Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1875.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining September 30th, 1874....				21	15	36			
Admitted during the year:									
" Lieut. Governor's Warrant....	1	1	2						
" Medical Certificates	1	0	1						
	—	—	—	2	1	3			
Whole number under treatment during the year.....							23	16	39
Died							2	1	3
Number remaining 30th Sept., 1875 ...							21	15	36

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the Residence of Patients admitted to the Idiot Asylum since its establishment, up to September 30th, 1875.

Counties.	M.	F.	Total.	Counties.	M.	F.	Total.
Albama District.....	1	1	2	Middlesex	1	0	1
Brant	1	1	2	Norfolk	3	1	4
Bruce	0	1	1	Northumberland	1	0	1
Carleton	2	1	3	Perth	1	2	3
Elgin	0	3	3	Prescott	1	0	1
Frontenac	1	1	2	Simcoe	3	3	6
Grey	2	1	3	Victoria	1	0	1
Grenville.....	1	0	1	Waterloo.....	1	0	1
Hastings	0	2	2	Wentworth	0	1	1
Huron.....	3	0	3	Wellington	1	0	1
Kent	1	1	2	York	3	1	4
Lennox	1	1	2				
Lincoln	1	0	1	Totals	30	21	51

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON,

In Account with

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

(From November 1st, 1874, to October 30th, 1875.)

CR.	§	cts.	§	cts.
Asparagus—201 bunches at 6c			12	06
Apples—150 bushels at 60c		90	00	
" Crab 4 " at \$1 50		6	00	
			96	00
Articles sold—1 pig			4	00
Butter—3963½ lbs. at 23½c			931	43
Butchers' Meat—Pork—1942 lbs. at 6½c		126	22	
" Mutton—4942 lbs. at 7c		345	94	
" Lamb—457 lbs. at 8c		36	56	
			508	72
Beans—81 bushels, green, at 75c			60	75
Beets—148 " at 50c			64	00
Carrots—1648½ bushels at 25c			412	12
Corn—146 cart loads, green, at \$1		146	00	
" in ear—54 bushels at 60c		32	40	
			178	40

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—Continued.

CR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cucumbers—29½ bushels at \$1		29 50	
“ 869 single at 2c		17 38	
Cabbage—8271 heads at 5c			46 88
Cauliflowers—1191 heads at 8c			413 55
Currants—523 quarts at 6c			95 28
Celery—1891 heads at 5c			31 38
Cream—40 gallons at \$1			94 55
Citrons—226 at 10c			40 00
Eggs—403½ dozen at 20c			22 60
Farm Stock Increase—2 calves at \$3			80 70
Gooseberries—706 quarts at 8c			6 00
Greenhouse Plants—16883 Plants, Bulbs, &c. at 5c		844 15	53 48
“ 1184 “ Stock at 25c		296 00	
Grapes—100 lbs. common at 5c			1140 15
Hay—130 tons at \$15		1950 00	5 00
“ —172 loads grass at \$1		172 00	
Lettuce—653 bunches at 4c			2122 00
Lima Beans—4 bushels at \$1			26 12
Milk—15176 gallons at 14c			4 00
Melons—118 Water at 10c			2124 64
“ —617 Musk at 10c		11 80	
Mangolds—2010 bushels at 25c		61 70	
“ —3940 “ at 20c		502 50	
		788 00	
Oats—1975 “ at 35c			1290 50
Onions—1510 bunches at 4c		60 40	691 25
“ 145 bushels at 80c		116 00	
Potatoes— 10 “ at 60c			176 40
“ 2965 “ at 40c		6 00	
		1186 00	
Peas— 6 “ green, at 75c		4 50	1192 00
“ 56 “ “ at 50c		28 00	
“ 286 “ at 35c		90 10	
Poultry—58 turkeys at \$1.25			122 60
“ 22 chickens at 20c		72 50	
“ 2 geese at 50c		4 40	
		1 00	
Parsnips—81 bushels at 30c			77 90
Plums—32½ “ at \$1.75			24 30
“ 127 quarts dessert at 15c		56 87	
		19 05	
Rye— 9 bushels at 80c			75 92
“ 14 cartloads green at \$2		7 20	
		28 00	
Rhubarb—1215½ dozens at 8c			35 20
Radishes—22 bunches at 4c			97 24
Raspberries—820 quarts at 10c			0 88
Seakale—206 heads at 4c			82 00
Strawberries—156 quarts at 12½c			8 24
Salsify—718 bunches at 4c			19 50
			28 72

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Cr.	£	cts.	£	cts.
Spinach—7 bushels at 50c				3 50
Turnips—954 bushels (white) at 25c	238	50		
“ 2443 “ (swede) at 20c	488	60		
				<hr/> 727 10
Tomatoes—260 “ at 70c	182	60		
“ 308 single at 2c		6 16		
				<hr/> 188 16
Tares—52 loads at \$1				52 00
Wool—206 lbs. at 32c				65 92
				<hr/> \$13,609 64
To Board of Employees	576	00		
“ Farm Stock		7 06		
“ Feed and Fodder	642	39		
“ Implements, Repairs, &c.	648	89		
“ Interest on Capital in Stock, &c., at 6 per cent., \$9,000	540	00		
“ Miscellaneous, Manure, Lime, &c.	797	75		
“ Seed, &c.	248	13		
“ Value (yearly) 200 acres at \$4	800	00		
“ Wages of Employees (\$6,428 38)	2,168	16		
“ Balance	7,181	26		
				<hr/> \$13,609 64
				<hr/> \$13,609 64

R. MATHISON,
Bursar.

NOTE.—If we charged the labour of ten patients, at the rate of five patients for one hired labourer, the following additional charge against the farm could be made:—60 men daily employed, at 1 to 5=12=\$3,756, leaving \$3,425 26 to our credit.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON,
IN REGARD TO ONTARIO PATIENTS.

KINGSTON, ONT., 5th October, 1875.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
*Inspector of Asylums, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—The time has arrived to present another Annual Report relating to the patients in this Asylum whose maintenance is charged to the Province of Ontario.

It seems somewhat anomalous, in presenting a Report to the Province which furnishes the means of defraying the entire expenditure of the house, that I should not present any tables of a financial character; but, as I am a Dominion officer, it is supposed I would not put a Provincial one in possession of information of that sort, nor is it necessary, seeing you pay a stipulated yearly sum for the maintenance of your patients, which is not influenced by the fluctuations in our contract prices from year to year.

In your Annual Reports you publish statements of the actual outlay for each of the Asylums of the Province; an inference might therefrom be drawn rather disadvantageous to Rockwood management, if it were supposed that the sum therein specified represented the actual amount expended by the Asylum authorities for the maintenance of Ontario patients. Such, however, is not the case, as the Dominion derives a very large profit on the amount charged for these patients.

The total number of Ontario patients under treatment during the year was four hundred (400); of those, twenty three (23) were discharged, one transferred to Toronto Asylum, and fourteen (14) died, leaving three hundred and sixty-two (362) under treatment at the close of the year.

If the contemplated wings of this Asylum were built they would enable me to accommodate three hundred and fifty additional patients, and in my Annual Reports for several years past I have strongly recommended the completion of the building, as I plainly saw that more Asylum accommodation was urgently required to meet the wants of the Province. I therefore sincerely hope that, in view of the Asylum being soon transferred to the Province, you will strongly recommend that a sum be placed in the Estimates sufficient to build one of the wings at least.

I receive so many letters from the relatives and friends of patients suffering from mental alienation, for whom admission to the Asylum is urgently sought, that at times it is really distressing to be compelled to reply that it is impossible to afford any assistance, as I have not the necessary space at my disposal. It is also absolutely essential that more land be acquired for the use of the Asylum, as our present limits are far too circumscribed.

A series of twelve tables will be found appended, which will convey, I think, all necessary information in reference to Ontario patients.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,

Medical Superintendent Rockwood Asylum.

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Movements of Ontario Patients in Rockwood Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1875.

	M.	F.	T.
Ontario patients in Asylum 30th September, 1874....	189	168	357
Admitted by Warrant during the year	11	20	31
“ by ordinary process	4	7	11
“ from Kingston Penitentiary.....	1	0	1
Total number under treatment during year	205	195	400

Disposal of the same:—

	M.	F.	T.			
Discharged cured	9	13	22			
“ improved	1	0	1			
Transferred to Toronto Asylum ..	1	0	1			
Died.....	6	8	14			
				17	21	38
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1875	188	174	362			

TABLE No. 2.

Shows the period of Asylum Residence of those who were discharged during the official year terminating 30th Sept., 1875.

Initials.	Sex.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Y.	M.	D.
J. M. L.	Female	18th March, 1874	5th October, 1874	.....	6	17
J. D.	Male	15th June, 1874	17th December, 1874	.....	6	2
T. B.	Male	10th September, 1874	17th December, 1874	.....	3	7
M. O'S.	Male	15th April, 1873	18th December, 1874	.....	1	8
C. R.	Female	27th November, 1871	19th December, 1874	.....	3	22
E. B.	Female	7th February, 1871	21st December, 1874	.....	3	14
A. A.	Female	25th February, 1874	21st December, 1874	.....	1	26
G. F.	Male	26th November, 1873	21st December, 1874	.....	1	25
T. McK.	Male	13th August, 1874	21st December, 1874	.....	4	8
A. T. U.	Female	3rd November, 1874	5th January, 1875	.....	2	3
C. O'N.	Female	21st November, 1873	21st January, 1875	.....	1	0
C. McC.	Female	11th September, 1873	14th May, 1875	.....	1	3
P. O'C.	Male	13th November, 1867	28th June, 1875	.....	7	15
J. C.	Male	21st August, 1873	30th June, 1875	.....	1	9
H. B. J.	Male	20th February, 1874	30th June, 1875	.....	1	10
R. A. W.	Female	21st January, 1875	7th July, 1875	.....	5	16
F. W. L.	Female	11th November, 1874	7th July, 1875	.....	7	26
A. A.	Female	2nd July, 1872	15th July, 1875	.....	3	13
C. K.	Male	1st December, 1873	15th July, 1875	.....	1	11
H. E.	Female	21st July, 1871	15th July, 1875	.....	3	16
A. L.	Male	1st August, 1870	22nd July, 1875	.....	4	1
A. E.	Female	2nd September, 1873	30th July, 1875	.....	1	28
J. S.	Male	31st July, 1870	10th August, 1875	.....	5	10

TABLE No. 3.

Shows the Age, Length of Residence in the Asylum, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year.

Initials.	Sex.	Admitted.	Died.	Residence.			Proximate Cause of Death.
				Y.	M.	D.	
W. B.	Male	10th August, 1870	1st October, 1874	3	1	20	Hepatic Abscess.
C. D.	Female	12th September, 1874	3rd October, 1874	—	—	21	Aneurism.
J. B.	Male	19th February, 1869	15th October, 1874	5	7	24	Typhoid Fever.
A. S.	Female	21st September, 1863	19th Dec., 1874	11	2	28	Phthisis.
E. O.	Female	11th August, 1870	2nd February, 1875	4	5	22	Phthisis.
M. E.	Female	16th January, 1873	28th February, do.	2	1	12	Senile Exhaustion.
B. R.	Female	29th September, 1871	30th April, do.	3	7	1	Cancer.
D. G.	Male	13th December, 1872	5th May, do.	2	4	22	Apoplexy.
E. D.	Female	2nd March, 1874	9th May, do.	1	2	7	Phthisis.
D. L.	Female	22nd June, 1858	20th May, do.	16	10	28	Phthisis.
D. B.	Male	7th December, 1855	12th June, do.	19	6	5	Enteric Fever.
H. S. L. R.	Female	27th February, 1874	9th July, do.	1	4	12	Paralysis.
H. C. S.	Male	17th June, 1869	27th July, do.	6	1	10	Paralysis.
E. A. S.	Male	21st November, 1870	25th August, do.	4	9	4	Epileptic Exhaustion.

TABLE No. 4.

Shows the total Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, Elopements and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum, and the number under treatment at the close of the official year terminating 30th September, 1875.

	M.	F.	T.
Warrant Patients and others from Counties and County Gaols	419	316	735
Convict Lunatics from the Penitentiary	138	11	149
Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory ...	1	0	1
Patients from Toronto Asylum	17	12	29
Patients from Malden Asylum	0	5	5
Military Lunatics	5	0	5
Total number of Admissions.....	580	344	924

DISCHARGED.	M.	F.	T.
Recovered	212	96	308
Died	149	72	221
Eloped	7	0	7
Transferred	2	1	3
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th September, 1875....	210	169	385

Convicts embraced in above, 385.

Ontario Convicts of unexpired sentence.....	14	0	14
Quebec Convicts of unexpired sentence.....	3	1	4
Quebec Convicts, sentence expired.....	5	0	5
	—	—	—
	22	1	23

TABLE No. 5.

Shows the Counties and other places from which all patients were received since the establishment of the Asylum.

Counties.	M.	F.	Total.	Counties.	M.	F.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	Peel.....	7	1	8
Brant	6	4	10	Perth	8	8	16
Bruce	3	4	7	Peterborough.....	6	5	11
Carleton	36	29	65	Prescott and Russell....	5	6	11
Elgin	2	3	5	Prince Edward.....	10	4	14
Essex	2	2	4	Renfrew.....	9	5	14
Frontenac	58	43	101	Simcoe	7	5	12
Grey	6	7	13	Stormont, Duudas and Glengarry	28	18	46
Haldimand.....	6	6	12	Victoria.....	3	9	12
Halton	1	0	1	Waterloo.....	10	4	14
Hastings	26	16	42	Welland	6	4	10
Huron	6	4	10	Wellington.....	2	4	6
Kent	2	0	2	Wentworth.....	11	7	18
Lambton	12	2	14	York	24	31	55
Lanark	23	18	41	Malden Asylum.....	0	5	5
Leeds and Grenville....	22	11	33	Toronto Asylum	17	12	29
Lennox and Addington.	13	7	20	Penitentiary	138	11	149
Lincoln	9	3	12	Central Prison.....	1	0	1
Middlesex	6	3	9	Military	5	0	5
Norfolk	6	4	10	Manitoba.....	0	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	9	17	26	Penetanguishene.....	1	0	1
Ontario	13	17	30				
Oxford	14	3	17	Total.....	580	344	924

TABLE No. 6.

Shows the Counties and other places from which the Admissions of the present official year were received.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bruce	0	3	3
Carleton.....	0	6	6
Frontenac	3	1	4
Grey	0	2	2
Haldimand	0	1	1
Hastings	0	1	1
Lanark	1	0	1
Lennox and Addington.....	2	0	2
Leeds	2	3	5
Northumberland and Durham.....	0	2	2
Ontario.....	1	4	5
Perth	1	1	2
Prescott and Russell	1	0	1
Prince Edward	2	0	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1	1	2
Wellington.....	0	1	1
Central Prison	1	0	1
Manitoba	0	1	1
Penitentiary.....	1	0	1
	16	27	43

TABLE No. 7.

Shows Civil State, Religious Denomination and Nationality of all patients since opening Asylum.

CIVIL STATE.	M.	F.	T.
Married	173	143	316
Widowed	27	40	67
Single	341	149	490
Not reported	39	12	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	580	344	924
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	M.	F.	T.
Presbyterians	78	40	118
Episcopalians	160	66	226
Methodists	79	58	137
Roman Catholics	178	126	304
Baptists	15	11	26
Lutherans	15	4	19
Others	14	4	18
Not reported.....	41	35	76
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	580	344	924
NATIONALITY.	M.	F.	T.
American Indians	2	0	2
Africans	1	1	2
Canadians	255	146	401
English	60	31	91
French	1	1	2
German	21	4	25
Irish.....	151	88	239
New Brunswicker	0	1	1
Nova Scotian	1	0	1
Scotch	34	28	62
Swiss	2	0	2
United States.....	7	0	7
Welsh	1	0	1
Not reported, and others	44	44.	88
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	580	344	924

TABLE No. 8.

Shows Nativities, Religious Denominations and Civil State of all Ontario patients admitted during the official year.

NATIVITY.	M.	F.	T.
English	3	2	5
Irish	1	5	6
Scotch	1	2	3
Canadian	10	18	28
United States	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	27	43

TABLE No. 8.—*Continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	M.	F.	T.
Presbyterians	3	6	9
Episcopalians	8	4	12
Methodists	2	6	8
Roman Catholics	2	8	10
Others	1	3	4
	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>43</u>
CIVIL STATE.	M.	F.	T.
Married	3	9	12
Widowed	1	3	4
Single	12	15	27
	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>43</u>

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the total number of patients admitted to the Asylum under the Warrants of the Lieutenant-Governors since 1st July, 1867, and of that number those that have been discharged, died and eloped, and those remaining in the Asylum at the close of the official year.

Total number of those admitted as above stated.....	M.	F.	T.
Disposal of same.	M.	F.	T.
Discharged	59	73	132
Died	59	42	101
Transferred	2	1	3
Eloped	2	...	2
On Probation.....	1	...	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
		123	116
		<u>119</u>	<u>272</u>
Warrant patients remaining 30th September, 1875.....		153	272

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the employment or trade of those admitted during the year.

	M.	F.	T.
Carpenter.....	1	...	1
Carpenter's wife.....	...	1	1
Druggist's apprentice.....	1	...	1
Farmers	3	...	3
Farmers' wives.....	...	4	4
Farmers' daughters.....	...	2	2
Farmer's son	1	...	1
Housekeepers .....	...	3	3
Labourers.....	3	...	3
Labourer's wife.....	...	1	1
Painter	1	...	1
Print cutter.....	1	...	1
	<u>243</u>		

TABLE No. 10.—*Continued.*

	M.	F.	T.
Pedlar.....	1	..	1
School teacher.....	1	...	1
Servants .....	...	7	7
Ship carpenter.....	1	...	1
Showman.....	1	...	1
Station master (Railway)....	1	...	1
Spinsters.....	...	2	2
Tavern-keeper's wife.....	...	1	1
Not given.....	...	6	6
	16	27	43

TABLE No. 11.

Daily Average Number of Patients for year ending September 30th, 1875.

		Males.	Females.
1874	October	208·23	167·16
"	November	211·04	170·10
"	December	212·27	170·10
1875	January	211·10	171·30
"	February	212·10	173·16
"	March	216·12	173·29
"	April	217·00	176·09
"	May	216·15	175·09
"	June	216·28	174·00
"	July	213·14	173·20
"	August	211·30	174·18
"	September	210·09	175·00

Largest number in one day during official year.

8th June, 1875	- - - - -	218 Males.
26th April, 1875	- - - - -	178 Females.

Smallest number in one day.

1st Oct., 1874	- - - - -	208 Males.
5th " "	- - - - -	167 Females.

TABLE No. 12.

Shows the Medical Superintendent's opinion of the present mental condition and prospect of Asylum treatment of all the Patients in the Asylum on 30th September, 1875.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable - - - - -	20	37	57
Doubtful - - - - -	57	62	119
Incurable . - - - -	111	75	186
Total - - - - -	188	174	362

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb, BELLEVILLE.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I beg leave to present my fifth Annual Report, showing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb during the year ending September 30th, 1875. The number of pupils who entered the Institution during that period was as follows :—

Males.....	155
Females.....	83
Total.....	238

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends.....	50
By the Government of Ontario, as orphans.....	11
Admitted free under the amended By-laws.....	177
Total.....	238

From this statement it will be seen that the number of pupils who entered during that period was 238, being an increase of 17 over the preceding year. The question naturally arises, why have not all these pupils returned to school? Up to this time 203 pupils have returned, leaving 35 at home. Of this number, about 15, from age and other causes, would receive but little if any benefit from a longer connection with the Institution, but the remainder should be sent back to complete their education. In previous Reports I have alluded fully to the reasons why pupils are kept at home. They are generally unsatisfactory. But I feel it my duty to call your attention to the fact that some are kept at home because their parents or friends are unable to pay even the small sum charged for board, and furnish the necessary clothing, pay travelling expenses, &c.; and are unwilling to ask the Reeve or Mayor to give the certificate required for their free admission. I hope you will be able to devise some remedy for this state of affairs, and I feel sure that if you are, you will confer an incalculable benefit upon the deaf-mutes throughout the entire Province, and enable the Institution to carry out the benevolent end for which it was established.

The following tables will show the nationality, religion and occupation of the parents, also the ages of the pupils who have entered during the year :—

Nationality.

Canada	66	Germany.....	11
Indian (Canada)	1	France.....	5
England	53	Unknown.....	3
Ireland.....	57		
Scotland.....	35	Total	238
United States	7		

Denominations.

Presbyterians	61	Evangelical Union.....	1
Methodists	61	Bible Christians.....	1
Church of England.....	47	Plymouth Brethren	2
Roman Catholics	32	Mennonites.....	2
Baptists.....	14	Unkuown	6
Lutherans.....	9		
Congregationalists	2	Total.....	238

Occupation.

Accountants	3	Livery proprietor.....	1
Baggageman	1	Machinist	1
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Minister	1
Baker.....	1	Merchants.....	3
Barrister.....	1	Millwright	1
Brickmaker.....	1	Millers.....	2
Bricklayer	1	Narseryman	1
Blacksmiths	3	Painters and Decorators.....	3
Boilermaker	1	Plasterer	1
Carpenters	6	Printer	1
Carriagemakers.....	4	Sailmaker.....	1
Civil Service	1	Saddler.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Shoemakers	4
Clerks	2	Sailors	3
Curriers	2	Teachers	2
Cabdrivers	2	Tailors	2
Draymen	2	Tavernkeepers	3
Fishermen	2	Teamster	1
Farmers	119	Washerwoman	1
Gardener.....	1	Waggonmaker	1
Governor of Gaol.....	1	Unknown	7
House servants	3		
Ironfounder	1	Total.....	238
Labourers.....	36		

Ages.

7 years	14	Pupils.	20 years	12	Pupils.
8 "	10	"	21 "	5	"
9 "	9	"	22 "	7	"
10 "	15	"	23 "	4	"
11 "	14	"	24 "	4	"
12 "	20	"	26 "	2	"
13 "	22	"	27 "	1	"
14 "	17	"	28 "	2	"
15 "	22	"	30 "	1	"
16 "	17	"	36 "	1	"
17 "	15	"			
18 "	12	"			
19 "	12	"			
				238	

The number of pupils from each County will be seen in the following table:—

Number of Pupils, and Counties from which they came.

County.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.	County.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Brant	4	4	8	Lincoln	1	3	4
Bruce	1	0	1	Middlesex	5	10	15
Carleton	3	8	11	Norfolk	3	4	7
Durham	2	5	7	Northumberland	6	6	12
Elgin	3	1	4	Ontario	1	6	7
Essex	1	1	2	Oxford	1	2	3
Frontenac	1	4	5	Peel	2	2	4
Glengarry	0	1	1	Perth	5	13	18
Grenville and Leeds.	0	1	1	Peterborough.....	2	5	7
Grey	1	10	11	Renfrew.....	1	0	1
Haldimand.....	0	3	3	Russell	1	0	1
Haldimand.....	2	0	2	Simcoe	2	7	9
Hastings	7	10	17	Waterloo.	2	4	6
Huron	10	7	17	Welland.	1	2	3
Kent	0	5	5	Wellington.....	2	4	6
Lambton.....	1	3	4	Wentworth	3	7	10
Lanark	0	2	2	York	8	10	18
Leeds	0	2	2				
Lennox and Addington	1	3	4	Total	83	155	238

I am glad to be able again to report that the Educational Department is conducted in a satisfactory manner. There are now ten classes, with an average attendance of about twenty, and we consider that no teacher can do ample justice to a greater number. As you were present during a portion of the Easter Examinations, which occupied more than a week, and were very thorough and searching, I am sure you can join me in the assertion, from the results witnessed, that the teachers had worked well and faithfully. The Silver Medal given by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, for general proficiency in the Literary Department, was awarded to William Kay, of Stratford.

Mr. Watson continues to devote an hour each day to the instruction of a class of semi-mutes in articulation. There are now twenty-one of this class in the Institution, nearly all of whom would receive decided benefit from regular daily instruction. I would recommend the appointment of a teacher to take charge of the class in Articulation, and that the teacher, if appointed, visit the Institutions where Articulation has been taught with the most success, in order to become properly qualified for the position.

Mr. P. Denys, of Montreal, has been appointed teacher in the Literary Department since my last Report. He had been engaged in the Catholic Institution for male Deaf-mutes, in Montreal, for five years, and by the zeal he has displayed so far, has given evidence of his qualification for the position. He has special charge of the religious instruction of the Catholic children in the Institution.

The general religious instruction of our pupils is conducted as heretofore. They are very much interested in the study of Scripture History, and in many instances evince a knowledge of the facts in the Old and New Testaments unsurpassed by any class of children. The ministers of the several Protestant denominations, as well as the Catholic priest, visit the pupils whose parents are connected with their respective churches once each month, and deliver a simple lecture to them, which is explained in signs by one of the teachers.

Mr. Ackermann continues to teach a class in drawing. He is giving special instruction in Mechanical drawing to male pupils, and painting in Water-colours to female pupils.

I send you herewith the Report of Dr. Hope, Physician, which presents a favourable statement of the health of the inmates of the Institution during the past year. With the exception of a number of cases of scarlet fever in a mild form, we were visited by no disease of an epidemic nature.

The girls, under the care of the Matron, have been engaged as usual out of school hours

in sewing, knitting and domestic work. Besides this, regular instruction is given in ornamental and fancy work by Miss Anna Perry.

In the carpenter shop, 25 boys have been engaged from two and a half to three hours each day, under the direction of Mr. Creber, the foreman. A large amount of work has been done, among which we note the following:— Fitting up an addition to the laundry for an ironing room; ceiling in engine-house at Bay; fitting up several additional clothes-closets in attic room, west end of building; rebuilding a large portion of fence on west side of premises, which had been blown down; summer kitchen at Mr. McGann's residence; erecting Gymnasium building, size 70x26 feet, with walks and enclosures; a large amount of repairs and improvements in the interior of main building, including partitions for additional lavatories, &c.; arranging partitions in school-rooms; making a number of frames for large slates and maps; making four teachers' desks, and a number of seats for boys' sitting-room; rebuilding old tables in dining-room, and making several new ones; making one dozen wash-stands and tables for servants' rooms; taking down partitions and enlarging shoe-shop, and making 16 new benches and clamps; framing a large number of pictures, besides the ordinary repairs to bedsteads, chairs and other furniture; also to outbuildings, enclosures, sidewalks, &c. In doing this work by our pupils with the aid of the Carpenter and his assistant, a great saving is effected to the Institution, besides teaching the pupils a useful branch of industry.

In the shoe shop about forty boys have been employed. The following statement, furnished by the Bursar, will show the amount and value of the work done during the year:—

Brogans and slippers furnished Public Institutions, 737 pairs.	\$1124 28
Boots, shoes, &c., furnished pupils and others connected with Institution	201 25
Brogans and slippers on hand	150 15
Repairs done.	115 50
	\$1591 18

It must be remembered that the pupils were employed only nine months of the year, and that a large proportion of those employed during that time were beginners. During the vacation of ten weeks, Mr. Flowers, the foreman, alone was employed. So far the success in the mechanical department has been as great as could be expected. Our aim is not so much to do a large amount of work as to give the pupils employed thorough and careful instruction in the trade they select. I would mention in this connection that the Bronze Medal presented by His Excellency Lord Dufferin was awarded to W. W. Smith, of Lanark, for proficiency in the carpenter and cabinet shop.

We still feel that there is a great need for some suitable occupation for the boys who are too young to work in the shops out of school hours.

The Domestic department has been in charge of the Housekeeper, who was appointed in October last. The Housekeeper also has general oversight of the apartments occupied by the boys—their clothing, &c. An important change was made at the commencement of the present term, in providing separate apartments for the smaller boys and appointing a special nurse to look after them. This will enable the Housekeeper to devote more time to other duties requiring her attention, and besides will remedy complaints which have been made as to want of proper care and supervision of our younger male pupils.

Mr. John Graham, who was appointed supervisor of boys and visitors' attendant, died during the vacation. Ambrose W. Mason, a deaf-mute who has been connected with the Institution since the first term, has been appointed supervisor of the boys. As he thoroughly understands the habits, disposition and language of the deaf and dumb, and commands their respect and esteem, I feel sure he will discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner. The duties of visitors' attendant will be discharged by Mr. Ackermann.

The erection of the Gymnasium for the male pupils will supply a want much felt by providing suitable amusement for the pupils during our long winter. I would recommend that arrangements be made to give special instruction in gymnastics.

I would propose also the erection of a small building to be used for gymnastic exercises by the female pupils, and until that is done that regular instruction be given in calisthenics. I can make arrangements to carry out these recommendations in relation to instruction in gymnastics and calisthenics with a small expenditure.

I would again call attention to the condition of the roof of main building. I am convinced that unless thoroughly repaired at an early day, it will result in serious *damage* to the walls and interior of the building. Every storm adds to its leaky condition. Patching does no good. The floors in several of the halls and rooms will require to be laid with hardwood during the coming year. They are now nearly worn through in places. Additional lavatories and bath-rooms are needed in the female department. I must again urge the deepening of the present main drain leading to the Bay, or the construction of a new one; also increased pumping facilities, so as to render the hydrants around the building effective in case of a fire.

The heating apparatus was thoroughly tested during the past winter, which was one of the severest on record. Sufficient heat was furnished in every portion of the building, except occasionally the large sitting-rooms. In some portions of the building the heat is oppressive, and cannot be regulated unless some changes and alterations are made. Very little damage was done to the pipes by freezing during the winter, which fact is quite creditable to the Engineer and his assistants.

The Gardener presents the following statement, showing the products of the garden during the year:—

27 bushels potatoes,	35 quarts peas,
60 " beets	58 bunches lettuce,
30 " carrots,	528 " rhubarb,
30 " parsnips,	66 " asparagus,
24 " onions,	23 baskets spinach,
50 " turnips,	750 celery,
4 " ripe beans,	2600 cabbage,
36 " tomatoes,	120 cauliflowers,
1½ " artichokes,	546 cucumbers,
103 dozen carrots,	20 musk melons,
289 " sweet corn,	40 water melons,
196 " radishes,	312 squash,
441 " onions,	50 Swiss chard,
224 quarts snapped beans,	60 peppers.

The Gardener has given his attention, as usual, to planting and keeping in order the flower beds in garden and front grounds. During the winter he made several rustic seats, vases, &c., which reflect credit on his taste and skill. I would recommend that a residence be furnished him near the Institution, as he resides at present more than one mile distant. I would also recommend that he have an assistant during the summer and fall months, who shall work exclusively on the front grounds.

I regret that we cannot present a more favourable statement as to the products of our farm. Mr. Canniff, our farmer, presents the following Report:—

I have to report one of the driest seasons experienced since I have had charge of the farm. There was not rain enough from the 9th of May to the 30th of September to moisten the earth to the depth the potatoes were planted. This, with the ravages of the potato-bug, have produced almost a failure in the crop. The yield is only 400 bushels of potatoes. Of the other crops, the yield is as follows:—Oats, 108 bushels; rye, 90 bushels; Barley, 63 bushels; peas, 114 bushels; corn, in ear, 120 bushels; carrots and mangolds, 300 bushels; hay, 9 tons; apples, 25 barrels; pumpkins, 5 cart loads; vetches, sufficient to feed the horses and cows during summer, and an ample supply of straw and corn fodder for winter use.

From the hennery 226 dozen eggs, and 6 dozen chickens have been furnished.

There are now 12 acres sowed in clover and Timothy, and 18 acres will be ready for cultivation next season. In addition to myself, there are employed a teamster during the entire year, and one man for five months, and two horses. The team has done all the work of the farm—drawn 306 loads of manure from town, 100 loads of gravel from the pit—distant two miles—60 cords of wood, for contractor, besides doing a large amount of hauling and other work for the Institution.

I regret that after the earnest efforts of our farmer, he could not present a more favourable Report. The soil as well as the season have prevented a good crop.

An experience of five years has convinced me that it will require a large expenditure for lime, manure, drainage, &c., to get this stiff clay soil in proper condition for profitable farming.

We keep now five cows, and I would recommend that this number be doubled for the ensuing year, in order that our pupils may have a plentiful supply of milk.

While the general deportment and behaviour of the pupils during the last term was good I regret to report several cases of bad behaviour and insubordination among some of the older pupils. They were, however, promptly dealt with, and several, whose example was not good to the younger pupils, have not been permitted to return to school the present term.

I have learned that several complaints have been made by pupils as to the quantity and quality of the food furnished.

Our dining-room is always open to inspection, and whenever visitors are here during meals they are invited into the dining-room. We cannot expect to please all, but I do not hesitate to make the assertion, that the food furnished in this Institution will compare favourably, as to quantity and quality, with that furnished in any similar institution in America. Some of these complaints have not been made directly to the Principal, but have come to him through other sources.

I would again recommend that there be no suspension of school duties during the Christmas holidays except on Christmas and New Year's Days, and that one week be added to the summer vacation.

I have received a communication from the President of the Executive Committee of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, requesting me to furnish him with a photographic view of the main building and a bound volume of the Annual Reports of the Institution, for presentation at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia next year.

The capacity of the Institution for the accommodation of pupils is but little in excess of 200. Some of the sleeping rooms are now too much crowded, and an addition to the present building cannot well be longer delayed. I would respectfully ask you to call the attention of the Government to the necessity for further accommodation.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the several railways in the Province for passing the officers and pupils of this Institution at reduced rates; also to H. P. Dwight, Esq., Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, for favours extended. To the local officers of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto and Belleville, also to the conductors, are under many obligations for the acts of kindness shown our pupils on their way to and from home.

The following newspapers are sent to the Institution free, for which the publishers are entitled to our sincere thanks:—

The Daily Ontario, Belleville.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.

The Journal of Education, Toronto.

The Times, Ottawa.

The Advertiser, London.

The Times, Port Hope.

The Sentinel, Woodstock.

The Times, "

The Herald, Stratford.

The Beacon, "

The Farmer's Advocate, London.

The Times, Orillia.

The Deaf Mute, Omaha, Neb.

The Courier, Trenton.

The Ensign, Brighton.

The Christian Advocate, Hamilton.

The Mute's Chronicle, Ohio Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

The Deaf Mute's Journal, Mexico, N.Y.

The Tribune, Oxford.

Kentucky Deaf Mute, Danville, Ky.

Goodson Gazette, Va. Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Staunton, Va.

In less than three weeks our Institution will reach its fifth anniversary. Its growth has been as rapid as that of any similar institution in America.

To all connected with this Institution, who have done so much to promote its prosperity we return our thanks.

The Government has always been ready to aid us in our work, and we are under obligation to you for your hearty support and for your readiness in appreciating the wants and requirements of the Institution. With the hope that our Heavenly Father will ever extend His Divine protection over the work committed to our charge, this Report is respectfully submitted.

*

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Belleville, September 30th, 1875

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

SIR,—In conformity with the requirements of the By-law, I present my Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending the 30th September, 1875.

The number of pupils who applied for admission was 239—155 boys and 84 girls—all of whom were admitted except one, who was found to be of defective intellect. One of the pupils, who was suffering from pulmonary consumption, was sent home on the 2nd April.

The By-law makes it my duty to attend the officers and servants of the Institution, together with their families, which number in the aggregate 75. If we add these to the number of pupils, we have 313. Of this number 222 came under my care for more or less medical treatment; but with the exception of one case of typhoid fever (one of the servant women) and thirty-five cases of scarlet fever, none were of a serious nature. I am happy in being able to say that all these cases terminated favourably, and that we have not had a death in the Institution during the year. I attribute this result, in a great measure, to the care bestowed by the nurses, particularly during the convalescence of the patients. In regard to the food of the pupils, I have to remark that I have frequently examined it on the table, and from time to time have passed from table to table accompanied by the teacher in charge, and through them have asked the pupils if the provisions were good in quality and sufficient in quantity, and I have invariably received an answer in the affirmative. I feel called upon to make these remarks, as it has come to my knowledge that some of the pupils, on their return home, have told their parents that frequently the provisions were not only bad in quality, but deficient in quantity—a statement which I do not hesitate to pronounce incorrect in every particular. In regard to the clothing of the pupils, I think there is room for improvement; while all the girls and a large proportion of the boys are amply provided in this respect, quite a number of the boys have been very much neglected in this matter by their parents, and it has only been by the continued patching and mending by the housekeeper and her assistant that some of them have been kept in tolerable order. I am aware that the Principal has done what he could to remedy the evil, but so far without success.

I am happy in being able to say that all the orphans supported by the Government are amply provided for in this respect. I cannot conclude this brief Report without expressing my thanks and that of the pupils to the Government for the erection of the commodious Gymnasium, which is now nearly completed, and which will add so much to the health and happiness of the pupils during the season of the year when out-door exercise and amusement is impracticable.

W. HOPE M. D.,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind

BRANTFORD.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Ontario Public Institutions, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to present, for the official year ending September 30th, 1875 the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Blind.

The year just past has been in this Institution one of great activity, and I trust it will be found to have been also a year of substantial progress. The number of pupils has increased so rapidly that the Institution, from being in 1872 the most insignificant in America, has become in 1875 one of the very foremost in the magnitude of its operations. In 1872, the Institution passed through its first session with *eleven* pupils; before the opening of the present session, the number of applications for admission (or for re-admission) exceeded 140 and the actual attendance during the present session cannot fall much below this number. It is very encouraging to find the afflicted class, for whom this Institution was established, so appreciative of the education offered by the Legislature; and to the Legislature it may we become matter for congratulation that this Province is now taking the lead, not only in those general educational appliances whose national importance is plain to all except barbarians, but also in those special Institutions which are so characteristic a feature of advanced civilization. In this Province, the education of the Blind was approached with considerable hesitation and timidity. For a quarter of a century after the Boston Institution had led the way on this continent, and for more than fifty years after the instruction of the Blind had been successfully launched at Liverpool, Edinburgh, Bristol and London, Canada continued a passive spectator. In 1851, the Estimates of the Canadian Parliament provided a sum of \$80,000 for the erection of an Institution for the joint training of Deaf-mutes and the Blind, but no effect was given to this legislative provision, and for eighteen years longer the sightless children of our Province were permitted to grow up in intellectual as well as physical darkness. These wronged and afflicted children constitute the "over-age" candidates now constantly seeking admission, but of them, few, alas! are found in their adult years capable of instruction. It was only in 1872 that the Ontario Institution for the Blind actually commenced its operations. The appliances and accommodation were based on the best statistics then procurable, though we now know these data to have been illusory. Had the estimated requirements of the youthful Blind of Ontario been based on 200 as the probable number of inmates, that basis would have furnished a much safer approximation than 100, the number actually adopted. In this uncertainty as to the number requiring to be accommodated, many of the Institution's appliances were necessarily of a provisional and tentative character. This remark applies in some measure to the educational outfit, but still more forcibly to the appliances in the Engineer's Department, and to those in the domestic service. The Institution is now no longer in the experimental stage; under proper administration its future is assured; and it is to be hoped the Legislature will provide that more liberal endowment which is quite indispensable in order to equip the Institution for the great work now opening out before it. To compare

in respect of expenditure, one special Institution with another special Institution of a different class, is entirely fallacious, as the results in the two cases flow from entirely different agencies, and have nothing in common. Such a form of comparison is especially unfair to an Institution occupied by the Blind, who are, in a physical sense, by far the most helpless and dependent class assembled in any of our Public Institutions, and who constantly require for their safety and comfort a relatively much larger staff of servants than any class of seeing persons would need. In the case of our Institution, the only just comparison would be one instituted with *similar* Institutions in the United States. The administration of all the Public Charities in this Province is well known to be conducted on a scale of economy not approached by any other country. The Institution for the Blind is no exception to the general rule. After more than forty years' experience with Institutions for the Blind, various Legislative bodies in the United States have fixed the minimum allowance per pupil chargeable to outlying counties sending their blind residents to an Institution at \$300 per session, and in all the large Institutions the actual cost of a pupil's maintenance greatly exceeds this allowance, the difference being made up by State appropriations, bequests, interest on investments, &c.

In the Ontario Institution, for the year ending the 30th September, 1875, the actual cost of pupils per head (including all items of expenditure except those on capital account) slightly exceeded \$200 per head. It may well be questioned whether, in this Province, the line has not been passed that divides economy from parsimony, and whether the administration of our Public Institutions has not been needlessly embarrassed by insufficient appropriations. In the case of the Institution placed under my charge, this is not matter of conjecture, but of positive experience. Had ampler means been at my disposal, such pecuniary aid would have been readily translated into the improved health, the increased comfort, and the more systematic training of the Blind of Ontario. It would be difficult to indicate a more worthy investment of public money than one which would yield such beneficent results. To the extent of the funds under your control, Sir, everything was done that could possibly have been expected, and far more was accomplished than would have been possible to any one less practised than yourself in the management of Public Institutions. But what can either Inspector or Principal avail, where the appropriation is manifestly inadequate for the work demanded?

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

In my last Annual Report I stated that it was found necessary to remodel the whole programme of study, in order to secure the proper attention for reading, writing and arithmetic, which with the blind, as with the seeing, form the three great instruments of knowledge.

Reading.—Literature intended for the perusal of the Blind is always printed in relief, but various systems of type have found favour in different Institutions. On this continent, however, the prevailing systems are the line type (upper case, modified lower case, or a combination of both) and the point-print. In some Institutions, as in our own, the library contains a representation of Dr. Moon's publications, which are printed in easily learned characters, and can be perused without class instruction. But for purposes of class-drill, reading is practically confined with us to the two systems above specified. The *line-type* requires for fluent reading fine tactile sensibility, which is often very deficient in our older pupils, and in the younger pupils where the previous life has been one of hardship. Success in this department of instruction requires long-continued and extreme patience on the part of the teacher; but the extensive field of English literature now opened up to the Blind student in this type, amply repays him for all his toil. During the year just ended, 54 of our pupils have for the first time in their lives received instruction in reading, and very many of them are making most satisfactory progress. Our supply of books is now chiefly drawn from the catalogues of the American Printing House for the Blind (Louisville, Ky.), and Mr. N. B. Kneass (Philadelphia), the purchases being kindly made in our behalf by the Educational Depository, Toronto. During a recent visit to the leading American Institutions in the New England and Middle States, I found among Superintendents a general disposition to retire from the work of publishing books for the Blind. Relief printing is very tedious and expensive; the quality of

the product is apt to fall below the standard required for legibility ; and a finely executed " print " is not unfrequently ruined by subsequent compression in the hands of an unskilful binder or packer. From every other Institution library, equally with our own, a considerable number of volumes are annually set aside as " worn-out," though none but a practised eye could detect the slight flattening that renders these volumes illegible to the Blind, and of course useless for any other service. This rapid deterioration, under even gentle pressure, must always make embossed books expensive, and their publication hazardous. It was, therefore, with more regret than surprise I found that even Dr. Howe's famous printing-room at the Perkins Institution, Boston, had become still. Through Dr. Howe's publishing enterprise the New Testament became for the first time, in 1836, an unsealed book to the Blind, and there succeeded a series of standard works which may be regarded as the Aldine classics of our Institution literature. We still resort to the Perkins Institution for certain of our books and appliances, but some of its most extensive publications have passed out of type, and are no longer procurable. Fortunately, at this juncture, the American Printing House for the Blind announces an important advance in stereotyping, which will recover for the use of the Blind, embossed publications that are now out of print. It is further announced that " The Lady of the Lake," for some time out of print, is now in process of reprinting by this method, and any book that has been well printed can be printed again at a small expense."

Next in importance to the reading of the " line-type " is the reading of the tangible characters designated " point-print," and consisting of raised dots in various combinations. Two systems of point-print have disputed the field. First, there is the system invented by M. Charles Barbier, and, with modifications, introduced in 1852 by M. Louis Braille into the Paris Institution, of which he had formerly been a pupil. The letters of this system are generally of a depth equal to the space occupied by three dots. Then we have the New York Institution system, as arranged by the Superintendent, Mr. William Wait, and announced in his Report for the year 1871. In this alphabet the points are vertically never more than two deep. Both systems have had their warm advocates, and the literature of the controversy is somewhat extensive. It is now generally conceded that Mr. Wait's ingenious alphabet possesses the following points of superiority : (1.) The letters of most frequent occurrence are represented by the fewest points ; (2.) In consequence of the points being only two deep, the reader's finger requires for their recognition a simple horizontal movement instead of a horizontal and a vertical movement ; (3.) The area required for the expression of a given quantity of " copy " is materially less than in the Braille system. Though the latter is still in use at Boston, and I believe a few other institutions, yet the contest of these rival systems was, so far as this continent is concerned, virtually decided at the Convention of American Instructors of the Blind, held at Indianapolis in August, 1871, when it was unanimously resolved, " That the New York horizontal point alphabet, as arranged by Mr. Wait, should be taught in all Institutions for the Education of the Blind." To facilitate the introduction of his system, Mr. Wait has issued from the press of his own Institution a series of easy graduated lessons, which I have adopted for our point-primer, as being found admirably suited to class instruction. For more advanced pupils I have introduced the new point-letter publications of the American Printing House, which consist of short stories by Hawthorne, Whittier and others. The American Bible Society has given timely assistance to the point-print movement by issuing in their new dress the Gospel according to St. John at a price (\$2) which barely covers the expenses of publication. During the past year forty-five of our pupils entered on the study of point-print, and some can already read it with fluency. Many blind persons, who, from deficient sensitiveness of the fingers, altogether fail to read the ordinary (or line) type, are found to recognize with readiness punctured letters which stand out in bolder relief and in more characteristic forms. Fully appreciating the difficulties of the line type, the American Printing House proposes to modify the outlines of certain letters now frequently confounded by the Blind, for example *e* and *s*, *f* and *t*, *h* and *n* ; more individuality is likewise to be given to the letters *a*, *o*, *d* ; *r*, *v* ; *m*, *w*, *x*, *u*. Printed sheets embracing these new typographical forms have been submitted to our pupils, and the proposed changes are found greatly to lessen the labour of reading. Notwithstanding, however, all possible improvements in the ordinary type, the point alphabet has so many advantages as a medium of writing, as well as of reading, that I have assigned to it a very important place in the revised programme of Institution studies.

Writing.—During the year just ended, no less than fifty-eight pupils have received their first instruction in writing; and of these, twenty-eight have already acquired a fair hand. Pupils are encouraged to practise themselves in Correspondence and English Composition. One letter monthly is written to each pupil's friends, the Institution supplying the writing materials and paying the postage, and the pupils are required, as soon as possible, to conduct their own share of this correspondence. To the ordinary writing card, we have, during the past year added a new appliance, devised by our late excellent officer, Mr. T. M. Brown. It consists of an oblong board, having a raised frame formed by batons secured on its two longer sides. In each baton at the middle are cut a pair of slats, and through each opposite pair of slats, a slight strap of ebonite is passed and allowed to project beyond the batons, these projecting ends being then connected together by india rubber bands. To use this writing board, a sheet of letter-paper having been passed between the raised sides and beneath the ebonite straps, the writer's pencil travels in the interval between the straps, the rubber bands at the ends of the latter allowing sufficient play for the formation of the long loop letters of ordinary hand-writing. After the completion of each line, the paper is slightly advanced and the writing resumed. Many of our pupils greatly prefer this ingenious appliance to the ordinary grooved card-board, which has the disadvantage of soon flattening under compression, and of permitting the paper to be displaced. Though the Blind write the ordinary hand in such a manner as to be easily legible to the seeing, yet such writing is quite illegible to the writers themselves, and it not unfrequently happens that in the letters of the Blind, as in the palimpsest manuscripts, several strata of writing are superimposed one upon the other, thus leaving the subject matter open to considerable variance of opinion. Here again the newly adopted point characters come to our aid as a medium of communication, legible not only to the seeing correspondent but to the blind writer himself. Twenty-three pupils (11 girls and 12 boys) have, during the past year commenced point-writing, and under Miss Tywell's very able instruction, several have acquired considerable mastery of this important art. The point slate used in this Institution was constructed expressly for our own classes from a model devised by Mr. B. F. Cheesbro', our Professor of Music.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency attained during the past year in Mental Arithmetic was frequently the object of remark, with not only casual visitors but professional teachers. In the analysis of complicated problems, the pupils under Mr. Brown's direction acquired admirable readiness and accuracy. Just before his lamented death his pupils had begun to apply the point characters to arithmetical calculations, and to the keeping of accounts—a great desideratum to the Blind who are usually dependent on the eyes and the honesty of an amanuensis for a correct statement of their affairs. As soon as practicable this important branch of study will be resumed.

I have thus rather minutely particularized the new appliances devised, and the advances made in the three fundamental subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic, because of the important place they occupy in our revised programme, and because a very large number of our pupils have, during the past year, acquired their first mastery of these invaluable instruments. The burden of instruction has fallen chiefly on Miss Tyrrell and Mr. Brown. It would be impossible for me to characterize in too high terms the fidelity and the patience exhibited by these excellent officers in the performance of their duties. In reading, writing, and indeed in every other subject, where the want of sight is supplied by the sense of touch, instruction becomes very laborious, for the teacher must make a separate appeal to the tactile sensibility of each pupil, and teaching being thus directed to individuals rather than to the class, the error of one pupil cannot be made to yield instruction to another. This is an important consideration in determining the number of blind pupils that can be advantageously assigned to a teacher. In this Institution the average number of scholars to each literary teacher is very high: indeed we have reached the maximum that is consistent with efficient teaching; and any further increase of pupils will necessitate the employment of at least one additional resident teacher.

The competition for the medals so kindly offered by His Excellency, the Governor-General, has this year resulted in the award of the silver medal to Mr. William Raymond; and of the bronze medal to Miss Maria Collins.

I have endeavoured to arouse, among the senior pupils, an intelligent interest in passing events, by having read to them, for an hour each evening, various public journals representing all shades of political opinion. These evening readings have been occasionally

varied by addresses. Miss Macpherson favoured us with a most interesting narration her philanthropic labours; Mrs. Messenore (recently returned from India), entertained us with a vivacious description of Indian scenery and customs. During the late orthographical revival, some of our Blind youth sallied forth to do battle against all bad spellers, and, at a challenge tournament held before the Brantford public, our boys actually spelled down all their adversaries but one, thus bearing away the second prize. Debate classes have been organized, and very good argumentative ability has been developed. Much thanks are especially due to the Young Mens' Christian Association of Brantford, for the very generous admission of our senior pupils to the lectures of such distinguished speakers as Mr. J. B. Gough, the Hon. Frederick Douglass, &c. The combined operation of these educational influences can hardly fail to diffuse among the youthful Blind of Ontario a healthful degree of mental activity.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

In this department the regular teaching staff remains as at the last Report. In consequence, however, of the increased pressure of pupils it has been found necessary to obtain the assistance of some of the older boys and girls. The present equipment of pianos is found sufficient to meet the demand for instrumental tuition. At least one additional piano will be required. I trust that it is the intention, at no distant date, to complete the outfit of our Music Hall with that most essential, if somewhat costly appliance, a large pipe-organ. As the leading American institutions for the Blind are provided with magnificent instruments for the study of sacred music, the value of some of these great organs being estimated as high as \$15,000. Most of our own country towns have one or more of their churches furnished with a good organ; and what a small country congregation can provide by the voluntary contributions of its members, a great Province like Ontario, with an overflowing exchequer, can surely provide for the Institution occupied by its afflicted blind children, to whom music not only may become a means of livelihood, but is almost a very necessary of life. The senior pupils have entered on the study of the great composers, Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Mendelssohn; but, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, for the proper rendering of these masterpieces good instrument is indispensable.

The musical notation in point-characters devised by Mr. B. F. Cheesbro, our Professor of Music, has, during the year, been made the subject of class-drill, and several hundred copies of Psalm-tunes have been written by the pupils from the Teachers' dictation. By way of testing the value of this exercise on a recent public occasion, I handed to one of the pupils an unfamiliar Psalm-tune, written in point-characters. After examining the score with his fingers for a few minutes, the boy took his seat at an instrument and played off the air without hesitation. Thirty-six pupils received instrumental tuition on either piano or reed organ, and during the summer vacation, many of them identified themselves with the church choir in their neighbourhood, assisting in the singing or playing the harmonium. The Institution Brass-band has now acquired a more than local reputation, and its services are in frequent request at church festivals, &c. The number of performers is eighteen. Nearly nine pupils have received instruction in vocal music, though Mr. Cheesbro reports a great deficiency of such voices as would encourage us to spend much time on "part-singing." Throughout the various branches of music, the instruction imparted is strictly by note, and the vast majority of the pupils have acquired, in the Institution, their first acquaintance with musical notes.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

A considerable portion of my last Report was occupied with the perplexing question of the industrial training of the Blind, considered in relation to our own workshops. It is therefore unnecessary to do more here than report briefly the Statistics of this Department. The accommodation in the shop growing insufficient, I employed a carpenter to remove the number of partitions at the west-end of the ground-floor, so that the room as thus enlarged extends the whole length of the building, and accommodates twenty-two willow-workers. This complement is steadily maintained by drafting from the literary classes as vacancies occur in the workshop. The working forms devised by Mr. Truss, the Trades Instructor, prove very serviceable for making willow-ware, otherwise beyond the reach of an average

blind artisan. There is an unfortunate tendency among the shop-boys, whenever they acquire a slight (sometimes a very slight) knowledge of their trade to drift away and set up for themselves. Such boyish haste to be rich can only end in bitter disappointment, while discrediting the products of blind labour.

A large workroom in the east wing of the main building is now occupied for two hours daily by Mr. Truss for the instruction of boys and girls in the manufacture of cane-bottomed chairs. Arrangements are in progress which I hope will keep these pupils supplied with material and work. For the year ending with September the general workshop account shows \$476 22 as the excess of sales over expenditure.

Lighter Material Employment.—By your kind arrangement our pupils now knit the socks required for the Central Prison, Toronto, the material being supplied by the Prison authorities. Though this arrangement is of only a few months' standing, the pupils have already, under Miss Tyrrell's superintendence, knitted 262 pairs. I encourage both boys and girls to ply their knitting-needles while listening to the evening readings. It is to be hoped that the Government Institutions will supply sufficient work to keep our knitters fully employed. Bead work and Crocheting continue to form subjects of instruction in Miss Tyrrell's department. While visiting the United States Institutions I collected samples of work that appeared novel in design and graceful in execution, and our pupils have since reproduced these graceful novelties. The value of the bead and fancy work done during the year, under Miss Tyrrell's supervision, is estimated at \$450; the number of pupils under such instruction was 89. The sums realized by sales in this department are paid over to the several pupils employed.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The clergy of Brantford continue to exhibit a deep interest in the Institution and the welfare of its inmates. Pupils of the various Protestant denominations are placed under the supervision of their respective ministers. Catholic pupils are visited and advised by the Rev. P. Bardou, who has always been a kind and active friend of the Institution. For the rest of our Catholic inmates I have procured, in raised characters "The Manual of Devotion for the Catholic Blind," and for pupils representing other churches, their various Church Catechisms, so far as these have been published.

VISITATION OF THE BLIND OF ONTARIO.

During the summer vacation of 1875, acting under your instructions, I resumed the official visitation of the youthful Blind of Ontario. By the kind co-operation of Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, and of the Public School Inspector, I obtained some important information respecting Counties still unvisited. This information, with particulars derived from a great variety of other sources, I carefully tabulated, and with the aid of the excellent maps recently published by Messrs. Tackaberry & Co., and by Messrs. Walker and Miles, the laborious task of exploration was lightened as far as the circumstances would permit. To Mr. William Raymond, one of our most intelligent senior pupils, I assigned the care of townships fringing the St. Lawrence, between the towns of Brockville and Cornwall. Mr. Raymond was spending the summer vacation with friends residing in these towns, and he kindly undertook the visitation of the Blind who live in the neighbourhood, or in the intervening townships. From the itinerary which, on his return, I compiled from Mr. Raymond's dictation, I find that he traversed a distance of 510 miles, much the greater part on foot. His work was most faithfully and accurately done. To Mr. J. M. Brown, whose services proved so valuable during the summer of 1874, I assigned the Counties bordering on the Ottawa, and the rear Townships of the Counties on the St. Lawrence. From Mr. Brown's itinerary I learn that he travelled a distance of nearly 2000 miles; and that of this distance he performed nearly 800 miles on foot! On one occasion I have known him to walk 30 miles before breakfast in order to visit a blind child. An officer more thoroughly loyal to this Institution or more devoted to his work, I have never met. The visitation of the blind is not often an attractive employment, and it requires much tact and forbearance to conciliate persons who impugn your motive, and resent your visit as an impertinent intrusion, and even sometimes threaten you with personal violence. Such obstacles never for a moment diverted Mr. Brown from his benevolent work, but rather stimulated him to greater exertion. From

point to point of his route, he minutely reported progress and received further instruction. The excessive distance traversed on foot indicated that he was overtaxing his strength. repeatedly urged on him greater care of his health. The funds at my disposal finally proved insufficient for travelling conveyances, but Mr. Brown had too genuine a love of his work to stop because his money was spent. He returned to the Institution jaded and emaciated and he was only two weeks engaged in the class-room when he fell an easy victim to typhoid fever, which was prevailing in that portion of Brantford where he resided. A most impressive memorial sermon was delivered in the Brant Avenue Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. B. Keefer, whose ministrations Mr. Brown had attended. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of such an officer to the public service of the Province; it is unfortunately too late to properly remunerate him; but something *can* be done for his widow and children.

The results of this summer's visitations are already seen among us in the presence of very many blind from Eastern Ontario. These new pupils had never been under instruction and, until visited by Mr. Brown or Mr. Raymond, had, in most cases, never heard of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, or of its humane mission. A considerable tract of the Province remains still unexplored, and this ought to receive particular attention next summer.

The importance of training the blind at an early age is so great that the provision of law which now protects our seeing children in their education, ought, without delay, to be extended to blind children. Every argument that is valid for seeing children becomes an *fortiori* argument for the blind. The Province has endowed from the public funds a special Institution for the Blind. Want of instruction renders blind children not only ignorant but imbecile; not only awkward but utterly helpless. Supplementary to such protection, we greatly require a statutory provision similar to one that I found in force at the Institution in New York City and State. This provision (laws of 1867, chapter 744, section 14,) enacts as follows:—

“If the friends of any pupil from within the State of New York shall fail, through neglect or inability, to provide the same with proper clothing or with funds to defray his or her necessary travelling expenses to and from the Institution, or to remove him or her therefrom, as required in the preceding section, the Trustees shall furnish such clothing, pay such travelling expenses, or remove such pupil to the care of the overseer of the poor of his or her township, and charge the cost of the same to the county to which the pupil belongs; provided that the annual amount of such expenditures on account of any one pupil shall not exceed sixty dollars. And in case of the death of any pupil at the Institution whose remains shall not be removed or funeral expenses borne by the friends thereof, the Trustees shall defray the necessary burial expenses, and charge the same to his or her county as aforesaid.”

THE INSTITUTION GROUNDS AND EXTERIOR PREMISES.

No appropriation having been made last year for the ornamentation of the grounds, I have directed my efforts towards getting the soil into good cultivation, and, at the same time, relieving the maintenance account of the charge for vegetables, and partially of the charge for feed and fodder. Notwithstanding the dryness of the spring and early summer—so trying to a sandy soil like ours—Mr. Stickley, the gardener, is able to report the following products of this season:—Potatoes, 706 bushels; swede turnips, 400 bushels; white turnips, 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels; Aberdeen turnips, 50 bushels; white carrots, 236 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; red carrots, 48 bushels; oats sufficient for two months' maintenance of Institution teams; green fodder sufficient for several months' maintenance of Institution cows; rye, 6 bushels; mangold wnzels, 179 bushels; red beet, 90 to 100 bushels; parsnips, 60 bushels; cauliflower, 130 heads; cabbage, over 2,000 heads; salsify, 38 dozen; white beans, 8 bushels; yellow corn, 10 bushels; onions, 8 bushels; green peas, 7 bushels; tomatoes, 9 bushels; 60 citrons; 129 pumpkins; 302 cucumbers; besides a quantity of pot herbs, &c., &c. This return from ground which in this neighbourhood is proverbial for its barrenness, shows that while a portion of our grounds may very properly be devoted to landscape gardening, a considerable tract may very profitably be retained for the horticulture preferred by Dr. Johnson, to whom, of all flowers, the *cauliflower* was the favourite.

I would most respectfully press upon you the importance of completing the original design of the grounds so far as side-walks are concerned. This design provided for board-walks

ten feet wide, following the curves of the carriage-road. If the means cannot be furnished for so wide a class of side-walks, there ought to be at least one of six feet plank provided. One of less width would be of slight service to the blind in taking that walking exercise from which they have hitherto been debarred. In order to take any pleasurable exercise, the blind require a surface free from inequalities and irregular boundaries. I hope that a liberal appropriation will be granted for this most necessary improvement, which ought to take precedence of mere ornamentation, if appropriations for *both* cannot be had. Owing to the advantages of a healthy site, pure water, and to the vigilance and skill of our Institution physician, we have as a community enjoyed remarkable health during the past year, but towards the close of the session the deficiency of proper exercise and the rise in atmospheric temperature produce such a degree of lassitude among our pupils that the usual class-room exercises proceed with difficulty. Many pupils anticipate the formal close of the session and return home, which has a most disheartening effect on both the Teachers and the pupils that remain. I am strongly of opinion that our session ought like that of the Batavia and other American Institution, to entirely exclude the heated season of the year. The change would apparently be slight, but the effect would in every sense be most healthful. If our session, like that of the Batavia Institution, had commenced on the second Wednesday of September, and closed on the third Wednesday of June, we should have escaped the epidemic of measles which the last few days of June, 1874, developed among us; we should have escaped the numerous petty ailments which the corresponding period of 1875 developed; we should also have escaped the suffocating temperature experienced during the first week of the session, and which fairly extinguished all energy.

In the medical service of the Institution, I have to acknowledge the unremitting attention of Dr. Corson, whose care and responsibility have increased in the same rapid ratio as the attendance of pupils. I am also under special obligations to Dr. Roseburgh, oculist, for his professional visits to the Institution, and for his extremely valuable services as Ophthalmic Surgeon to our pupils both here and at the Eye Infirmary, Toronto.

In the domestic department, Miss Elliott, recently appointed housekeeper, has effected important reforms, and, with competent and well-paid servants, the household management will maintain a proper degree of efficiency.

I have great pleasure in reporting that the officers of the Institution now act in great harmony together, and that the general discipline is excellent.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The extreme severity of last winter very fully developed the weak points of the Institution, and taxed my ingenuity to the uttermost. On the 3rd of February commenced a term of cold weather which for intensity and steadiness is unexampled. One disaster after another occurred, but by keeping well up to our work, we fortunately had but one on hand at a time. The steam-heating in the west side of the building failed, and the pipes were frozen solid. Then the main smoke-stack became choked with falling rubbish, and, one night after the inmates had retired, we were forced to break through the solid brickwork, remove the obstructions, and rebuild before the usual hour for starting the furnaces. The main steam-pipe broke down and it was only by the use of powerful elamps and other appliances that the steam-heating was not interrupted in the depth of winter. Next, the pipes connected with the pumping-engine became frozen under 5 ft. of earth and our supply of water was threatened. Hardly was this difficulty rectified when the Institution was cut off from its gas-supply and left in darkness. But the worst disaster was yet to happen,—the well-embankment crumbled, and in spite of all attempts at repair, our water-supply failed. In this emergency I was fortunate enough to arrange a self-acting syphon of great length, capable of delivering 600 to 800 gallons of water per hour; and on this supply the Institution depended all the remainder of the winter. These accidents have all necessitated such repairs and alterations as will render their recurrence impossible; and though the expense has been very trifling, the time and care required have been very considerable.

During the summer vacation I made such changes in the steam-heating of the west wing as will, I trust, completely secure us from the discomforts of last winter. The bleak passage leading out to the laundry and kitchen has been rendered comfortably warm by the erection of a steam-coil of inch and a half pipe. Many other improvements have been effected in the

gas, steam, and water service, the labor employed being in all cases that of Institution employees.

As to repairs and appliances still required, I have had the honour to submit month by month special reports, and your own official inspection of the premises has been so thorough and exhaustive that any detailed enumeration must now be superfluous. You are aware how much our laundry and kitchen require proper machinery and appliances; that our tankage and hose are quite insufficient to secure the Institution against an out-break of fire; that additional out-buildings and drainage are indispensable for health and convenience; that we possess no vehicle in which we can with any comfort reach the town where we have constantly to do business, and from the business part of which we are separated by a mile and a half of generally bad, and sometimes impassable road. These and other requirements for which immediate provision is necessary have already received your attention, and become subjects of recommendation to the Government in your official minutes of inspection; it remains for Parliament to do the rest.

My renewed acknowledgements are due to you, Sir, and Mr. Seoble, for the kind and prompt attention, that questions relating to this Institution have received at the Inspector's office, notwithstanding the constantly-increasing and almost over-whelming pressure of other official business.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER,

Principal.

REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 1875.

*To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Central Prison, I have the honour to forward you the following Annual Report for the year ending 30th September, 1875, viz. :—

- A table showing the movements of prisoners during the year.
- A table showing the distribution of prisoners on 30th September instant.
- A table showing the nationality and religion of prisoners.
- A table showing the social condition and habits of prisoners.
- A table showing the education of prisoners.
- A table showing the ages of prisoners.
- A table showing the terms of sentence of prisoners.
- A table showing the Counties from which prisoners were committed.
- A table showing the offences for which committed ;
- And a table showing the prisoners' occupations previous to trial.

In referring to the above tables, I desire to call your attention to the one specifying the ages of prisoners. It is there shown that prisoners have been transferred to the Central Prison far advanced in years—there being twenty-eight of an age between fifty and sixty, ten between the ages of sixty and seventy, and one over seventy years of age. I would suggest that in future a younger class of prisoners should be selected, who will not be open to rejection by a contractor on the score of age, and inability to perform an ordinary day's labour, which they certainly are not able to do ; *although their capacities to do so are certified to by the Surgeons of the Gaols from which they are transferred.*

Referring to the certificates of many of these Gaol Medical Officers, I beg to inform you that within the past year I have had six lunatics transferred to the Central Prison, each having been certified to by the Gaol Surgeon "as in good health, mentally and physically, and fit to undergo an ordinary day's labour." These prisoners have been sent to an Asylum for the Insane at trouble and expense.

Referring to the table specifying the offences, I have found that a number of thieves and burglars have received more lenient sentences from the presiding Justices than those unfortunates who have come within the provisions of the Vagrant Act, and have been simply committed for drunkenness. This is particularly observable among those prisoners received from Toronto. It would seem that a protecting shield is thrown over the criminal and rowdy, by that magisterial forum, "The Police Court of Toronto," and the sentences dealt out to the criminal class, when adjudicated upon by the higher Courts, are, I conceive, much too lenient, especially when compared to the penalties inflicted by the Courts of Great Britain and the

United States. I have formed this opinion, not only from my position as Warden of the Central Prison, but from sixteen years' experience as Chief Executive Officer of the Toronto Police Force.

In support of what I have written, I subjoin a few of the many cases that have come under my notice:—

Felonious Wounding.....	Sentenced to 2 Months.
Highway Robbery.....	“ “ 3 “
Indecent Assault.....	“ “ 2 “
Aggravated Assault... ..	“ “ 3 “
Destroying Property.....	“ “ 4 “
Larceny.....	“ “ 2 “
Violent Assault	“ “ 2 “
Larceny... ..	“ “ 2 “
Assault.....	“ “ 2 “
Assault.....	“ “ 2 “

The majority of the perpetrators of the above were well-known thieves and rowdies. The sentences of those committed for drunkenness under the Vagrant Act vary from *sic* to *eight months*.

In alluding to the operations of the Prison since my Report of the 30th of September of last year, I have briefly to state that the Canada Car Company ceased operations in the month of February, retaining in their employment only a few prisoners for scrap work. A large portion of Prison labour was then utilized in thoroughly draining the Prison premises, which occupied a large gang of prisoners for nearly six weeks, the drainage being very extensive, through, and round the various buildings, and of a lasting construction. Before this was accomplished, the accumulation of water and dampness operated against the foundry and other works, and was injurious to the Prison buildings. Prisoners have also been employed in laying out and properly draining the front grounds, and in the cultivation of the nine-acre field attached to the Prison for garden purposes, which has produced a material saving in the expenditure for vegetables for the use of the Prison, although the potatoes, roots, &c., did not realize the quantity estimated for; but this is owing to the absence of manure for two years, and proper tillage, this piece of ground having only been transferred from the Asylum property to the Prison in April last. By properly preparing the ground this autumn, in ploughing and manuring it, the saving to the Prison in the production of vegetables next year cannot be less than \$1,200. It is expected that the Canada Car Company will shortly resume work; but, apart from the labour engaged by the Company, would it not be beneficial to the support of the Institution, that a number of prisoners who are available should be employed in other work—for instance, *mat making*? I have at present a prisoner who is a professional “mat maker,” and desire to place a number of prisoners under him for instruction. Fibre could be procured at a reasonable rate direct from Manilla, and this branch of manufacture would, I am informed upon the best authorities, return a very handsome profit toward the support of the Prison. In fact, it would be a more lucrative work department than any other.

A Shoe and Bootmaking Department would be desirable; and the labour not taken up by the Company, and that not employed in the domestic work of the Prison, should be utilised in these several ways.

Prisoners not employed at ten hours a day labour undergo seven hours' drill per day. Prisoners prefer ten hours' hard work to seven hours' drill, and I find it a wonderful incentive to assiduous work when prisoners have been transferred to the Drill Gang, having been reported idle.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. They are treated kindly, but strictly, as long as they behave themselves and adhere to Prison rules; but any misconduct is instantly punished, according to the degree of the offence: hence the strictest discipline is enforced and little trouble experienced.

I particularly desire to call your attention to the colour and quality of the Prison dress and to suggest a change as early as possible. The present dress is simply a protection to prisoners in the event of escape. I have known a prisoner who escaped through the bars of the outside construction shop last autumn (who was, however, recaptured immediately afterwards) pass unnoticed by a number of working men, and their excuse was, when brought to task i

not giving information, "Why, we thought he was one of us. Why do you dress 'em in that way?" A couple of persons called upon me one afternoon last summer, and stated that they had just passed five of the Central Prison prisoners walking down Henry Street, describing their dress. Having just visited the outside working gangs, and found all correct, I went myself on this voyage of discovery, and, sure enough, there were five men on Bathurst Street that (had I not been a prison official) I should certainly have taken for escaped prisoners, so similar in make and colour was their dress, barring the "C. P." These letters, however, are easily erased with a little dirt, and a fortnight's work in the machine shops effectually effaces them. This similarity to free labour dress is of course known to every inmate of the Prison, and when a prisoner's thoughts dwell every hour upon "how he is to regain his liberty,"—for it is all nonsense to suppose that these thoughts are not paramount—some counteracting influence against escape should be introduced in the shape of a prison dress of a conspicuous pattern. And I would recommend that a contract should be made with some firm to supply the prison with cloth of the texture and pattern of the piece I herewith subjoin. Do away with the present caps, coats, trousers and guernseys, substituting in lieu thereof, merely a shirt, trousers and cap of the *conspicuous stripe pattern*, which could be recognized by outsiders the moment it is seen, and which would materially deter prisoners from attempt at escape. And when it is remembered that, from the nature of the prison labour, prisoners are distributed over various parts of the Prison, when; if they were strictly supervised, double the number of guards would be required; taking also into consideration the means of escape offered, in the character of the implements used in their work—the scantling, lumber, &c., scattered here and there—it is only fair to those officers entrusted with the safe custody of a large body of active criminals that every precaution should be adopted for the prevention of escape; and the very knowledge of wearing a *conspicuous and recognizable prison dress* would deter many prisoners from attempts of the kind.

In my Report of last year I referred to the construction of the towers, as requiring alteration. These, being the key to the security of the Prison and safety of the officers, not having been changed, it is very desirable that the necessary alterations should be effected as early as possible.

I have to request that a sum of money be granted for the purchase of ornamental trees to plant the front grounds with; also for the purchase of some grass sward for sodding in the spring of next year.

The nine-acre field requires ploughing this autumn, and a quantity of manure procured for its cultivation next year; in the absence of this, crops must prove a failure.

The subsistence of the prisoners has been on an average of $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per prisoner per day, and this will be reduced when growing our own vegetables.

I trust that provision will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the building of a hospital apart from the main building, and that stables for the accommodation of a couple of horses may be erected.

In conclusion, I have to request authority to appoint a couple more guards, as in the event of sickness I have none to fall back upon, and the requirements of the Prison render the services of a couple additional guards absolutely necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE,

Warden.

CENTRAL PRISON RETURNS,

For the year ending 30th Sept., 1875.

Movements of Prisoners.

Number of Prisoners on 1st October, 1874.....	275
Number since received.....	426
	—
	701
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	453
do. remission of sentence.....	5

Discharged on payment of fine	17	
Escaped.....	7	
Re-transferred to Gaols.....	5	
To Lunatic Asylums.....	6	
Died	2	
	--	495
Remaining 30th September, 1875.....		206

Distribution of Prisoners on 30th September.

Canada Car Company	1
Working on Grounds.....	17
Clerks.....	1
Cooks.....	6
Corridor men.....	16
Gatekeepers	4
Carpenters	3
Painters	1
Runners	3
Guard-room.....	3
Tailors.....	6
Whitewashers	2
Shoemakers.....	5
Buckets.....	2
Washing	4
Bakery.....	2
Firemen	2
Convalescent	1
Under punishment.....	4
Stone-breaking.....	26
At drill	98
	--
	207

Nationality of Prisoners.

England	76
Ireland	92
Scotland	29
Canada	171
United States	48
Germany	5
East Indies	2
Sweden	1
France	1
Switzerland	1
	--
	426

Religion of Prisoners.

Episcopalians	285
Roman Catholics	56
Wesleyans	35
Presbyterians	29
Baptists	7
Lutherans	2
Unitarian	1
No religion	11
	--
	426

Social Condition of Prisoners.

Married	115
Single	311
	<hr/>
	426

Habits of Prisoners,

Temperate	73
Intemperate	353
	<hr/>
	426

Education of Prisoners.

Superior.....	14
Read and write.....	238
Imperfect.....	95
Read only.....	17
None.....	62
	<hr/>
	426

Ages of Prisoners.

Under 18.....	10
From 18 to 20.....	35
“ 20 “ 30.....	190
“ 30 “ 40.....	99
“ 40 “ 50.....	53
“ 50 “ 60.....	28
“ 60 “ 70.....	10
Over 70.....	1
	<hr/>
	426

Sentences of Prisoners.

2 months	13
3 “	38
4 “	56
5 “	18
6 “	205
7 “	2
8 “	8
9 “	7
10 “	4
11 “	0
12 “	45
15 “	1
18 “	12
23 “	3
2 years	14
	<hr/>
	426

Counties from whence Committed.

Brant.....	17
Bruce.....	2
Carleton.....	12
Elgin.....	9

Counties from whence Committed.—Continued.

Essex	20
Frontenac	39
Grey	3
Haldimand	2
Hastings	5
Halton	1
Huron	1
Kent	4
Lambton	6
Lennox	2
Leeds	17
Lincoln	19
Middlesex	21
Norfolk	7
Northumberland	8
Oxford	6
Ontario	9
Perth	5
Peterborough	5
Prescott	4
Prince Edward	1
Peel	3
Stormont	7
Simcoe	2
Victoria	2
Waterloo	9
Wellington	9
Wentworth	77
Welland	4
York	88
	426

Offences.

Abduction	2
Assault	44
Assault, with intent to rape	3
Burglary	7
Bigamy	2
Cattle stealing	10
Desertion	1
Destroying property	2
Embezzlement	2
Felony	5
Fire raising	1
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3
Housebreaking	3
Larceny	133
Manslaughter	1
Misdemeanor	5
Receiving stolen goods	9
Robbery	4
Sodomy	1
Stealing	8
Stabbing	3
Vagrancy and drunkenness	167

Offences.--Continued.

Throwing stones	2
Shooting with intent	3
Wounding	5
	<hr/>
	426

Occupations previous to Committal.

Bakers	6
Barbers	6
Blacksmiths	13
Bricklayers and Plasterers	8
Butchers	5
Carpenters	29
Clerks	7
Cooks	2
Chairmaker	1
Coopers	2
Cabinetmakers	2
Cigarmakers	5
Dentist	1
Dispenser	1
Engineers	6
Farmers	10
Firemen	3
Fisherman	1
Groom	1
Gardeners	2
Jeweller	1
Labourers	188
Mason	1
Moulders	8
Machinists	5
Printers	4
Peddler	1
Painters	11
Ropemaker	1
Saddlers	3
Sawmaker	1
Shuttlemaker	1
Sailors	26
Shoemakers	19
Stonemasons	3
Stovemounter	1
Tailors	11
Teachers	1
Tinsmith	1
Telegraphers	2
Weavers	2
Upholsterer	1
No trade	23
	<hr/>
	426

SURGEON'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1875.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for Ontario.

SIR,—The following table contains the number of applications at the Prison Surgery for treatment during the year. To avoid misapprehension, it must be borne in mind that during an attack of disease, the same patient may present himself half a dozen or a dozen times, and therefore counts six or twelve, as the case may be, in the final summing up, but when admitted into Hospital his name no longer repeats itself.

In explanation of the large number of cases of neuralgia (occurring not in women, but in men, as the former are not admitted here), it may be observed that very many of the prisoners are, or have been, addicted to the practice of self-abuse, which is a well-known cause, in both sexes, of neuralgia, as of other nervous diseases in the chest, side, spine, and other parts of the body.

If the Government or Legislature would appoint a Commission to collect evidence upon the avoidable causes of crime, disease and death in this Province, a mass of the most valuable information to our people might be obtained. And I think there is little doubt that as one of the results of such enquiry it would be shown that self-abuse disposes to crime as well as to insanity; and also that, directly and indirectly, the cost to Ontario from the various evil effects of the vice is more than \$100,000 dollars per annum. That this is not an over-estimate will be apparent if we consider—1st. The cost of all the insane in our Asylums and criminals in our Prisons from this cause. 2nd. The loss of their labour and other service to the country. 3rd. the loss of labour of the growing crops not yet ready for the Asylum and the Jail, for these cases entertain the conviction that they cannot work. 4th. Expense in caring for them. 5th. Expense in seeking medical and other aids for the various diseases having their origin in the vice. 6th. The care of permanent invalids at home, in Hospitals, etc.

The evil exists, and will increase. It must be combated sometime. By silence and inaction the State loses money and morality too—manhood and womanhood are humiliated. It may not be easy to devise such a plan as will prevent the evil, but I believe that to a very large amount—say seventy-five per cent.—it might be avoided by the constant employment of two or three judicious and intelligent medical men to lecture throughout every part of the Province on various sanitary measures, and also to communicate suitable instruction to parents and others having the charge of children. The cost to the country would be as nothing compared to the value received in return.

During the year six cases of insanity have been removed from the Institution, and two mild ones remain. Seven cases, in all, of typhoid fever, with one death from perforating ulcer of the bowel, in an apparently very mild form of the disease; one death from consumption in an Indian lad.

For the first six months of the current year the daily average of patients in Hospital and cells was four; for the last six months one and a half; the difference owing to season of the year—to the admission of fewer feeble prisoners this year than last, but chiefly to the cessation of accidents owing to the stoppage of the works of the Canada Car Company.

The health of the prisoners is good. The ventilation of the centre building, upon which and its remedy a special report was made to you last spring, is unsatisfactory and injurious. The defects as to Hospital and dark cells pointed out in last year's report remain, and ought to be attended to.

In your Report to the Government last year, alluding to the escape of a prisoner from the Hospital, you remark that "He feigned sickness with such success as to deceive the surgeon." I beg to say, in reference to this, that your informant was in error, and not in a position to say whether the surgeon was or was not deceived; and such evidence as did exist would not bear out the statement.


Total applications at Hospital Surgery for treatment during the year.

	Cases.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Died.
Abscess	47	47		
Adenitis	2	2		
Ague	29	29		

Total applications for treatment.—*Continued.*

	Cases.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Died.
Amputation (finger)	1	1		
Ascariæ	5	5		
Balanitis	6	6		
Bronchitis	14	13	1 { discharged. }	
Burns	4	4		
Carbuncle	4	4		
Congestion (various)	6	6		
Constipation	361	361		
Contusions	33	33		
Consumption	1			1
Coughs and colds	127	127		
Cramps (abdominal)	18	18		
Deafness	2		2	
Debility	75	75		
Diarrhœa	134	132	2	
Dysentery	17	17		
Epilepsy	3	3		
Eruptions (cutaneous)	73	73		
Febricula	8	8		
Fever, Typhoid	7	6		1
Fracture of leg	1	1		
“ “ fibula	1	1		
Frost bite	1	1		
Gleet	12	12		
Gonorrhœa	33	33		
Glossitis	2	2		
Hœmatemesis	1	1		
Hœmorrhoids	14	14		
Hernia	7	7		
Hydrocele	1	1		
Indigestion	61	61		
Inflammation of face	5	5		
Influenza	11	11		
Insane	8		2	and 6 removed from prison.
Ingrowing toe nail	1	1		
Irritability of bladder	6	6		
Lumbago	33	33		
Nausea and vomiting	5	5		
Neuralgia	215	185	30	
Ophthalmia	19	19		
Orchitis	1	1		
Otorrhœa	1	1		
Pediculi	2	2		
Pleuritis	9	9		
Polypus	2	2		
Rheumatism, acute and chronic	71	71		
Ringworm	2	2		
Spermatorrhœa	7	7		
Stricture	28	28		
Sleeplessness	40	4		
Sycosis mentæ	10	10		
Syphilis	22	20		
Scabies	2	2		

Total applications for treatment.—*Continued.*

	Cases.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Died.
Sprains	16	16		
Sciatica	2	1	1	
Scald	1	1		
Tape worm	12	12		
Tonsillitis	6	6		
Teeth (extracted)	49	49		
Ulcers	27	27		
Vertigo	5	5		
Wounds	15	15		
Varix 	1	1		

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS, M. D.,

Surgeon to the Central Prison.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, my sixteenth Report of this Institution, and to state that I have had on several occasions heretofore to congratulate the boys on their general good conduct, but in no year have they been more deserving of praise than in the past, for they have given me comparatively little trouble. There have been no attempts to escape, until the 19th September, when an American vagrant, about 18 years of age, who was sentenced on the 10th August to two years' imprisonment, induced a youth who had served four years and eight months of his sentence, and whose term of imprisonment would have ended in four months, to elope with him, but in an hour after the alarm was given, they were safely lodged in their quarters. I have therefore happily to record no successful escapes during the year. I may add that for the last 17 years there were only 10 who succeeded.

At expiration of past year there were juvenile convicts	139
Admitted during year	71
	210
Discharged according to sentence.....	32
Reprieved	5
	37
	173

Religion.

Church of England	68
Roman Catholics	55
Methodists	23
Presbyterians	18
Lutherans	7
Baptists	2
	173

Nativity.

Upper Canada	113
Lower Canada	11
England	14
Ireland	6
Scotland	5
United States	18
Halifax	1
Newfoundland	1
Guernsey	1
Germany	2
France	1
	173

Ages when Committed.

9 at 9	16 at 10	18 at 11	18 at 12	24 at 13
20 at 14	17 at 15	16 at 16	14 at 17	8 at 18
9 at 19	3 at 20	1 at 21		— 173

Showing in what manner Offenders were Employed, 30th September, 1875.

Cigar Shop	70
Cooper Shop	8
Carpenter Shop.....	8
Shoe Shop	11
Tailor Shop	10
Farm and Garden.....	9
Cook-house and other domestic offices	13
Cleaning wings, &c	17
Sawing wood	26
Warden's Dwelling	1
	— 173

Punishments Awarded.

Month.	No. under Punishment.	Meals—Bread & Water.	No. Punished with Birch.	No. of Lashes.
1874.				
October	12	68	1	12
Nov.	9	15	1	12
Dec.	0	0	0	0
1875.				
January	9	18	6	72
February	8	0	8	96
March	1	3	0	0
April	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	5	15	1	12
July	2	6	1	12
August	2	0	2	24
September	1	0	1	6
	— 49	— 125	— 21	— 246

General Remarks.

In the last exhaustive and interesting Report of the Inspector is described the principles upon which, in his opinion, a Reformatory should be established, and he truly remarks, "The Institution (meaning this Reformatory) is virtually a prison for young offenders, rather than a reformatory. The appearance of the building is that of a prison, the discipline is that of a prison, the dress is that of convicts."

The description of the building and its accessories is a correct one; it is what, I presume, the Legislature contemplated—a *prison for young offenders*.

The Inspector reports that "as a prison for young offenders, the Reformatory has been fairly managed Institution;" but he further remarks, "I cannot but regret that the sixteen years of its existence have been so barren of results, that 734 lads who have passed their time within its walls cannot look back upon that time with a consciousness that it was well spent. I fear, if their history was to be traced, we should find little if any benefit resulted from their imprisonment."

Such may be, and no doubt is, the opinion of the Inspector, or he would not thus have reported; and although I am not prepared to say how much superior results may have been attained by, or may follow, the adoption of a Reformatory such as his theory contemplates yet I feel it my duty to convey an opposite opinion as to the results that have been conse-

quent upon the imprisonment of the 734 youths in this Institution, and under its management, since its inception: and as the Inspector gives no statistics upon which his fears of unfavourable results are grounded, I beg respectfully to state the following facts, which, as they are on record and susceptible of proof, may have a tendency to relieve the fears of the Inspector, and at the same time remove any false impressions as to the results of the training of the youths in this Institution to the present time, which his opinion on this subject may induce.

In several of my former Reports I stated that the accounts that reached me of a number of the boys were cheering and satisfactory. Some I personally know are earning honest livings, and I have heard of many others equally fortunate. In this village three have settled, doing well, and are respected citizens. Collingwood, in like manner, has its quota, who are rapidly acquiring property; and on a recent visit to Toronto I was informed by a former inmate of this Institution, who is now married and doing well, that there were fifty in that city, while many others are scattered through the various other towns and the country; and as I have always felt an interest in the future welfare of the poor boys after leaving the Reformatory, I have enquired whenever opportunity offered, and I have invariably heard that the training they had received in this Institution has tended to prepare them for a better course of life than they had followed previously to entering it.

As I felt it impossible to follow the fortunes of the 565 boys discharged and reprimanded in the satisfactory manner I did of some, and desirous to fix by some data how far these youths had relapsed into bad habits, or adopted more respectable lives, I communicated from time to time with the Wardens of the Penitentiary, in order to ascertain if any, and if any how many, of their names were recorded in that Institution. My first communication was made to Mr. Warden McDonell, which, with his reply and others, runs as follows:—

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.

26th September, 1868.

SIR,—I received a letter a few days ago from Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, requesting me to send him my Annual Report; and as I am most desirous of giving all the information in my power respecting the results of the training in this Institution since its opening in 1859 up to the present, you will do me a favour by informing me, at your earliest convenience, the number and names of the boys who may since their discharge have been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

I transmit herewith a list of the names, numbering in all 270.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden.

D. E. McDonell,
Warden, Penitentiary, Kingston.

To which I received the following reply:—

PENITENTIARY, 12th October, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 28th ultimo, transmitting a list of names of convicts who had been in the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and desiring to be informed if any of them are in this Institution. In answer I would say that the list was called over, and found that twenty-five answered to their names which are transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. E. McDONELL,
Warden.

W. M. Kelly, Esq.,
Warden, Provincial Reformatory.

Again, on the 14th of October, 1872, I addressed the following letter to John Creighton, Esq., Warden, Penitentiary, Kingston:—

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,
14th October, 1872.

SIR,—Within the last four years 185 boys have been discharged from this Institution, whose names I herewith transmit, in the hope that you will be so kind as to inform me how

many of that number have found their way to the Penitentiary. The time for making my Annual Report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is now at hand, and I am most anxious to give all information as to the number of youths who have relapsed into their old vicious habits since they left this Institution.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden.

John Creighton, Esq.,
Warden, Penitentiary, Kingston.

To which Mr. Creighton replied as follows:—

PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON,
16th October, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I received the enclosed list this morning, and also a letter accompanying it. The letter requests as to how many of the list (numbering 185) have found their way into the Penitentiary since their discharge from the Reformatory. I find only four, which is at very small proportion.

Truly yours,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

William Moore Kelly, Esq.,
Warden, Provincial Reformatory.

I again addressed Mr. Creighton last month, giving him the names of 110 boys discharged since my former letter to him, to which I received the following most gratifying reply:—

PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON,
4th October, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—After a careful examination of the Register, I do not find that any of the parties named in your list have ever been inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

William Moore Kelly, Esq.,
Warden, Provincial Reformatory.

My former Reports state that I was satisfied from enquiry that at least 85 per cent. of the youths who had left this Institution are now leading honest lives, and I may fairly claim that my statements were correct; for if the names of 536 of those boys discharged from the Reformatory never appeared on the books of the Penitentiary out of the 565 who left it, the 536 must be earning an honest livelihood, leaving only 29 who have been recreant. The inference is not only fair, but imperative and most convincing evidence that the result of the training of this Institution has been more than "repressive,"—it has been beneficial in the highest degree to at least 536 of the 565 discharged, or 95 per cent. of those who were inmates of this Reformatory.

The daily routine in this Institution is for the boys to be washed, combed and dressed at 6 o'clock in the morning; then formed into line and numbered, immediately after marched to their respective schools, when morning prayers are said by the schoolmasters, and two hours' instruction in spelling, reading, writing, &c. Breakfast at 8 o'clock, immediately after which, marched by their keepers to their different employments; 15 minutes before 12 the bell rings for dinner, and immediately after play until 1, under the surveillance of the Chief Guard and Steward and another keeper, and generally I am present during this hour. The smaller boys are separated from the more grown, and at 1 o'clock they are again mustered and marched to their respective work until 5 o'clock, when they are allowed, under the eye of their keepers, half an hour for play. Finally, the bell rings for prayer, and immediately after supper they are locked up for the night, supplied with books to amuse and instruct them. Here they have a home, well clad, well fed and comfortably lodged, without the temptation incidental to a city life, far removed from their old associates, with the advantage of

learning a good trade, and acquiring a fair English education. They are also religiously instructed, the Legislature having wisely provided for a Catholic and a Protestant Chaplain, who are most assiduous in their attendance.

Can it therefore be surprising, after undergoing such a training, and under such strict discipline, for a few years, so many are leading honest and industrious lives? Few are so ingrained in vice when they enter this Institution, as not to largely benefit by the good instructions constantly imparted to them by these rev. gentlemen.

This establishment, as I have heretofore shown, is the most cheaply conducted of any similar Institution on this side of the Atlantic, and I am firmly convinced, and conscientiously believe, has turned out, in proportion to the number discharged, far more reformed young men than any Reformatory on this continent or on the continent of Europe.

The Inspector again remarks: "In conclusion, as to discipline and management, I can only say it is as usual—there is not and cannot be a Reformatory until radical changes are introduced into the system; and until the boys are taught cleanliness and self-respect, I cannot hope that anything more than a restraining influence will be the result of their imprisonment."

The Inspector remarks on the necessity of the boys being taught "cleanliness and self-respect." It is difficult to reply, except by stating that their faces and hands are clean when they sit down to their meals, and in that particular I am satisfied they will bear comparison with any college in the country, although they labour under serious disadvantages.

In summer they frequently avail themselves of the opportunity of a plunge in the Georgian Bay, but in winter they are confined as to their ablutions to their cells, where their conveniences do not admit of that perfect cleansing of the body which a bath affords. The Reformatory is unprovided with baths, and I strongly recommend that they may form one of the contemplated improvements, as I believe perfect cleanliness of the entire person conducive not only to bodily health, but to self-respect also.

The water-closets are only temporary, and therefore cause much inconvenience and labour, unnecessary if good and sufficient accommodation for these offices were afforded, and I respectfully recommend such improvements may be made as may be deemed sufficient to meet all requirements.

The Inspector is the officer upon whom the Legislature has devolved the power to make such changes, laws and regulations, with the sanction of His Excellency in Council, as may be deemed beneficial and necessary to the good and efficient working of this Institution, and it may not be irrelevant for me to state that it will be my duty, as well as my desire, at once cheerfully to obey such instructions; at the same time I do not apprehend that any material changes can be made to improve the rules and regulations adopted by me, and which have resulted so well and worked so harmoniously during the past 17 years.

It is remarkable how few country boys are now sent to this Institution. Some years ago they furnished a fair quota. I was then enabled to supply the Reformatory with wood. Cities and Towns now fill up the numbers with youths from 11 to 14, who never handled an axe: the result is, the Farmers' Gang is reduced to two, and one of them never chopped a tree down. All the more grown boys are employed in the cigar shop and the various other shops, cook-house, baking, &c. I think, however, the estimate for wood can be kept much lower than what was expended this year, provided I am supplied or authorized to purchase a span of good horses. The present old greys have done good duty, but they are over 26 years of age, and getting too stiff for hard work.

Since the opening of this Institution it has been visited by many Inspectors, and I can with pride and pleasure refer to their Reports, all agreeing as to the good management of the Institution. Their reference to me personally has been too laudatory for me to repeat, but I may be permitted to give an extract from one of the late Reports of the present Inspector, which runs as follows:—

"Statutory inspection was made of this Institution in the months of June and October. At my first visit the building in its various departments was found in very fair order. The dormitories were clean, and the boys looked healthy and happy. The Protestant chapel service was attended on both occasions, and the attention and decorum of the boys was all that could be desired. The various meals were also attended, and the food found to be good and well cooked the meals served with regularity, and the discipline and order maintained to be good;" and on his recent visit in August last he states in his Minutes: "Was present at all

the meals served during my inspection the supply of food was sufficient and the quality wholesome on all occasions, and excellent order and discipline prevailed."

The foregoing Report will, I trust, convey to the Government and every reader of it evidence incontrovertible of the successful working of this Institution. I have no object to subserve by lauding its management, but I deem it my duty to give plain facts, in corroboration of its happy results. It doubtlessly affords me great pleasure and inward satisfaction to have been even remotely instrumental in reforming 536 of my fellow-men, out of the 565 discharged from this Institution, and who are now apparently leading reputable lives, and gaining the status of good citizens, and, as a sequence, are not likely to be inmates of the Penitentiary, to be supported at the expense of the country.

Even the unfortunate 29 who have relapsed with, I trust, in after life benefit by their sojourn here. That hope is so well expressed by the Board of Inspectors, in their preliminary report of 1860, I cannot better conclude than by giving the following extract from it:—

"It must be expected that many of the youths of even those who make the fairest promises will relapse into crime; the experience of all countries proves only too clearly this sad truth. But many will be saved, and the others (whatever their future course) can hardly fail, sooner or later, to profit by the excellent precept and the good example, which a generous country has presented to them for their guidance and imitation. Besides, we must do good for the sake of the good, or rather for the sake of the Author of all good."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

Warden.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.,
Toronto.

THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to send you in my report for the year ending 30th September 1875, and am glad to say that (considering their antecedents, and the very unfavourable circumstances under which many of the boys have lived before coming here) I have reason to be well satisfied with their general behaviour both in church and in school.

I am sorry still to report that I labour under great disadvantages in regard to the school for want of an assistant teacher, as there are sometimes more than one hundred boys in the school at one time; but I need not enlarge on this subject, as this difficulty is well known to you, and is particularly alluded to in your Minutes of the 11th of August, in the present year.

There is a matter of minor importance to which I beg leave to call your attention. You have probably noticed that the windows in the chapel, vestry and school-room are very low, so that the attention of the boys is easily drawn off from their proper employments to what is going on outside, either in the yard or on the lake. A slight coat of white paint on the panes of the lower sash, in imitation of ground glass, will remedy this. This may seem a matter of slight importance, but where there are so many boys, and one teacher only to look after them, every temptation to inattention should if possible be guarded against.

Since I sent in my last Report, the Warden, on my requisition, has kindly provided a plain deal book case for the vestry, in which I keep the vestments and communion vessels; also the Bibles and Prayer-books belonging to the boys, when not in use. I have already experienced some of the benefits arising from this arrangement, as I am now enabled to take better care of the books. The name of each boy is written in his Prayer book, and as they are given out just before service, and are collected immediately after, each boy is now responsible for the state and condition of his Prayer-book.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

GEORGE HALLEN,

Protestant Chaplain.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

ON

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

THAT HAVE NOT HITHERTO RECEIVED ANY BENEFIT FROM THE OPERATIONS OF THE "CHARITY AID ACT."

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 11th January, 1875.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of the "Charity Aid Act, 1874," I visited and inspected the various Hospitals and Charitable Institutions that have, through their respective secretaries, made application to be aided, in the maintenance of their houses, from Provincial Funds, and which have not in the past received any benefit from the operations of the "Charity Aid Act." The Institutions that have solicited aid are as follow:—

1. The General Hospital, Guelph.
2. The St. Joseph's Hospital and House for the Poor, Guelph.
3. The House of Refuge, Waterloo.
4. The House of Providence, Kingston.
5. The Home for Incurables, Toronto.
6. The Boys' Home, Hamilton.
7. The Industrial School, Hamilton.
8. The Home for the Friendless, Hamilton.
9. The Protestant Home for Orphans, Aged and Friendless, London.
10. The St. Agatha Orphan Asylum.
11. The Infants' Home, Toronto.

I have now the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon these Institutions in the order in which they are placed as follows:—

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

This Hospital was inspected on two occasions, first when the structure was nearly completed, and again when it had been occupied for about three months. The building is a substantial white brick structure 50 x 50; very compact and exceedingly convenient in its internal arrangement. There is a sufficient number of wards to afford a proper

classification of patients with cubic space for 28, beside the necessary rooms for official and domestic purposes. The house is well provided with the requisite fixtures and appliances for such an establishment, and is well furnished throughout.

The position of the Hospital is such as to secure to the utmost extent all the advantages of good drainage, pure air and water and all that is required to render the sanative condition of the Hospital what it should be. The lot upon which it is built comprises four acres; the land, buildings and fixtures have cost upwards of \$12,000, the whole of which, with the exception of an indebtedness of about \$2,500 still remaining, has been raised by grants from municipalities and donations from private sources.

The necessity of a Public Hospital in a town of the size of Guelph, and in the centre of such a dense rural population was, I think, sufficiently apparent and has been well exemplified by the number of admissions that have taken place since its opening on the 16th of August last.

The accommodation for the treatment of contagious diseases will, in time, require to be completely isolated from the main Hospital, communication being by a rear-entrance to the ward, which should have no connection with the ordinary wards.

As this Hospital has only been in operation since the 16th of August, the amount of aid to be given to it for 1876, cannot be determined by the preceding year's operations, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act. An arbitrary sum will have to be appropriated for the present. I would recommend that the sum of \$800 be placed in the estimates for that purpose, which would be about equal to a yearly Government grant for the maintenance of eight patients.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

I made two statutory inspections of this Hospital during the year, in June and October. The site upon which the buildings are erected is an excellent one, being well elevated and removed from all nuisances, and combining all the requisites for effective sanative regulations. A considerable quantity of land is attached to the institution. The position of the Hospital, although possessing all that is requisite to health, is perhaps a little too far removed from the centre of the town for the convenience of its population.

There are two buildings used for the purposes of the charity, one a good substantial stone structure, which is very well laid out and arranged for hospital wards, and is well furnished for such purposes, the other is stone also, but is badly arranged, and was in rather a dilapidated condition.

The establishment is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and although designated an hospital, is not altogether devoted to hospital purposes, but in addition is charged with the care of a number of old men and women, who have no ailment other than the infirmities of old age. There were 32 inmates in the houses at my visit in June, the majority of whom were of the last named class. The institution should, therefore, be aided both as an Hospital and House of Refuge, and the sum to be given for each service can only be determined by obtaining a return of the number of days each class of inmates has remained in the house, which has not been furnished. I would therefore recommend that the sum of \$800 be appropriated in aid of its maintenance for the year 1876, upon the understanding that the returns will in future be made in accordance with "the Charity Aid Act."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, WATERLOO.

This house was inspected on the 15th June last, on which occasion it was found, in all its departments to be admirably clean and well kept, with evidences of good management everywhere apparent. The house itself is a substantial red brick structure, well and conveniently arranged for the purposes of the Refuge. The dormitories are roomy and well ventilated, the beds are comfortable and the bedding sufficient for the requirements of the house. The culinary, dining and other domestic arrangements of the Refuge are very complete and efficient in their working. Altogether the house and its management are worthy of high commendation and may well be taken as a model by other counties contemplating the establishment of similar institutions. The quantity of land

attached to it appears to be more than can be profitably worked by the labour of the inmates.

The financial exhibit of the Refuge is of the most satisfactory kind, showing the average cost of each inmate to have been only 83½ cents per week. There were 78 inmates in the House on the day of my visit, viz, 46 men and 17 women, and 15 children. No less than 32 of these persons were either physical or mental defectives, who with the 15 children, made 47 persons who, even under the most favourable circumstances were unable to make a living for themselves. These persons having to be provided for, the County of Waterloo has undoubtedly adopted the best and most economical method of attaining that object by the establishment of a Refuge where its charity can be systematized, instead of having it dealt out by townships and individuals in an indiscriminate, and too often, extravagant way.

I do not think, however, the provisions of the Charity Aid Act were designed to be the basis of appropriating aid to municipal poor-houses. The genius of our municipal system undoubtedly is that each municipality shall take care of its own poor, and the enactment of 1868 confirms this well understood wish of the people. It is much to be regretted, however, that so necessary a law should almost remain a dead letter owing to the clause rendering the erection of Houses of Refuge in each county, or group of counties permissive instead of compulsory on the part of municipalities interested in the provision of such houses. Whatever claim Refuges may have upon the Province it must rest upon the number of *immigrants and wandering poor* they receive and provide for. In case of immigrants, it will not be disputed that their reception into an House of Refuge constitutes a good claim upon the Government for aid, but with respect to wandering poor, if Houses of Refuge were established in various parts of the Province, in conformity with the spirit of the Municipal Act, that class would be evenly distributed and provided for in the various counties of the Province. But as this is not done, cities and towns are unfairly burdened with the support of a greater number of poor and indigent persons than really belong to them. For this reason, it appears to me that Houses of Refuge established in cities as individual organizations, and supported and maintained by individual effort and expenditure, in order to provide food and lodging for wandering poor and immigrants, are fairly entitled to receive aid from Government in proportion to the amount of work done. The Waterloo House of Refuge is simply a municipal organization, founded for the purpose of taking care of its poor in a systematic way, whereby a great saving is effected as compared with the plan adopted by other counties.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

This House was inspected by Mr. Scoble on the 11th January, who reports as follows: It combines in its operations a House of Refuge for aged persons of both sexes, an Orphan Asylum and a Soup Kitchen. The building is of stone, being a three-story main building, and a wing of one and a-half stories—the community not having sufficient funds to finish the other wing at the present time. About half the main building and the wing is occupied by the sisterhood, the remainder being used for the old people, of whom there were fifty-seven in residence at the time of my visit—thirty-two males and twenty-five females. The former occupied the basement flat, the old women and girls occupied the corresponding rooms up stairs. The whole were neatly and comfortably furnished, and the beds, bedding and entire surroundings were scrupulously clean. The inmates were well clothed and had every appearance of good care. The upper flat of the building was occupied by five lady boarders.

An old building, formerly used as a store-room, is converted into dormitories, and school rooms for the orphan boys, the elder of whom, however, are now sent to the Christian Brothers' School. This building is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is used, being old, ill ventilated and insufficiently warmed. Moreover 18 beds were placed in a room 15 x 18, 9 feet ceiling, allowing only 153 cubic feet of air space to each person. The rooms upstairs were similarly crowded. Each of the children had, however a neat little iron bed, and the clothing was clean and sufficient for ordinary weather. The kitchens were visited, and the food in course of preparation for dinner inspected. It consisted of good meat and vegetable soup, with potatoes, and rice for invalids.

The entire Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and is managed and worked by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph.

The Institution appears to be admirably conducted, but its means are much crippled owing to its last year's operations having left the sisterhood \$1,000 in debt.

If this House is placed upon the list under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, it would be entitled to aid under Schedules B. and C., but as no returns have been received to base the appropriation upon, I would recommend that aid for the year 1876 be given to the extent of \$1,000, which is somewhat under the amount it would be entitled to receive if the appropriation was fixed by the number of inmates found in residence at the date of inspection.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The building used for the purposes of this Charity is a compact and very well arranged brick house on Bathurst Street, which affords dormitory accommodation for 20 inmates, that being the utmost number the cubic space of the rooms will provide for without overcrowding.

The house, I am informed, is under lease to the Board for five years. A fund for the erection of a suitable building has been begun by the investment of \$3,000 as a nucleus, and it is expected that \$2,000 will be added to that sum as soon as building operations commence.

The design of the Institution is to provide a place where persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases may receive the comforts of a home, and the attention and treatment that their unfortunate condition calls for, preference being given to those of that class who have no relatives or friends able to help them. Before the establishment of this Home (and even at the present time), a considerable number of this class of people occupied beds in the General Hospital to the exclusion of acute and curative cases, clearly showing the necessity for founding such an Institution.

Statutory inspection was made of the Home on the 11th January, on which occasion there were 16 inmates under accommodation, viz., 6 men and 10 women, no less than 8 of whom had formerly been inmates of the General Hospital.

Six of these persons were suffering from Paralysis, 2 from Chronic Rheumatism, 1 Cancer, 3 Blindness, 2 Heart Disease, 1 Spinal Disease, and 1 from Fracture, all these diseases were of an incurable character.

The wards, beds, bedding and the house throughout were found in most excellent order with evidences of good management apparent.

No returns have been made of the operations of the Home for the past year, upon which to base the appropriation for 1876, so that an arbitrary sum will have to be asked for the present. As the Institution is not an Hospital having for its object the cure of disease, it will have to be classed in Schedule B., as a House of Refuge.

I would recommend that the sum of \$500 be placed in the estimates in aid of this Home for 1876.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

I inspected this Institution on the 26th August. The buildings used for the Home, were not built for, nor are they well adapted to its purposes, and the surroundings of the building are not such as they should be. The rooms and dormitories, however, are fairly comfortable, and at the time of my visit were found in a very clean, and well kept state. It is very clear that before the Home can be expected to do its work properly a more suitable house must be obtained.

Considering the excellent position of the "Orphan Asylum" in the same city, and the fact that it could easily be enlarged to afford accommodation for 100 inmates, I am strongly of the opinion that the "Boys' Home" might be joined to it with great advantage, both of a moral and financial kind, to both Institutions. The objects of the Institutions are alike, and they are both under Protestant management.

On the day of my visit there were 41 boys in residence, which number had increased to 63, at the close of the official year. School is taught upon the premises by a school mistress. The returns made to me of the operations of the Home, for the year ending 30th September last, show that the collective stay of all the inmates admitted during the

year, was equal to 8,229 days, which under the provisions of the Act, will entitle the Home, if an Order in Council is passed, to the sum of \$164.58, for the year 1876.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HAMILTON.

This Institution was inspected by me on two occasions. The building occupied is a new and substantial brick structure, of most commodious dimensions and good arrangement, possessing all the conveniences and appliances necessary to the health and comfort of the inmates. Its situation combines the means of obtaining all that is requisite for sanative purposes, and is at the same time very convenient to the public. On the day of my visit, there were 39 children in residence, which number it would appear from the return has very considerably increased. The children were well clad and apparently well cared for. School is taught in the building by a female teacher. The returns herewith transmitted show that the collective stay of all the inmates for the year ending 30th September last, numbered 15,187 days, which at the statutory allowance under the provisions of the Act, under Schedule C.,—2 cents per day—would amount to \$303.74, as the Government allowance of aid for the year 1876. I am of the opinion, however, that this institution comes under the supervision and control of the Educational Department, in conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting Industrial Schools, which also indicates that special aid may be given to such schools, subject to the apportionment of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

THE PROTESTANT HOME FOR ORPHANS, AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The building used for this Charity is an ordinary dwelling house of three stories, which in many respects is unsuited for its purposes, being very confined in its halls, and divided into a great number of small rooms.

The dormitories, however, are very comfortable, and those in the front of the house are not uncheerful in their surroundings and appearance. The house is very comfortably furnished throughout.

At the time of my visit the Home was found in most excellent order, with indications of good management generally apparent.

The objects of the Institution are, as its name indicates, for the care of orphans (or neglected and abandoned children), and indigent, aged and friendless persons, some of each of these classes being in residence when I visited the Home. The inmates were, apparently, all well cared for. The house at present used is only leased property, but efforts are being made to build a suitable structure this coming summer, and \$5,000 has already been subscribed towards that object. The exact amount of aid the Home is entitled to receive for 1876, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, cannot be determined, as the house has not yet been a year in operation. Until a full year's returns are received, I would recommend that the sum of \$300 be appropriated in aid of its maintenance.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The building at present occupied for the purposes of this Institution, is a story and a half stone cottage, with basement. Another building of two and a half stories has been erected by the side of the present building, containing a chapel, school-rooms, and dormitories. The building is not yet occupied. The present building is not at all suited for the purposes of the Institution, being cold, damp, and ill ventilated. The dormitory (for there is only one), contains the beds and cots, for all the inmates. The room was very cold and damp.

At the time of his visit, Mr. Scoble reports that there were 27 children in the Institution, 14 boys and 13 girls, one of the former being an infant in arms. They were all orphans but two, who had been deserted by their parents.

The dinner served out to the children was sufficient and wholesome, and the children appeared well fed, and to be happy and contented.

As soon as the new building can be occupied, the children will be taught in the Institution. At present they go to the village school, which is, however, taught by one of the Sisterhood.

The Institution is managed by seven of the Sisterhood of Notre Dame, and is, I was informed, wholly supported by voluntary contributions. The collective stay of all the inmates for the year ending the 30th September last, being 8820 days; the asylum would be entitled to receive \$176 40 in the way of aid for the year 1876.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

This Institution was founded in August last for the reception and care of deserted infants, since which time upwards of forty, varying in age from eight days to sixteen months, have been admitted and provided for. The House occupied for the purpose of the Charity does not belong to the association, but for the present is leased with the privilege of purchase. In many respects it is ill adapted to the requirements of such an Institution, and the situation is not a good one.

At my visit I found the Home in fair order, and under as good management as the defects of the house will admit of. The infants seemed to be well cared for in all respects, and every means are used to secure their health and comfort.

As the Home only entered upon its work in August last, aid to it cannot be based upon the previous year's operations as required by the Charity Aid Act. I would therefore recommend that the sum of \$150 be placed in the Estimates as aid for 1876.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The house used for the purposes of this Charity is owned by the Association, and is a substantial and well arranged brick structure. The site is a good one, possessing all health requisites. The property cost \$8,000, of which sum \$5,000 was contributed by the residents of Hamilton. There is a mortgage indebtedness of \$3,000 still remaining upon the property. The objects of the Association are for the reclamation of fallen women. The house was found in excellent order and apparently under most efficient management. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$2,000, a large portion of which is met by the earnings of the inmates.

At the time of Mr. Scoble's visit there were twelve inmates, and during the year eight had been provided with situations. The largest number in residence at any time was seventeen. The entire accommodation provided is for twenty persons, but, by a re-arrangement of the rooms, the capacity of the Institution could be much increased.

The Institution was in a most admirable condition of cleanliness, and was comfortably furnished. The inmates were employed in sewing and laundry work, the entire revenue from which for the year ending 30th September, 1875, was \$1422.19.

No return having been received of its operations for the past year, I would recommend that the sum of \$200 be placed in the estimates as aid for 1876.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

List of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions that have applied for aid, under the provisions of "the Charity Aid Act," and which, if directed by Order in Council to be placed in the Schedule of said Act, will require to be provided for in the supplementary estimates in the sums following:—

SCHEDULE A.

Hospitals.

General Hospital, Guelph	\$800 00	
St. Joseph's Hospital and Home for the Poor, Guelph	800 00	
	<u> </u>	\$1,600 00

SCHEDULE B.

Houses of Refuge.

House of Refuge, Waterloo, municipal in its operations		
House of Providence, Kingston.....	1,000 00	
House of Incurables, Toronto.....	500 00	
	<u> </u>	1,500 00

SCHEDULE C.

Orphan Asylums, &c.

Boys' Home, Hamilton.....	164 58	
Industrial School, Hamilton.....	303 74	
Home for Friendless, Hamilton.....	200 00	
Protestant Home for Orphans, Aged and Friendless, London.....	300 00	
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha	176 40	
Infants' Home, Toronto.....	150 00	
	<u> </u>	1,294 72
		<u> </u>
		\$4,394 72

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH

AND

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1874,

WITH APPENDICES,

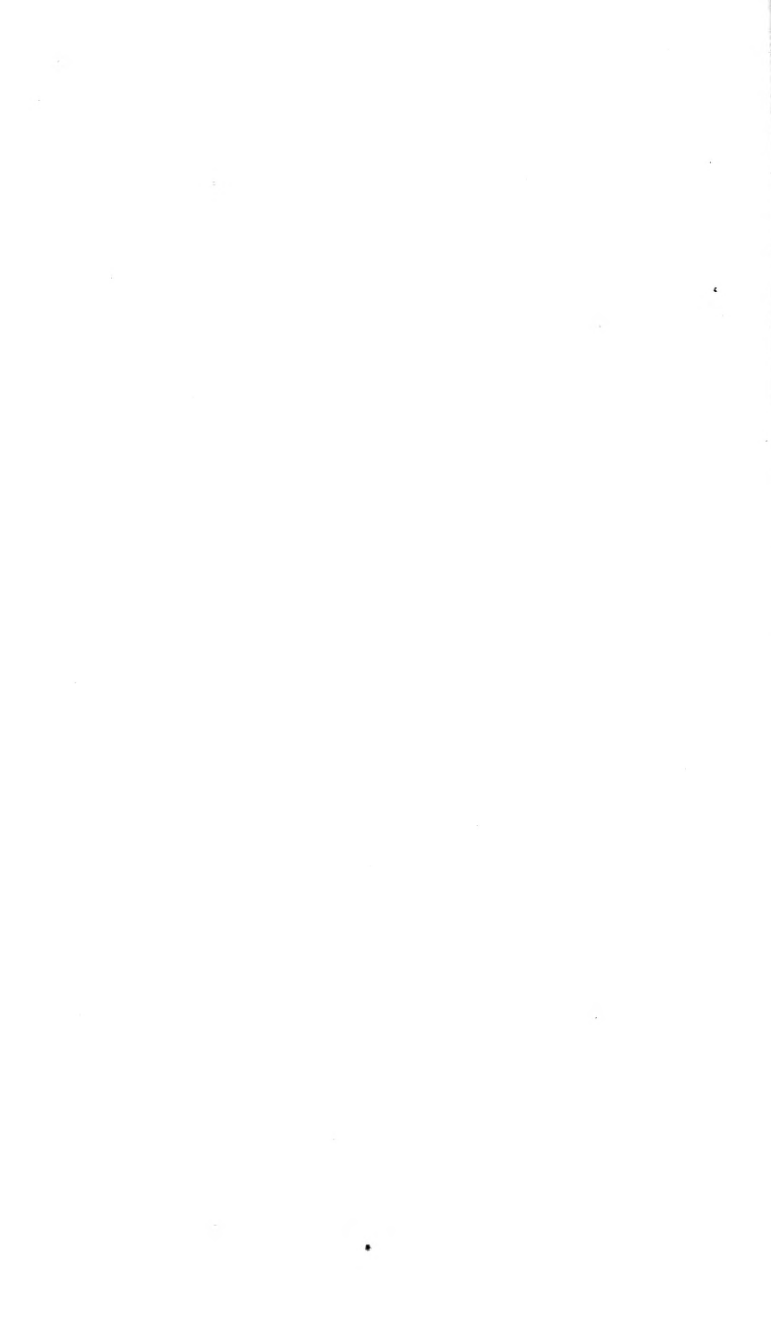
BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1875.





Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

No. 18147 B⁴.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 21st October, 1875.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, my Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of Ontario, during the year 1874, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains extracts from local reports, and other documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the High and Public Schools throughout Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honourable S. C. WOOD, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION	1
I. TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Public School Moneys.....	3
II. TABLE B.—School Population ; Ages of Pupils ; Pupils attending Public Schools ; Average Attendance.....	4
III. TABLE C.—Number of Pupils in the different branches of Instruction.....	5
IV. TABLE D.—Religious Denominations ; Certificates ; Annual Salaries of Teachers..	5
V. TABLE E.—School Sections ; School-houses and Titles ; School Visits ; School Lectures ; School Examinations and Recitations ; Prizes ; Time of keeping open the Schools ; Prayers, &c.....	6
VI. TABLE F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools	9
VII. TABLE G.—High Schools ; Receipts and Expenditures ; Pupils ; Fees.....	10
VIII. TABLE H.—Number of Pupils in the various branches—and Miscellaneous Infor- mation.....	10
IX. TABLE I.—Meteorological Observations.....	12
X. TABLE K.—Normal and Model Schools.....	13
XI. TABLE L.—Other Educational Institutions.....	13
XII. TABLE M.—Free Public Libraries.....	14
XIII. TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR	16
(1) Table showing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1874 inclusive.....	16
(2) Book imports into Ontario and Quebec.....	16
(3) The general question practically discussed.....	17
(4) Practice and opinions of American Educationists in regard to a Depository.....	17
(5) Cautions and warnings of American Educationists.....	18
(6) Steps taken by the Education Department for Ontario to supply our Schools with cheap and useful Books, Maps and Apparatus, &c.....	19
XIV. TABLE O.—Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers.....	20
XV. TABLE P.—Educational Summary for 1874.....	21
XVI. TABLE Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1874.....	21
XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.....	22
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM:—	
1. Assyrian and Egyptian Sculpture.....	23
2. Casts of Gems, Medals, &c.....	23
3. Ivory Carvings ; Chromo-lithographs ; Photographs.....	23
4. Electrotypes of Art Treasures.....	23
5. Food Analysis.....	23
6. India Rubber Manufactures.....	24
7. Naval Models	24
8. Miscellaneous.....	24

	PAGE
XVIII. Report of the Inspectors of High Schools	2
XIX. Extracts from Reports of Inspectors of Public Schools ..	2
Conclusion	2

PART II.—STATISTICAL REPORT.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—Moneys ; Amount received and expended in support of Public Schools	2
TABLE B.—Pupils ; Pupils attending the Public Schools, Ages of Pupils, &c.	3
TABLE C.—Number of Pupils in the different branches of Public School Education	3
TABLE D.—The Number, Religious Denomination, Certificates and Salaries of Public School Teachers	4
TABLE E.—Schools ; Number of Public Schools, School-houses, Visits, Lectures and time the Public Schools have been kept open ; Prayers, examinations, &c. ...	4
TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic Separate Schools	4

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

TABLE G.—Moneys received and expended in support of High Schools ; Pupils ; Fees.	4
TABLE H.—Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction, names of Head Masters, and miscellaneous information.....	5
TABLE I.—Meteorological Observations at the Senior County High Schools.....	6

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TABLE K.—Number of students, their Residences and Religious Denominations.....	6
--	---

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE L.—Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.....	7
---	---

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TABLE M.—Moneys ; Number of volumes and miscellaneous information ; other Libraries.	7
---	---

THE HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE N.—Maps and apparatus supplied by the Education Department.....	7
---	---

THE SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TABLE O.—Names and periods of Service of Teachers and their Pensions.....	8
---	---

THE EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY.

TABLE P.—Number of Institutions and pupils, and moneys expended for Educational purposes	8
--	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE Q.—Statistical Abstract of the Educational progress of Ontario.....	9
---	---

PART III.—APPENDICES.

A.—REPORT OF J. A. McLELLAN, Esq., LL.D., J. M. BUCHAN, Esq., M.A., AND S. ARTHUR MARLING, Esq., M.A., INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS	9
---	---

B.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	PAGE
Donald McDiarmid, Esq., M.D., Glengarry.....	21
A. McNaughton, Esq., Stormont.....	23
Rev. W. Fergusson, A.M., Dundas.....	24
T. O. Steele, Esq., Prescott.....	25
Rev. Thos. Garrett, Russell.....	26
Rev. John May, M.A., Carleton.....	27
W. R. Bigg, Esq., No. 1 Leeds, Town of Brockville, and Village of Gananoque ..	30
R. Kinney, Esq., No. 2 Leeds.....	32
Rev. G. Blair, M.A., Grenville.....	32
Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A., Renfrew.....	34
F. Burrows, Esq., Lennox and Addington.....	37
G. D. Platt, Esq., Prince Edward.....	38
William Mackintosh, Esq., North Hastings.....	40
J. Johnston, Esq., South Hastings.....	46
Edward Scarlett, Esq., Northumberland.....	48
J. H. Knight, Esq., East Victoria.....	49
Henry Reazin, Esq., West Victoria.....	51
J. McBrien, Esq., Ontario.....	52
D. Fotheringham, Esq., North York.....	53
J. Hodgson, Esq., South York.....	54
James C. Morgan, Esq., M.A., North Simcoe.....	56
R. Little, Esq., Halton.....	57
M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Brant, and Town of Brantford.....	60
J. B. Somerset, Esq., Lincoln.....	63
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., Norfolk.....	66
W. Carlyle, Esq., Oxford, and Town of Ingersoll.....	67
Thomas Pearce, Esq., Waterloo, Towns of Berlin and Galt, Villages of Hespeler, New Hamburg, Preston and Waterloo.....	68
A. D. Fordyce, Esq., No. 2 Wellington, and Village of Arthur, Clifford, Harriston, and Mount Forest.....	71
Rev. James Kilgour, No. 1 Wellington, Town of Orangeville, Villages of Elora and Fergus.....	74
W. Ferguson, Esq., South Grey.....	77
A. F. Butler, Esq., Elgin.....	77
T. Girardot, Esq., No. 1 Essex.....	78
James Bell, Esq., No. 2 Essex.....	79
James Hughes, Esq., Toronto.....	80
A. Macallum, M.A., Hamilton.....	85
Professor Dupuis, Kingston.....	87
Rev. A. McColl, Chatham.....	88
J. H. Comfort, Esq., M.D., St. Catharines.....	90
James Steet, Esq., Stratford.....	90
A. Bartlet, Esq., Windsor.....	90

C.—REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

I. Head Masters.....	91
II. Assistants and Monitors.....	91

	PAGE
D.—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS, EXAMINERS AND TEACHERS, MONITORS AND PUPILS ; ALSO THE DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.....	92
E.—MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1874	123
F.—INSPECTORS' AND EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES AND RETIRED TEACHERS	145
I. Names of persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates	145
II. Names of persons who have received Examiners' Certificates	146
III. Teachers retired from the Profession, continued from Report of 1873	148
G.—HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.....	149
1. List of High School Inspectors.....	149
2. List of Public School Inspectors	149
H.—CERTIFICATED TEACHERS	151
I. First Class Certificates granted by the Council of Public Instruction.....	151
II. Normal School Certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education..	151
III. County and City Board Certificates.....	153
IV. Number of Certificates, 1874	156
V. Total Number of Certificates from 1871 to 1874	157

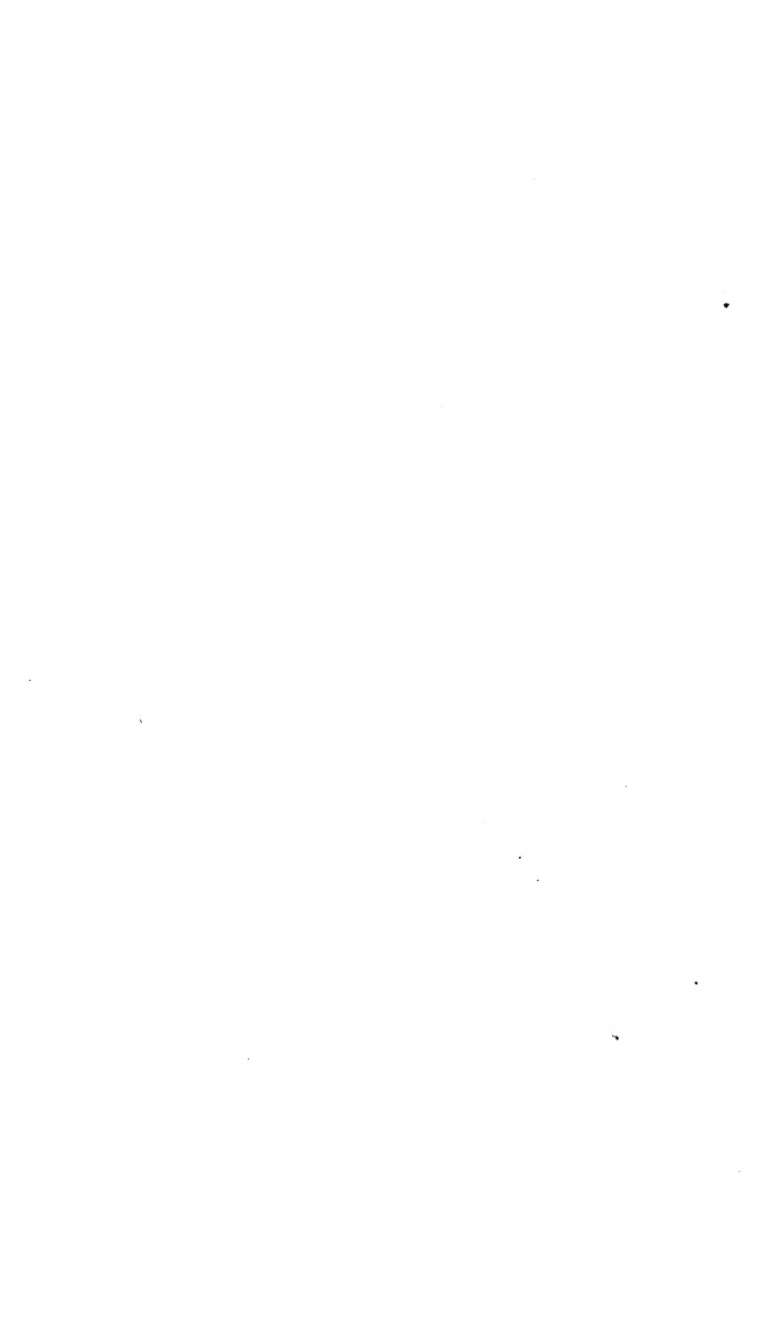
PART I.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

1874.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, High and Public Schools

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I herewith present my Report to Your Excellency, on the condition of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1874.

I will now proceed to give a summary view of the condition of the High and Public Schools of Ontario, condensed from the Statistical Tables accompanying this Report:—

I.—TABLE A.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEYS.

The Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was \$244,933—increase, \$19,998. The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books was \$22,849—increase, \$1,910.

2. The amount from County *Municipal* Assessment was \$606,538, showing a small increase of \$5,187.

3. The amount available from *Trustees'* School Assessment was \$1,608,437—increase, \$169,046.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1874 was \$756,512—increase, \$75,764.

5. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1874 amounted to \$3,239,271, or nearly *three and a quarter millions of dollars*, shewing an increase of \$271,906, over the total receipts of the preceding year. For the past three years the rate of increase has been—for 1872, \$405,799; for 1873, \$437,094; and for 1874, \$271,906, being over one million of dollars for that period of time. This being the result of the operation of the new School Act, is most encouraging, and speaks well for the educational prosperity of the country.

6. As an evidence of the continued financial prosperity of our Public Schools, I insert the following interesting table, showing the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts since 1860—the year in which the School Law Amendment Act was passed

These facts strongly illustrate the growing interest felt in the prosperity of our Schools by the local School authorities. The table is as follows:—

	1850.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
County Municipal Assessment.....	278698	278085	274471	287768	304882	340092	319154	351873	362375	372743	363284	402481	531,091	601,351	644,538
Trustees' School Assessment.....	56682	587297	629268	631758	659389	711197	760366	799798	855538	898934	951999	1027184	1232101	1459290	1668437
All other Receipts.....	488897	515897	591384	513362	526425	527711	528451	518754	571419	563849	607981	648896	766778	925624	1024226
Total Receipts.....	1324277	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1543900	1607971	1670335	1789035	1827426	1941864	2124471	2530270	2967395	3292571
Increase in total Receipts.....	14452	37006	14845	36762	51201	60813	62971	62394	118997	30950	116938	180108	406789	437904	271306

THE EXPENDITURE.

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1874 was £1,647,750— increase, £127,626, a most gratifying increase, and showing a desire on the part of trustees to give teachers a fair remuneration. (See Table D. on Annual Salaries.)

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, \$54,989— increase, \$5,131. The Legislative aid given to trustees for these objects was \$22,849.

3. For sites and building of School-houses, \$699,547— increase, \$90,434. This increase taken in connection with the increase (\$153,070) for 1873, is remarkable, and is no doubt due to that most salutary provision of the new School Law, which requires the trustees to provide suitable accommodation for all the pupils in their School divisions. The great increase, during the past three years (being for 1872, \$194,208; 1873, \$153,070; and 1874, \$90,434,) in the trustees' expenditure for sites and School-houses, proves the impetus given to School-house building by the new Act. The increased expenditure under this head, in 1870, was only \$16,129. This year's expenditure for sites and School-houses is a permanent increase in the value of Public School property, and indicates much additional material prosperity in the several neighbourhoods which were benefited by the expenditure.

4. For rents and repairs of School-houses, \$154,036— increase, \$15,960.

5. For School books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$309,008— increase, \$21,654.

6. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, \$2,865,332— increase, \$260,806.

7. Balances of School Moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$373,938— increase, \$11,099.

II.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION, AGES OF PUPILS, PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of School population shall include the entire number of children resident in their School Division; and it confers the *equal* right of attending the Schools upon all residents in such divisions between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The School population reported by trustees (including only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) was 511,603— increase, 6,734.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the Schools, was 443,099— increase, 3,633. Number of pupils of other ages attending the Schools, 20,948— decrease, 570. Total number of pupils attending the Schools, 464,047— increase, 3,063.

3. The number of boys attending the Schools, 244,206— increase, 1,591. The number of girls attending the Schools, 219,841— increase, 1,472.

4. The ages of pupils are: 1,704, under five years of age; 239,858, between five and ten; 203,658, between eleven and sixteen; 18,887, between seventeen and twenty-one.

5. The number reported as not attending any School is 10,321— decrease, 2,159. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, which are the ages fixed by the new Law, during which all the children of a School Division should receive instruction in some School. The attention of trustees, parents and inspectors, is called to this fact, in

the hope that this ominous and humiliating item will soon be greatly lessened through the Christian and patriotic exertions of the people at large, aided by the amendments in the School Act on the subject of compulsory education, which make it imperative on trustees to give effect to the law.

6. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the legal number of teaching days in the year, was 192,898—increase, 708.

III.—TABLE C.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

This Table has been rendered necessary in consequence of the system of classification of pupils which the new Programme has introduced into the Public Schools. It presents most striking facts, and shows the number of pupils which have been put back from the higher classes of the old system to the other classes under the new system. It also shows how faithful have been the County Inspectors in the discharge of this most unpleasant part of their duties; in carefully examining and classifying, according to their attainments, the pupils in the various Schools.

IV.—TABLE D.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 4,758 Schools reported, 5,736 Teachers have been employed—increase, 94; of whom 2,601 are male Teachers—increase, 20; and 3,135 are female Teachers—increase, 74. It will thus be seen that there are about five hundred more female than male teachers.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The Teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions:—Church of England, 924—increase, 21; Church of Rome, 692—increase, 17; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1,780—increase, 14; Metho lists (of different classes), 1,773—increase, 48; Baptists (of different classes), 328—increase, 3; Congregationalists, 69—decrease, 12; Lutherans, 16; Quakers, 13; Christians and Disciples, 31; reported as Protestants, 48; Unitarians, 7; other persuasions, 55.

N. B.—Of the 692 teachers of the Church of Rome, 414 are employed in the Public Schools, and 278 are teachers of R. C. Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 5,736—increase, 94; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 215—decrease, 30; 2nd class, 857—increase, 18; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 564—decrease, 90; 2nd class, 415—decrease, 82; 3rd class, 56—decrease, 17; New County Board 3rd class Certificates, 3,069—increase, 298; Interim Certificates, 560.

4. Number of Schools which have more than one teacher, 514—increase, 12.

5. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a County, \$720—the lowest, \$100!; in a City, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$450; in a Town, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$200. The average salary of male teachers in Counties was \$348—of female teachers, \$235; in Cities, of male teachers, \$699—of female teachers, \$276; in Towns, of male teachers, \$520—of female teachers, \$254. The average increase of male teachers' salaries for the Province during 1874 is \$10 per male teacher, \$7 per female teacher, while for 1873 it was \$35 per male teacher; for females, \$13 per teacher. While the increase during 1873 and 1874 is eminently satisfactory and a great improvement on preceding years, still there is no doubt that amongst the worst enemies to the efficiency and progress of Public School education, are those trustees and parents whose aim is to get what they mis-call a "cheap teacher," and who seek to haggle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible, though, in reality, they are intellectually starving their own children and wasting their time by employing an inferior teacher. Business men find it to their interest to employ good clerks, as one good clerk is worth two poor ones; and in order to obtain and retain good clerks they pay them good salaries. Experience has long shown the soundness of this business rule and practice in the employment of teachers; yet how many trustees and parents, in School matters, abandon a rule on which not only the merchant, but the sensible farmer acts in employing labourers, preferring to give higher wages for good labourers than to give lower wages to poor labourers. Good teachers cannot be got for inferior salaries.

V.—TABLE E.—SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TITLES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS AND RECITATIONS, PRIZES, TIME OF KEEPING OPEN THE SCHOOLS, PRAYERS, &c.

1. The whole number of *School Sections* reported, 4,831—increase 26, chiefly in new Townships. The number of *Schools Reported as kept open* is 4,758—increase 26, these also mostly in new Townships.

2. The increase in number of *School-houses* was 36. Of late years there has been a most satisfactory decrease in the number of log-built School-houses, while stone, brick, and frame School-houses have been substituted.

3. The whole number of School-houses reported is 4,827, of which 1,169 are *brick*, 463 *stone*, 2,080 *frame*, 1,115 *log*.

4. *Titles to School-Sites*.—*Freehold*, 4,508—increase 42; *Rented*, 319—decrease, 6.

5. *School Visits*.—By Inspectors, 10,458—increase, 110; by Clergymen, 7,179—increase, 44; by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates, 1,906—decrease, 123; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 325—decrease, 7; by Trustees, 21,186—increase, 951; by other persons, 40,973—decrease, 856. Total School visits, 82,027—increase, 119. This does not indicate any great diminution of zeal and interest in Public School education on the part of those whose duty, and interest, and privilege it is to elevate and strengthen public opinion in this first work of civilization, and by personal presence and counsel to prompt and encourage the most indifferent parents to educate their children.

6. *School Lectures*.—By Inspectors, 1,874—increase, 21; by other persons, 323—increase, 64. The lectures delivered by others than Inspectors are, of course, voluntary; but the law provides that every Inspector shall deliver under certain regulations, a lecture on education in the School Sections under his charge. I trust soon to witness a revival of this most useful and appropriate means of stimulating local zeal in educational matters. It would be singular, indeed, if one lecture a year, on some subject of educational requirement or progress, could not be made instructive and popular. It is, however, gratifying to observe generally that the number of visits to Schools by the Inspectors was equal to the requirements of the law. Their effect has been most salutary upon the Schools.

7. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open*.—The average time of keeping the Schools open, including the holidays, was *eleven months and seven days* in 1874. This is nearly twice the average time of keeping open the Public Schools in several of the United States, and about three months more than the average time of keeping them open in the States of New York and Massachusetts—arising chiefly from our making the apportionment of the School Fund to School Sections not according to population, but according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open such Schools—that is according to the number of pupils instructed in the Schools.

8. *Public School Examinations*.—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 9,515—decrease 832; though less than two for each School. The law *requires* that there should be in each School a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the School visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.,) resident in the School Sections. I think the time has now arrived (under the new and improved system inaugurated by the School Law and Regulations,) to make it my duty hereafter to withhold the apportionment of the School Fund from the Schools in which this provision of the law is violated. Good teachers do not shrink from, or are indifferent to, public examinations of their Schools. They seek occasions to exhibit the results of their skill and industry; but incompetent and indolent teachers shrink from the publicity and labour attendant on public examinations of their Schools. The stimulus to progress caused by such examinations, together with tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on parents, pupils and teachers, as well as on the interests of general and thorough Public School education; and such examinations will doubtless, under the new and improved programme of studies, command a large attendance of parents, trustees and friends of the pupils of the Schools.

9. *The number of Schools holding Public Recitations* of prose or poetry by the pupils was 2,857—decrease, 199. This exercise should be practised in every School, as it tends to promote habits of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and spelling, and is an agreeable and often amusing diversion for all parties concerned. The little episodes of

such exercises in the ordinary routine of School duties exert a salutary influence upon the mind of pupils and are happy interludes in exercise on days of public examinations; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercises, as well as school examinations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will school progress become.

10. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils is 1,884— increase, 83—there has also been an increase in the aggregate amounts of prize books applied for and sent out to the Schools. As noted in my former report, I may remark that in every instance, as far as I can learn, where the distribution of prizes has not proved both satisfactory and beneficial, the failure may be traced to the want of intelligence or fairness, or both, in the awarding of them. In some cases it may be ascribed to the same causes which caused the violation of the law in not holding public examinations of Schools—the want of competence and industry in teachers—their not attending to and recording the individual conduct and progress of each pupil, and, therefore, the absence of data essential to an impartial and intelligent judgment as to the merits of pupils. In other cases, there has been a desire to give something to every pupil without reference to either conduct or progress, in order that none may complain, thus defeating the very object of prizes, and rejecting the principle on which the true system of prizes is established, and on which the Divine Government itself is based, namely, *rewarding every one according to his works*. I may also here repeat again what I have already remarked on this subject, that the hackneyed objection as to the distribution of prizes exciting feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred in the minds of those who do not obtain them, is an objection against all competition, and is therefore contrary to every day practice in all the relations of life. If the distribution of prizes is decided fairly according to merit there can be no just ground for dissatisfaction; and facilities are now provided and their employment prescribed, with a view to determine the merit of *punctuality, of good conduct, of diligence, of proficiency* on the part of each pupil during each term of the year—a four-fold motive to exertion and emulation in everything that constitutes a good pupil and a good School. But the indifferent and flagging teacher does not wish such a pressure to be brought to bear upon his every-day teaching and attention to everything essential to an efficient School; nor does he desire the *test* of a periodical examination of his pupils by an examining committee to be applied to his teaching and management of the School. The objection that the distribution of prizes to deserving pupils excites the envy and hatred of the undeserving is a convenient pretext to protect and permit incompetence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

But the existence of such alleged dissatisfaction is no reason for refusing rewards to punctuality, to good conduct, to diligence, to proficiency on the part of pupils. There is often great dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful candidates and their friends in the results of Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and the distribution of prizes by Agricultural and Horticultural Associations; but this is no argument against the value of free and elective institutions; nor does it prevent the people generally from honouring with their suffrages those on whose merits they place the most value, even though they may sometimes err in their judgment. Nor do the managers of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies withhold prizes from the most successful cultivators of grains and vegetables, and fruits and flowers, because of dissatisfaction among the envious of the less diligent and less skilful farmers and gardeners.

It is the very order of Providence, and a maxim of revelation, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty; that to him that hath (that is, improves what he hath) shall be given, and the neglecter shall be sent empty away. Providence does not reverse its order or administration, because some persons are discontented and envious at the success of the faithful diligence and skill of others; nor does Providence appeal alone to the transcendental motives of duty, gratitude, immortality, but presents also the motives of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

I prefer the order of Providence, and the principles on which our civil institutions and all our associations for public and social improvements are conducted, to the dead-level notions of stationary teachers, and the envious murmurings of negligent and unsuccessful pupils and their too partial friends. Were the true principles, non-personal competition, as laid down in our system of merit cards, carried out by teachers, very little objection would ever be heard against the plan of awarding prizes in Schools.

An explanation of this feature of our School System will be its best justification, and evince its great importance. I therefore present it again, as follows:—

A comprehensive catalogue of carefully selected and beautiful prize books has been prepared and furnished by the Department to trustees and Municipalities applying for them; and, besides furnishing the books at the reduced price, the Department adds one hundred per cent. to whatever amounts may be provided by trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their Schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and is supplied to trustees and teachers at a very small charge—half the cost—and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for *punctuality*; another for *good conduct*; a third for *diligence*; a fourth for *perfect recitations*. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will at the end of the quarter or half-year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of the pupil's conduct, and during every day of his School career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, that he can be as *punctual*, as *diligent* and maintain as *good conduct*, and so acquire distinction and an entertaining and beautiful book, for *punctuality*, *diligence*, *good conduct*, or *perfect recitations* or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half-year or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalry at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the *Holy Scriptures*, as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize book system, and especially in connection with that of *merit cards*, has a most salutary influence upon the School discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

12. *Prayers and Ten Commandments*.—Of the 4,758 Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,033 of them—increase, 123; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 3,167—increase, 139. The law wisely provides that, “no child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians expressed in writing.” The religious instruction, reading and exercises, are like religion itself, a voluntary matter with trustees, teachers, parents and guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provides facilities, even forms of prayer, and makes recommendations on the subject, but does not assume authority to *enforce* or *compel* compliance with those provisions and recommendations. In some instances the reading and prayers may be according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church; but generally, those exercises are Protestant. The fact that in 4,033, out of 4,758 Schools, religious exercises of some kind are voluntarily practised, indicates the prevalent religious principles and feelings of the people; although the absence of such religious exercises in a School does not by any means indicate the absence of religious principles or feelings in the neighbourhood of such School. There are many religious persons who think the day School, like the farm fields, the place for secular work, the religious exercises of the workers being performed, in the one case as in the other, in the household, and not in the field of labour. But as Christian principles and morals are the foundation of all that is most noble in man, and the great fulcrum and lever of public freedom and prosperity in a country, it is gratifying to see general and avowed recognition of them in Public Schools. It is delightful to think that (although in some few instances, this duty may be unworthily performed, yet) from so many humble shrines of learning the prayer for Divine wisdom and guidance goes up with faith to HIM who has promised to give “liberally” to them that ask Him and to upbraid them not.

13. *Text Books*.—In a previous annual report I explained fully the steps which had been taken and the measures adopted, not only to secure a uniform series of text books for the Schools, but a uniform series of excellent Canadian text books, and the complete success

of those measures. These text books are now universally used and my desire is to have them thoroughly revised from time to time—means for that purpose having been freely granted by the Legislature. Though it has been frequently stated that the text books of Schools were so often changed, I desire to state that up to this year no changes have been made, but once or twice (in arithmetic and grammar) in twenty-five years.

14. *Maps, Globes, and other apparatus.*—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in schools, are now manufactured in Ontario, forming a most interesting branch of Canadian manufacture. Blackboards are used in 4,653 (or nearly all) the Schools—increase 54; globes are used in 1,767 Schools—increase 41; maps are used in 4,457 Schools—increase 94. Total number of maps used in Schools, 33,836—increase 966.

VI.—TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 166—decrease during the year 4.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools according to average attendance of pupils, as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$10,833—decrease \$1,617. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$1,078—increase, \$171. The amount of School *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools, was \$54,058—increase, \$6,891. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was \$22,393—decrease \$350. Total amount received from all sources was \$88,363—increase, 5,093.

3. *Expenditure*—For payments of teachers, \$51,144—increase, \$1,837; for maps, prize books and libraries, \$2,432—increase, \$90; for other School purposes, \$34,786—decrease, \$3,165.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 22,786—increase, 713. Average attendance 11,850—increase, 727.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools was 278—increase, 9; male teachers, 92—increase, 1; female teachers, 186—increase, 8. Teachers of religious orders, male, 45—increase, 4; female, 63—increase, 10.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of Schools using maps, apparatus and black-boards.

General Remarks.—1. It is proper for me again to repeat the remark, that the Public Schools of Ontario are non-denominational. Equal protection is secured to, and enjoyed by, every religious persuasion. No child is compelled to receive religious instruction, or attend any religious exercise or reading, against the wishes of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. I have known of no instance of proselytism in the Public Schools, nor have I received, during the year, a single complaint of interference with religious rights so fully secured by law.

2. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as given in Table D and noted previously, the number of Roman Catholic teachers of the Public Schools is 692, of whom 278 only are teachers in the Separate Schools. There were, therefore, 414 (increase during the year, 8) Roman Catholic teachers employed in the non-denominational Public Schools—an illustrative proof of the absence of exclusiveness in the local as well as executive administration of the School System. I may also observe, that according to the Inspectors' Returns for 1874, there were 511,603 children in Ontario between the ages of 5 and 16. Of course, according to the proportion of Roman Catholic population, at least 75,000 must be assumed to be the children of Roman Catholic parents. Of these 75,000 Roman Catholic children, only 22,786 (not one-third of the R. C. School population) attend the Separate Schools; the other two-thirds (allowing even 10,000 as not attending any School) attend the Public Schools, in which no less than 414 Roman Catholic teachers are employed; and yet not a complaint has been made of even an attempt at proselytism or interference with religious rights guaranteed by law.

3. It is gratifying to be able to state that several of these Separate Schools are ad-

mirably managed, and are doing good service in their localities. The law has been fairly and equitably administered to them, and I hear of no complaint from them.

VII.—TABLE G.—HIGH SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, PUPILS' FEES.

Receipts.—The balances reported from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid out by the 31st of December, 1874), were \$12,585—decrease, \$673. The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant for the salaries of teachers, was \$75,553—decrease, \$573. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned for *maps, prize books, etc.*, was \$1,320—decrease, \$16. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools was \$137,801—increase, \$41,150. The amount received for *pupils' fees*, was \$19,022—decrease, \$776. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, \$52,675—increase, \$13,048. Total receipts, \$298,960—increase, 52,159.

Expenditures.—For salaries of masters and teachers, \$179,946—increase, \$14,588; for building, rents and repairs, \$63,684— increase, \$30,744; for fuel, books and contingencies, \$39,639—increase, \$7,125; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, \$3,323—decrease, \$79. Total expenditure for the year 1874, \$286,593—increase, \$52,378. Balances of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, \$12,366—decrease, \$219.

Number of Pupils, 7,871—decrease, 566.

Number of Schools, 108.

VIII.—TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Table H shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in each subject in each of the High Schools, the names, university degree (or certificate) of the Head Masters, and the number of masters employed in each School, &c.

No. of Pupils.—In *English Grammar and Literature*, 7,777; in *Composition*, 7,059; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 7,802; in *Pennmanship*, 6,805; in *Linear Drawing*, 2,880; in *Book-keeping*, 3,320; in *Arithmetic*, 7,754; in *Algebra*, 6,365; in *Geometry*, 4,151; in *Logic*, 274; in *Trigonometry*, 279; in *Mensuration*, 2,918; in *History*, 7,933; in *Geography*, 7,461; in *Natural Philosophy*, 2,097; in *Chemistry*, 2,012; in *Natural History*, 2,256; in *Physiology*, 2,124; in *French*, 3,111; in *German*, 462; in *Latin*, 3,942; in *Greek*, 898; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 533.

Of the School-houses, 65 were of brick, 23 stone, 18 frame and 1 concrete; 18 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. Galt has the finest play ground of any of the High Schools—it consists of 7 acres; Lindsay and Metcalfe, 6 acres; London, 5 acres; Barrie and Guelph, 4 acres. The other play grounds vary in size, the smallest being only $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre—or one fourth of the minimum size required of the smallest Public School. The estimated value of each School-house and site varies from \$35,000 and \$25,000 (Toronto and Peterboro') down to \$300! (Walkerton.)

66 High Schools were under Union High and Public Schools Boards; Kingston is the oldest High School in Ontario, dating from 1792; Cornwall, 1806; Brockville, 1818; Niagara, 1828; St. Catharines, 1828. 1,872 maps were used in the 108 High Schools; 63 Schools use the Bible; in 100 there were daily prayers; 99 pupils matriculated at some University during 1874; 544 pupils entered mercantile life; 319 adopted agriculture as a pursuit; 321 joined the learned professions; 631 went to other occupations. The number of masters engaged was 248, nearly all the Schools having now additional masters, a great improvement on the old system, when a great majority of the Schools were content with the services of but one master. This great defect is now remedied, and the High Schools will be in a position to do more justice than formerly to the pupils who attend them.

I shall revert to the subject of High Schools in a subsequent part of this report. In the meantime I would refer to the report to me of the able Inspectors, Messrs. McLellan Buchan and Marling, in Appendix A.

In regard to the establishment of new High Schools, the Department has not encouraged their multiplication, unless it could be shown that their existence in the locality

desiring them was a necessity, and that their proper standing and character could be maintained. With this view, the following conditions were laid down by the Department for establishing both High Schools and Collegiate Institutes :—

“The new School Law provides for the establishment and maintenance of three classes of superior English or Classical Schools, viz. :—

“I. HIGH SCHOOLS for teaching Classical and English subjects—in which boys and girls may be instructed together or separately.

“II. HIGH SCHOOLS in which boys and girls may be instructed in English subjects alone.

“III. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, for giving instruction in Classical and English subjects, in which there shall be an average daily attendance of at least sixty boys in Greek and Latin.

“CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING HIGH SCHOOLS.

“Parties wishing to have a High School for either class in their locality, authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information :—

“1. The distance of the proposed High School from the nearest adjoining High Schools.

“2. The population of the town or village municipality in which it is proposed to place the High School.

“3. The boundaries of the proposed new High School District as fixed by the County Council (with copy of the proceedings of Council in the case).

“4. The amount of taxable property in such High School District.

“5. The description of the proposed High School building, as regards—

“(a) Its situation ; the extent of its site ; size of play ground ; and extent of outward conveniences, &c.

“(b) Size, site and description of the proposed building ; number of class-rooms devoted to teaching ; room for teacher ; hat, cloak, map and book presses, &c.

“6. Written guarantee must be given to the Department by responsible parties (1) that a suitable building distinct from the Public School-house (or if in the Public School building, on a separate flat, or in a separate wing), will be provided : (2) that at least two competent teachers shall be employed in the proposed High School, and that no preparatory department will be introduced except in the manner provided by law.”

In addition to these precautions, one of the inspectors, at my request, visits the locality desiring a School, and reports to me fully on the subject of its wants and capabilities.

“CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

“Trustees of High Schools who desire to have the title of COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE conferred upon their School by the Lieutenant-Governor, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information :—

“1. The name and designation of each master employed in the School, and the number of his teaching hours per day.

“2. The name and designation of each assistant teacher (if any), and the number of his teaching hours per day.

“3. The aggregate attendance of boys studying Latin or Greek during the whole of the previous civil year, and during the two terms of the School preceding the application.

“4. The daily average attendance of boys in Latin and Greek during the periods named.

“5. The income from all local sources during the preceding civil year.

“6. The description of the proposed Collegiate Institute building, as regards—

“(a) Its situation and extent of its site ; description and size of the building ; and its state of repair.

“(b) The number of rooms devoted to teaching purposes in it ; and their sizes.

"(c) Description of apparatus for illustrating natural philosophy and chemistry; number and description of maps, number of volumes in library (if any).

"(d) Size of playground and extent of outside conveniences, &c.

"7. A written guarantee must be given by the trustees that no preparatory department or classes will be introduced except in the manner provided by law, and that the requirements of the Act and Regulations in regard to Collegiate Institutes will be fully complied with."

The same steps are taken by a visit of the inspector as in the case of High Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to confer upon the undermentioned High Schools the name and privileges of Collegiate Institutes, in accordance with the provisions of the School Law of Ontario, viz :

1. GALT. 2. HAMILTON. 3. PETERBORO'. 4. COBourg. 5. KINGSTON. 6. ST. CATHARINES. 7. OTTAWA. 8. TORONTO.

IX.—TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of late years the practical value of the science of Meteorology, as I intimated previously, has been recognised by all civilized governments, and systems of simultaneous observations have been widely established, the results of which must tend to elucidate the laws which control atmospheric phenomena. The signal office at Washington, and the extension of the system in this Dominion under the direction of Professor Kingston, exhibit fresh evidence of the practical value of Meteorological observations. The daily weather reports and the "probabilities" founded on the observations, have been most valuable, instructive and interesting. The system of "drum signals" is now established on the Canadian coasts, both of the Atlantic, and of our Lakes, and, under the good providence of God, has been the means of averting great destruction of life and property. The International Meteorological Congress held at Vienna in 1873, discussed and approved of a system by which a strictly simultaneous daily reading of the instruments is recorded at stations throughout the world. The Washington office has recently issued a bulletin, with a map exhibiting the stations of the Northern Hemisphere which are co-operating. These comprise 127 stations in America and the adjacent islands, 145 in Europe, 17 in Africa and 16 in Asia. It is stated by General Meyer, the chief signal officer, that the object in view is "to render practicable the preparation of a daily weather map which may embrace within its limits the whole Northern Hemisphere and permit a study of atmospheric movements which, not limited to any one continent or sea, may enable storms and disturbances to be traced from wherever they rise, through their course till they disappear. The limits of any one continent are too small to allow the proper study of the atmosphere which, surrounding the earth, revolves in its whole extent with it once in twenty-four hours. The observations on the bulletin are taken daily and everywhere at the same instant of physical time. For instance, when the observers at New York and San Francisco are reading their instruments daily, it may be safely assumed those in Siberia or the Pacific, the West Indies or Northern Canada, are at that moment also reading theirs. The readings reported are thus simultaneous and valuable. The bulletin is inexpensive, the readings being taken in every country by the observers of that country and forwarded by mail to Washington, in packages, on the fifteenth and last day of each month; the United States observations being sent as an equivalent. The most distinguished meteorologists in the world have approved the undertaking."

The returns published under the authority of the Parliament of Canada evince the gradual progress being made in the establishment of a complete Meteorological system for the Dominion, which cannot fail to be of great service to the cause of science and to the great agricultural as well as the maritime interests of the country.

The High School system of Ontario secures the continuous residence of a class of men, at different points, who are well qualified by education to perform the work of observations, and the law authorizes the establishment and maintenance of a limited number of stations, selected by the Council of Public Instruction, with the approval of His Excel-

lency the Lieutenant Governor, at which daily observations are taken of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, tension of vapour, humidity of the air, direction and velocity of the wind, amount of cloudiness, rain, snow, auroras, and other meteoric phenomena. The observations are taken at 7 a. m., 1 p. m., and 9 p. m. The instruments used have been subjected to the proper tests. Full abstracts of the daily records are sent to the Education office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracts of the results for each month are regularly published in the *Journal of Education*, and the observers' reports, after strict examination, are arranged and preserved for further investigation.

In my Report of 1867, the results of most of the observations were presented in the form of synchronous curves, but as the expense proved an objection, a synopsis is now given in figures. For the same reason the important notes of the observers are omitted.

I have pleasure in adding that the observers are, upon the whole, discharging their duties with fidelity, and that through their exertions the materials for investigating the climatology of the Province are rapidly accumulating.

X.—TABLE K.—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

During 1874, 181 students obtained Provincial Normal School Certificates, 73 of these were male, and 108 female students. The great practical value of the instruction given to the students of the Normal School by the Rev. Dr. Davies, the Principal, Dr. Carlyle and Mr. Kirkland, fully sustain the high reputation which the Institution has acquired throughout the country. The whole system has been of late years brought to a degree of thoroughness and practical efficiency, even in its minutest details, that I have not witnessed in any other establishment of the kind. The standard of admission to the Normal School has been raised much above that of former years, and therefore the entrance examination (which is always in writing) has been made increasingly severe. 147 of those admitted have been teachers. The establishment of the third mastership, with a view to give greater prominence to the subject of Natural Science, has had a most beneficial and salutary effect upon the introduction and teaching of those subjects in our Public Schools, as required by the new School Act. The newly enlarged buildings for the Model Schools have greatly added to the practical character and efficiency of these Schools of practice in the Normal School course.

Of late years I have felt so impressed with the importance of increased facilities for Normal School training that I have suggested the advisability of establishing additional Normal Schools. I am glad that the subject has not been lost sight of, but that my suggestions will likely be carried out, and possibly two Normal Schools, in addition to the new one at Ottawa, may soon be established.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal School, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty-five years' existence of the Normal School; the second abstract gives the counties whence the students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasions of these students.

Table K shows that of the 7,367 admitted to the Normal School (out of 8,095 applications) 3,412 of them had been teachers; and of those admitted, 3,703 were males, and 3,664 were females. Of the 3,703 male candidates admitted, 2,447 of them had been teachers; of the 3,664 female candidates admitted, 1,112 of them had been teachers. The number admitted the first session of 1874 was 185; the second session, 152; total, 337. Of the whole number admitted, 141 were males, and 196 females. Of the male students admitted, 85 had been teachers; of the female students admitted, 62 had been teachers.

XI.—TABLE L.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Public and High Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must therefore be referred to in order to form an approximate idea of the state and progress of education throughout the Province. Table L.

contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. As the information is obtained and given voluntarily, it can only be regarded as an approximation to accuracy, and, of course, very much below the real facts. According to the information obtained, there are 16 Colleges (several of them possessing University powers), with 2,700 students; 280 Academies and Private Schools, with 8,443 pupils, which are kept open 10 months, and employ 538 teachers. Total students and pupils, 11,143.

XII.—TABLE M.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The amount expended in library books during 1874, was \$2,668. of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied was 7,167.

2. The value of Public Free Libraries furnished to the end of 1874 was \$152,419—The number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,334—increase 51. The number of volumes in these libraries was 266,046—increase 7,167.

3. *Sunday School Libraries* reported, 2,696. The number of volumes in these libraries was 374,327.

4. *Other Public Libraries* reported, 193. The number of volumes in these libraries was 142,732.

5. The total number of *Public Libraries* in Ontario, 4,223. The total number of volumes in these libraries, 783,105.

6. *Number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from 1853 to 1874 inclusive.* The Total number of volumes for *Public Free Libraries* sent out, 266,046. The classification of these books is as follows:—*History*, 45,664; *Zoology and Physiology*, 16,013; *Botany*, 2,931; *Phenomena*, 6,455; *Physical Science*, 5,048; *Geology*, 2,328; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 13,722; *Chemistry*, 2,403; *Practical Agriculture*, 10,187; *Literature*, 25,237; *Voyages*, 23,931; *Biography*, 30,181; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 75,413; *Fiction*, 2,399; *Teachers' Library*, 4,134. Total number of *Prize Books* sent out, 766,645. Grand Total of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 20,362 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources) 1,053,053.

7. In regard to the Free Public Libraries, it may be proper to repeat the explanation that these libraries are managed by Local Municipal Councils and School trustees (chiefly by the latter), under regulations prepared according to law by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Education Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices for cash as possible, and a carefully prepared classified catalogue of about 4,000 works (which have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is printed, and sent to the Trustees of each School Section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue, the local municipal and school authorities desirous of establishing and increasing a library, select such works as they think proper, or request the Department to do so for them, and receive from the Department not only the books at prices about from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. cheaper than the ordinary retail prices, but an apportionment in books of 100 per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these works are disposed of to any private parties, except Teachers and School Inspectors, for their professional use; and the rule is not to keep a large supply of any one work on hand, so as to prevent the accumulation of stock, and to add to the catalogue yearly, new and useful books which are constantly issuing from the European and American Press. There is also kept in the Department a record of every public library, and of the books which have been furnished for it, so that additions can be made to such libraries without liability to send second copies of the same books.

XIII.—TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

1. The amount expended in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, was \$44,631; increase, \$1,728. The one-half of this sum was provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for, and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned before being sent. The number of

Maps of the World sent out was 335 ; of Europe, 443 ; of Asia, 332 ; of Africa, 320 ; of America, 426 ; of British North America, and Canada, 716 ; of Great Britain and Ireland, 221 ; of Single Hemispheres, 266 ; of Scriptural and Classical, 137 ; of other charts and maps, 603 ; of globes, 231 ; of sets of apparatus, 107 ; of other pieces of school apparatus, 1,822 ; of Historical and other lessons, in sheets, 26,813. Number of *Prize Books*, 67,498.

2. It may be proper to repeat that the map, apparatus, and prize book branch of the School System was not established till 1855. From that time to the end of 1874, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was \$452,919, one half of which has been provided from local sources, from which all applications have been made. The number of maps of the *World* furnished is 3,742 ; of *Europe*, 5,475 ; of *Asia*, 4,385 ; of *Africa*, 4,023 ; of *America*, 4,754 ; of *British North America and Canada*, 5,721 ; of *Great Britain and Ireland*, 4,556 ; of *Single Hemispheres*, 3,655 ; of *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 3,247 ; *other Maps and Charts*, 7,855 ; *Globes*, 2,785 ; *sets of apparatus*, 701 ; single articles of school apparatus, 21,765 ; *Historical and other lessons in sheets*, 252,462 ; *Volumes of Prize Books*, 766,645.

3. I also repeat the following explanation of the Department :—

The maps, globes, and various articles of School apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Ontario, and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind have been heretofore obtained. The globes and maps manufactured (even the material) in Ontario contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical powers, &c., &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to Municipal and School authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to School and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to Municipal and School authorities all over the country.

The following tables will also be found of much interest in connection with this part of our School System.

(1) TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1874, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize & School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851.....			1,414	1,414
1852.....			2,081	2,081
1853.....			4,233	4,233
1854.....	51,376		5,514	56,890
1855.....	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856.....	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857.....	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858.....	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859.....	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860.....	5,289	16,832	7,416	27,537
1861.....	4,084	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862.....	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863.....	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864.....	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865.....	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866.....	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867.....	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868.....	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869.....	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808
1870.....	3,396	28,810	6,175	38,381
1871.....	3,300	39,076	8,138	41,514
1872.....	4,421	42,265	10,481	57,167
1873.....	3,834	42,902	7,010	53,746
1874.....	5,337	44,631	8,547	58,515

(2) BOOKS IMPORTS INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of Books (not Maps or School Apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850.....	101,880	141,700	243,580	84
1851.....	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855.....	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	16,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860.....	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861.....	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862.....	183,987	249,234	433,224	7,800
1863.....	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
1 of 1864.....	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-1865.....	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-1866.....	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-1867.....	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867-1868.....	224,582	254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-1869.....	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874
1869-1870.....	220,371	351,171	571,542	13,019
1870-1871.....	146,435	411,518	557,953	13,078
1871-1872.....	212,644	477,581	690,225	20,315
1872-1873.....	221,978	540,143	762,121	16,597
1873-1874.....	246,926	530,434	777,360	16,780

(3). THE GENERAL QUESTION PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED.

In every country the interests of education, at least in its elementary organization, are committed to the care and oversight of some department of Government. Experience proves the necessity of doing so. But, it may be asked: "What is expected of such a department in its administration of the system?" "Is it the merely perfunctory duty of keeping a certain statutory machinery in motion, receiving formal reports, and making the same in return, which is expected? Or is it the dealing with the great interest of popular education as if it were the nation's life blood, every pulsation of which indicated a healthy, vigorous growth of intellectual and moral life; or the torpidity of bare existence, maintained at large cost, but producing little fruit and no satisfactory returns?" The prevention of this latter, and the promotion of the former are, we think, the true objects for which popular education is especially entrusted to the care and oversight of a responsible public department. If it be so, the question then is, "How can this be the best accomplished, and in what light should the Schools be regarded and treated, so as to bring about the best possible results?" whether as the joint property of the state and people, their interests should be paramount to private interests, or should they be treated merely as institutions that should be made to subserve the interests of the trades and professions, whether it be of booksellers or of private schools, or institutions for the training of School-masters.

(4) PRACTICE AND OPINIONS OF AMERICAN EDUCATIONISTS IN REGARD TO A DEPOSITORY.

The Commissioner of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island, in discussing the question of School libraries in his report, thus remarks:

"The plan of providing such district School libraries, adopted by the Parliament of Canada West, is undoubtedly the wisest that has yet been acted upon. It is in short this:—The Parliament by vote appropriated a specific sum to purchase a suitable number of books, charts, and articles of apparatus for Schools and School libraries. This sum was expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education, and a large Depository of excellent and select books for the reading of youth and older persons was made at the Office of Education. Whenever any School district or municipality wishes to form a library, it may send to the office of the General Superintendent a sum not less than five dollars, and the Superintendent adds one hundred per cent. to the sum, and returns, at cost price, such books to the district as may, by a committee or otherwise, have been selected from the printed catalogue of the Depository. Thus the books that go into libraries are books that have been well examined, and contain nothing that is frivolous, or that could poison the morals of those who read them; the libraries purchase them at the wholesale price, and, of course, can obtain a much larger amount of reading matter for their money than as though they had each made the purchase direct from the booksellers for themselves, and at the same time they are stimulated to do something for themselves, as well as to ask that something may be done for them. It is believed that some such plan might be carried into effect in our own State greatly to the profit of the whole community."

In my *Special Report* to the Legislature in 1858, in regard to the State of New York, I said:—

"The unsatisfactory working and declining state of the Public School library system in the State of New York, as detailed in a preceding page, is a sufficient illustration of the fruits of what is demanded by the bookselling assailants of our public library system, in a country where the private book trade is much more extended in its supplies and operations than in Upper Canada.

"Whether, therefore, our system of providing public libraries, as well as maps, globes and other School apparatus, be considered in regard to the higher or lower grounds above stated, the conclusion is that which was expressed by the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, at a late anniversary of that noble society, as quoted by the Earl of Elgin in a speech at Glasgow, after his return from Canada. The report says: 'The President made some remarks on the difficulty in the United States of procuring proper libraries for Schools, keeping out bad books and procuring good ones at

reasonable rates, and he strongly recommended the system adopted by the Education Department at Toronto, Canada West."

Examples of the practice in the States, and in Nova Scotia, Australia, &c. (which are in the main similar to that in our own Province), will be found on pages 40 and 43 of the *Special Report* just quoted, and pages 100 and 101 of the *Journal of Education* for June, 1867.

(5) CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS OF AMERICAN EDUCATIONISTS.

We have already cited the opinion of two prominent American authorities in favour of the Depository system adopted in this Province. In the *Journal of Education* for June, 1867, will be found regulations similar in effect to those in this Province, which have been adopted in Michigan, Maryland, Nova Scotia and Australia.

We will now quote the following extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan on this subject. He says (after speaking of some other difficulties in carrying out their library system):

"But a worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of peddlers to palm upon the libraries a mass of cheap, trashy and often pernicious literature. One or two wealthy booksellers kept their peddling agents traversing the State, and many are the tricks by which they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and well kept; but so valueless for the public good, and especially for the education of the young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a change." See an illustration of the existence of this pernicious system of peddling in our Province, given in the *Globe's Book Trade Review* for 1862.*

These "wealthy" and other "booksellers" here mentioned were determined, however, not to permit their "trade" to be interfered with by State authority, and their next course of action in the interest of the "trade" may be best gathered from the following notice, which the State Superintendent found it necessary to issue to the Schools:—

"CAUTION.—School Officers are especially cautioned against travelling book peddlers, who pretending to be agents of the State contractors, or asserting that they will sell cheaper than the contract prices, palm on to the libraries inferior and cheap editions of the works selected, or of worthless books in their places, and in common and frail bindings.

"Every book on this list is contracted for at considerably less than the publisher's retail price for the same in common binding, while the binding provided for by the contract is much more expensive, as well as durable binding, than ordinary cloth or even sheep binding.

"No book peddler can furnish these books in equally good editions, and in equal binding, for the prices given in this circular.

* * * * *

"It is hoped that this simple and easy method of supplying the libraries with books will commend itself to the good sense of the people, and will induce a more liberal support of these valuable agencies of popular education. It would be difficult to devise a more simple plan. It is like bringing a large book store home to each district. A large list of good books—more than twice as large as any book store in the state can show—has been selected, with the aid of some of the best men in the State.

* * * * *

"All orders for books and stationery must be sent to the State Superintendent through the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, the Secretary keeping an account of the same," &c.

C. S. Stebbins, Esq., in his *Educational Needs of Michigan*, published in 1869, says: "The founders of our School system thought libraries indispensable to furnish reading to the young. We do not need them now so much to furnish reading as to secure the proper kind of reading. This, our present, law would do but for one fatal defect—a defect as fatal

*In the *Globe Newspaper "Trade Review"* for 1862, the writer states that "for years the country has been flooded with the lowest and most trashy class of literature from the American press. Books whose only merit was their bulk and binding have been hawked into every nook of the Province by a migratory tribe of itinerant peddlers."

as would be the omission of the connecting rod in a locomotive. * * *

And what kind of books were they? Some good ones, doubtless; but generally it were better to sow oats in the dust that covered them than to give them to the young to read. Every year, soon after the taxes were collected, the State swarmed with peddlers with all the unsalable books of Eastern houses—the sensational novels of all ages, tales of piracies, murders and love intrigues—the yellow-covered literature of the world."

In the State of New York the library system has, under the pernicious efforts of itinerant vendors, as just pointed out, greatly declined. The *New York Teacher* thus gives some of the reasons for this decline:

"The Trustees refuse to be troubled with the care of the library, thus consigning it to an unfavourable location in the Section, and often hide it in some dark corner of the garret, or stow it into some out-buildings where its only visitors are rats, mice and spiders. They exercise a low and pernicious taste in the selection of books. *Dark and bloody tales of war and bloodshed, the silly catch-penny publications of unprincipled publishers, and the dry, uninteresting matter of some cheap old book,* usurp the place of the instructive, and elevating, the refining, the progressive issues of reputable publishing houses. They seem to regard it as a great evil that they cannot divert this sacred fund from its appropriate channel. Almost daily applications are made to the State Superintendent for permission to apply the library money to the payment of Teachers' wages, and that, too, when the Section is destitute of many useful items of apparatus; sometimes even of a globe and black board."

(6) STEPS TAKEN BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR ONTARIO TO SUPPLY OUR SCHOOLS WITH CHEAP AND USEFUL BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS, &c.

It now remains for us to state what are the steps which have been taken by the Ontario Department to supply the Schools with prize and library books, maps and apparatus. In 1850 and 1851, I went to England and the United States, and made special and advantageous arrangements with publishers there to furnish the Department with such books, &c., as might be required, at the lowest rates. These arrangements have been revised from time to time. The last revision was made in 1867, when the Deputy Superintendent was authorized to proceed to England to confer with the leading publishers personally on the subject, which he did, and made arrangements with about fifty publishers. From his Report to me on the result of his mission, I make the following extracts. He says: "Upon enquiry I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of 2½, 5, 7½, or ten per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz. :—7 as 6½, 13 as 12, 26 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the Schools with a very greatly increased variety of books at the old rate, viz. : on an average, currency for sterling prices *i. e.* 20 cents for the shilling sterling."

These arrangements for the purchase of books, &c., having been explained to the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the matter, together with the terms on which the books are supplied to the Schools, the Committee reported to the House upon the facts, as follows:

"Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock are satisfactory and well fitted for securing the same on the most favourable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory."

XIV.—TABLE O.—SUPERANNATED AND WORN-OUT TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School pensioner in Ontario up to the close of 1874 and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to worn-out Public School teachers, is as follows:—in 1853, the Legislature appropriated \$2,000, which it afterwards increased to \$4,000 and then to \$6,000; on the adoption of the system of compulsory subscriptions, which increased the revenue to \$11,800, for 1873 the vote was again increased, and for 1874 is \$23,100, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Public School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 annually for each year the recipient has taught school in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of \$4 for the current year, and \$5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his \$4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of \$5 for that year in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. The Legislative Grant is now sufficient to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, and it is divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught.

2. It appears from the Table that 335 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 146 have died, have not been heard from, have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1874, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of the pensioners in 1874 was 65 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 22 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Public School in Ontario; though their having taught Schools many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, has induced the Council in some instances, to admit applicants to the lists of worn-out Public School teachers after teaching only a few years in this Province, which would not have been done had the candidate taught altogether only a few years of his life.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

4. The regulations for the administration of the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, are as follows:

(1.) Teachers who become superannuated or worn-out, on or *before* the first day of January, 1854, and who produce the proofs required by law, of character and service as such, may share in this Fund according to the number of years they have respectively taught a Public School in Ontario by depositing with the Chief Superintendent of Education the preliminary subscriptions to the fund required by law.

(2.) Every teacher engaged in teaching *since* 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated or worn-out, to share in this Fund, must have contributed to it at the rate of five dollars per annum for each year, from the time when he began to teach up to the time of his first annual subscription of four dollars (as required by the statute), for each subsequent year during which he was engaged in teaching. No subscriptions, either for arrears or otherwise, can be received from those who have ceased to teach [and in all cases the annual payment, unless made within the year for which it is due, will be at the rate of five dollars*].

(3.) No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this Fund, who shall not have become disabled for further service, while teaching a Public School, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a Public School teacher.

(4.) All applications must be accompanied with the requisite certificates and proofs

* With respect to the arrears of subscription, it is to be observed that they can be paid at any time while the teacher is still engaged in that capacity, not after he has ceased. No payment is required for any year during which the teacher was not employed, or for any year prior to 1854, even if the teacher was teaching before that time.

It is further to be remembered that payment of the arrears is not *obligatory*, but is to the interest of the teacher, as the years (from 1854,) for which there has been no subscription, will not be reckoned in making up the time of service for the pension.

In no case are subscriptions required, except for the years of teaching, for which a pension will be earned.

according to the prescribed forms and instructions. No certificate in favour of an applicant should be signed by any teacher already admitted as a pensioner on the Fund.

(5.) In case the Fund shall at any time not be sufficient to pay the several claimants the highest sum permitted by law, the income shall be equitably divided among them, according to their respective periods of service.

(6.) Communications and subscriptions in connection with this Fund, are to be sent to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL LAW.

* * "On the decease of any teacher, his wife, her husband or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid into the superannuation fund by such teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum."

* * "Any teacher retiring from the profession shall be entitled to receive back from the Chief Superintendent one-half of any sums paid in by him or her to the Fund" (through the Public School Inspector or otherwise).

XV.—TABLE P.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY.

This table exhibits, in a single page, the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, as far as I have been able to obtain returns, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1874, was 5,165—increase, 41; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 483,861—increase, 3,182; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was \$3,587,951—increase \$329,826; total amount available for educational purposes \$3,974,256—increase, \$340,703.

XVI.—TABLE Q.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, FROM 1842 TO 1874, INCLUSIVE.

This most important table is highly suggestive, as it is only by comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of a country. The statistics for such comparisons should be kept constantly before the public mind to prevent erroneous and injurious impressions, and to animate to efforts of further and higher advancement.

Congratulations have often been expressed at the great improvements which have been made in all our institutions of education, in regard both to the subjects and methods of teaching, as in the accommodations and facilities of instruction; also in the number of our Educational Institutions; in attendance upon them; and in the provision for their support. But it is only by analyzing and comparing the statistics contained in Table Q, that a correct and full impression can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last twenty years. Take a few items, as example. In 1842, the number of Public Schools was only 1,721. In 1851, this had increased to 3,001; and in 1874, to 4,752; and the number of pupils attending them from 168,159 in 1851, to 464,047 in 1874. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from \$468,644 in 1851, to \$2,865,332 in 1874 (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports.) including the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of School-houses and for other purposes, of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only \$56,756, and \$77,336 in 1851, but which in 1874 amounted to \$1,217,582, making the aggregate actually paid for Public Schools purposes in 1874, with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, \$3,239,271. These facts will be more clearly seen from the following table, in addition to which may be added the Normal and Model Schools, the system of uniform text-books, maps, globes, apparatus (of domestic manufacture), prize books and public libraries:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
No. of Public Schools reported.....	2959	3001	3060	4010	4303	4379	4422	4480	4524	4566	4568	4601	4702	4750	
Amount paid for Public School Teachers' salaries.....	353716	291308	855591	918113	1041052	1066880	1093516	1146543	1175160	1222981	1191476	1371594	1529425	1647750	
Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, fuel and contingencies.....	50756	77330	26448	173295	314827	293533	379672	441891	449730	480380	611819	835770	1084403	1217594	
Balance forward each year.....	24016	16893	164498	189661	189121	230758	197147	200908	262530	25303	321176	322206	362820	375000	
Total amount available each year....	434488	485397	1324272	1381279	1540000	1667071	1676335	1789332	1827490	1944364	2124471	2500250	2967363	3295471	

XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

This fourth branch of the Education Department is probably the most attractive, as it is both suggestive and instructive. The other three branches are: (1.) The department proper for the administration of the laws relative to the Public and High Schools. (2.) The Normal School for the training of skilled teachers. (3.) The Depository for the supply of maps, apparatus and prize and School books.

Nothing is more important than that such an establishment, designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the Schools have been established, and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means furnished would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Museum consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history, also, copies of some of the works of the great masters in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people," and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be able to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario Education Grants, for the purpose of improving School architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature, by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art,

connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds in drawing, painting, modelling, &c., &c..

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

The more recent additions to the Museum may be referred to under the following heads:—

I.—ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE.

Of the exceedingly valuable collection of sculptures with which Mr. Layard's explorations at Nineveh have enriched the British Museum, we have several of the most interesting casts authorized by the Museum. This selection includes, I. A colossal, human headed, winged bull; II. A four winged figure with mace; III. Slabs representing (1) Sardanapalus I., with winged human figure and offerings, (2) the eagle headed deity (Nis-roch) with mystic offerings, beside the sacred tree, (3) an attendant (eunuch) with bow and arrows, &c., (4) Sardanapalus and army besieging a city, (5) a royal lion hunt, (6) Sardanapalus II. at an altar pouring a libation over dead lions, (7) Sardanapalus III., and his Queen feasting after the lion hunt, (8) a very striking slab representing a wounded lioness, (9-11) horses, lions, male and female figures; IV. Black obelisk from the great mound set up by Shalmaneser (King of Assyria,) about 850 years B. C. I also procured V. Two most interesting stones (recently added to the British Museum collection,) containing records, in cuneiform character, &c., of the sale of land, about 1120 B. C.; VI. Large statue of Memnon; VII. Lid of large sarcophagus; VIII. Side of an obelisk from Temple of Thoth (from Cairo); IX. Rosetta stone, with inscription in honour of Ptolemy.

2.—CASTS OF GEMS, MEDALS, &c.

(1) A beautiful set of (470) casts of the celebrated Poniatowski gems. (A similar collection is in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.) (2) A set of 170 medals, illustrative of Roman History, the Emperors, &c., (3) a collection of medals of the Popes; (4) A set of the great seals of England; (5) 38 medals of the Kings of England; (6) 80 of the Kings &c., France; (7) 24 of Roman Emperors, &c.; (8) 250 modern celebrated men; (9) besides numerous casts of medallions, Tazza, pieces of armour, &c., &c.; (10) a beautiful collection of casts of leaves, fruit, &c.; (11) about 60 busts, life size, of noted modern characters, &c.

3.—IVORY CARVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS.

From the collection of the Arundel Society, published in connection with the South Kensington Museum, have been procured, (1) a full set of 150 specimens ivory carvings, of various periods from the second to the sixteenth century, in fetile ivory; (2) 60 chromo-lithographs, beautifully coloured, illustrating Italian art; (3) 573 photographs of National portraits, illustrative of English history, including the Tudor period; (4) 400 miscellaneous photographs of objects of art, scenes, &c.; (5) 170 engravings of modern sculpture.

4.—ELECTROTYPES OF ART TREASURES.

Of the rich and beautiful collection of Elkington and Franchi's electrotypes of art treasures in the South Kensington collection, we have only a small collection, owing to the expense of the copies for sale.

5.—FOOD ANALYSIS.

We were enabled to procure from the authorities of the South Kensington Museum a full set of the printed labels of the numerous samples of Food Analysis exhibited in the

Museum. We have specimens of the Analysis boxes with glass covers, so as to enable us to form a similar collection, on a smaller scale, for our own Museum. This collection, when made, will form a most interesting and instructive study for the farmer and food consumers.

6.—INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Macintosh & Co., the eminent India Rubber Manufacturers of Manchester, we obtained several interesting specimens of Rubber-work, illustrative of the various uses to which India Rubber is applied. Some of these specimens are highly artistic in design.

7.—NAVAL MODELS.

Beautiful models of war and merchant ships, yachts and boats, including a line of battle ship, steam ram and steam vessels.

8.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Greek, Roman and English Coins, with a few curiosities and specimens of Natural History, &c. Samples of Esquimaux dress, &c.

Some striking photographs of objects and places in India, from the India Office in London, and models from the National Life-Boat Association.

The South Kensington Museum is unrivalled in the beauty and extent of its internal fittings and arrangements, no less than in the extent and value of its collections of objects of art, and of industrial and practical value, as well as of articles of *virtu* of great historical interest. It is itself the parent institution of many of the admirable collections and local Museums and Schools of Art throughout the three Kingdoms. The travelling collections of objects of art which it sends to the local exhibitions of these Schools of Art are most varied and interesting. This, it may well be said, is "object teaching" on a grand scale, and in a most attractive form, for the adult masses of England, Ireland and Scotland, and so it emphatically is. This is clearly the policy of the educational authorities in England at present, as it has been for years to some extent on the Continent of Europe. Looking over these large and attractive popular Museums, it is gratifying that we have thus far been enabled, by the liberality of our own Legislature, to keep pace in a humble degree with the great efforts which are now being systematically made in England to popularize science and art. These efforts are not only designed to promote this object, but at the same time they tend to interest and instruct the masses, not only by cultivating the taste, but by gratifying and delighting the eye by means of well-appointed Educational Museums and popular exhibitions.

XVIII.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

I beg to direct special attention to the Report of the Inspectors of High Schools, which will be found in Appendix A. The Report of the Inspectors (J. A. McLellan, Esq., LL.D., J. M. Buchan, M.A., and S. Arthur Marling, M.A.) this year is alike replete with practical remarks and suggestions.

XIX.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In all of the most important reports both in Great Britain and the neighbouring States, a large space is devoted to extracts from local reports, as illustrating the practical working of the system, the inner and practical life of the people in their social relations and development, and their efforts and even struggles in the newer parts of the country, to educate their children. I have, therefore, appended (Appendix B) the many excellent remarks which I have received from the Inspectors on the condition and working of our Public Schools.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report for 1874, I may be permitted to note the progress which has been effected in the development of the Public School system, of which I took charge

in 1844. At that time there were 2,706 Public School Teachers; in 1874, there were 5,736—increase, 3,030. In 1844, the amount paid for salaries of Teachers was \$206,856; in 1874, the amount paid for salaries of Teachers, was \$1,647,750—increase, \$1,440,894. In 1844, the total amount raised and expended for Public School purposes, was \$275,000; in 1874, it was \$2,865,332—increase, \$2,590,332. In 1844, the number of pupils in the Public Schools was 96,756; in 1874, the number of pupils in the Public Schools was 464,047—increase, 367,291. In 1844, the number of School-houses was 2,505; in 1874, the number was 4,827—increase, 2,322. The number of *log* School-houses in 1844, was 1,344; in 1874, 1,115—*decrease*, 229. The number of *frame* School-houses in 1844, was 1,028; in 1874, 2,080—*increase*, 1,052. The number of *stone* School-houses in 1844, was 84; in 1874, 463—*increase*, 379. The number of *brick* School-houses in 1844, was 49; in 1874, 1,169—*increase*, 1,120. These are mere naked figures, which convey no idea of the improved character, furniture and fittings up of the School-houses, the improved character, uniformity, and greater cheapness of the text-books, the introduction of maps, globes, blackboards, &c., in the Schools, the improved character, qualifications and position of teachers and their teaching. In 1844, maps and globes were unknown in the Public Schools; up to 1874; 2,785 globes, and 47,413 maps and charts have been furnished to the Schools—nearly all of which are now manufactured in the country. In 1844, there were no Public School libraries or library books; in 1874, there were 1,334 Public School libraries, containing 266,046 volumes, provided and sent out by the Department. In 1844, there were no prize books distributed as rewards for good conduct, diligence and success in the Schools; up to 1874, 766,645 prize books had been sent out by the Department and distributed in the Schools. In this summary statement, no mention has been made of the Normal Schools and their work, the standard of qualifications and examinations of Teachers, and the improved organization and inspection of the Schools.

In regard to the Grammar or High Schools, the duty was imposed upon me in 1852, of framing and administering the law respecting this important class of our public institutions. The number of these Schools then in existence was 84; the number in 1874, was 108—*increase*, 24. The number of pupils in 1852, was 2,613; the number of pupils in 1874, was 7,871—*increase*, 5,228. In 1852, the amount of the Legislative Grant, or Grammar School Fund, was \$20,567; in 1874, it was \$75,553; besides a sum equal to half that amount to be raised by County and City Councils, and corporate powers in Boards of Trustees to provide additional means for the payment of Teachers, and the building and repair of School-houses, many of which are now among the finest School-buildings in the Province. In 1852, the amount paid for salaries of Teachers, was \$38,533; the amount paid for salaries of Teachers in 1874, was \$179,946—*increase*, \$141,413. In 1852, the Grammar Schools received pupils from their a, b, c upwards; now pupils are only admitted on an entrance examination from the fourth form of the Public Schools, and the High Schools have uniform programmes and text-books, and are under the semi-annual inspection of three able Inspectors.

It is by the co-operation of successive administrations of Government and Parliaments, and the noble exertions of the country at large, that this great work has been developed and advanced to its present state.

This report for 1874, is probably my last Annual Report, though my own personal work in the Department may not close before the end of the current year, 1875.

On retiring from the Department in the seventy-third year of my age, I may address a circular of a few parting words to Municipal Councils, Boards of Trustees and Teachers, by whom I have been so nobly seconded in our country's greatest work, and with whom I have been associated in the most cordial relations one year more than the historical generation of man.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient and humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Toronto, October, 1875.



PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1874.

TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Glenzarry	2965 50	278 68	2526 41	13091 98	2294 77
Stormont	2501 00	61 50	2291 80	17716 67	1832 76
Dundas	2770 00	90 50	2545 72	19745 06	2606 76
Frescott	2577 00	91 76	1366 90	8370 38	3117 76
Russell	1370 00	174 19	1760 70	11569 53	3303 96
Carleton	4047 00	389 90	3873 50	36866 35	7378 03
Grenville	2968 50	123 22	3351 16	18704 27	12524 62
Leeds	4704 00	545 77	3907 24	37303 18	14462 15
Lanark	5125 00	622 48	4066 74	34682 56	9074 73
Renfrew	4652 50	240 95	3404 64	25447 48	6292 73
Frontenac	5102 00	290 00	3785 77	25157 50	9131 56
Lennox and Addington	4009 00	374 04	3859 47	25141 17	10136 82
Prince Edward	2654 00	229 78	2430 14	23496 34	5972 27
Hastings	7123 00	465 87	5741 02	45786 27	12972 59
Northumberland	5491 50	402 64	4613 03	44220 67	13557 50
Durham	4342 00	430 00	3895 46	40257 89	7195 26
Peterborough	4626 50	225 15	2963 89	17956 30	6017 07
Victoria	5620 00	549 86	5289 41	36515 14	15845 08
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	919 32	3491 96	3974 08
Ontario	6540 00	1107 26	8394 29	50647 61	25292 07
York	8339 00	1085 86	10193 16	78635 25	31495 71
Peel	3527 00	501 49	3103 82	29741 81	20071 41
Simcoe	9917 00	766 91	8078 28	66222 27	20572 28
Halton	2956 00	451 91	2697 02	26640 65	15159 83
Wentworth	4090 00	609 84	3779 00	42989 50	21388 56
Brant	2936 00	401 50	2778 88	26422 55	7847 09
Lincoln	2962 00	249 21	2830 56	25987 13	13773 05
Welland	3592 00	433 43	3296 25	32460 83	12174 57
Haldimand	3669 00	191 49	3170 15	32901 92	12765 66
Norfolk	4478 00	599 41	3986 23	31377 19	10650 91
Oxford	3699 00	661 60	5001 29	52263 20	18159 88
Waterloo	4951 00	392 83	4128 78	47802 95	14887 17
Wellington	8004 50	818 69	8986 71	69461 78	26557 67
Grey	8299 00	906 70	7500 11	66815 87	16448 92
Perth	5554 50	489 00	4887 42	48334 64	13605 06
Huron	9042 00	875 70	10963 54	87073 07	32984 52
Bruce	7735 00	664 95	5984 57	58284 49	34630 94
Middlesex	9328 00	962 73	8548 08	84882 20	21600 97
Elgin	4642 00	456 60	4083 95	42049 01	13055 88
Kent	4963 50	292 15	467 25	38612 59	14861 86
Lambton	4914 00	563 59	4812 60	56870 93	13938 20
Essex	3770 00	347 42	3250 81	32768 73	10246 80
Districts	1263 00	32 08	.....	2500 33	1567 55
Total	204103 00	19418 46	180945 10	1608137 22	571487 09
CITIES.					
Toronto	7077 00	614 74	67707 44	.....	18249 95
Hamilton	3884 00	202 04	37566 72	.....	9028 93
Kingston	1790 00	36 00	14193 90	.....	4525 73
London	2329 00	25 00	22552 65	.....	17893 34
Ottawa	2327 00	385 00	52536 54	.....	38674 70
Total	17417 00	1256 78	194557 25	.....	88372 64

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.								
Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
21127 34	11581 19	585 79	637 46	3573 46	1375 44	17753 34		3374 06
24423 73	12815 61	149 73	1039 14	6862 34	1635 95	22502 77		1920 96
27758 04	17484 23	181 00	1199 57	4470 78	1903 18	25238 76		2519 28
15523 80	8798 73	222 77	346 35	2300 95	1377 72	13046 52		2477 28
18178 40	9933 30	516 61	902 39	3411 39	1831 39	16595 08		1583 32
53114 78	29942 83	1006 71	1631 75	9453 52	4084 00	46118 81		6995 97
37674 77	17429 21	246 44	1612 30	9989 86	4460 75	34238 56		3436 21
60922 34	32096 99	1091 54	4408 97	10993 17	5238 64	53829 31		7093 03
53571 51	29309 04	1272 24	2275 62	11566 91	6798 65	51222 46		2349 05
39438 30	25511 37	610 14	1759 42	4830 86	3843 01	36554 80		2883 56
43466 83	23383 32	580 00	3147 06	7451 48	4037 30	38599 16		4867 67
43520 50	20468 05	758 08	2662 40	6051 57	3767 83	37887 93		5632 57
24782 53	23720 28	474 27	1392 53	3083 03	2443 25	31113 36		3669 17
72088 75	38192 44	976 61	4356 84	13514 27	5223 89	62264 05		9824 70
65395 34	37442 70	894 28	3600 89	11241 25	5198 19	58287 31		7108 03
56120 61	35443 83	948 38	3776 78	6042 64	5148 65	51360 28		4760 33
31788 91	19884 31	450 30	1664 60	1860 52	2228 67	26088 32		5700 59
63819 52	32739 54	1179 70	2423 95	15394 54	4658 86	56396 59		7422 92
8385 36	3302 98	121 61	313 71	3869 47	709 19	8317 56		67 80
91981 23	46616 36	2341 94	4554 04	23922 03	8044 47	85548 84		6432 39
130249 01	64197 91	2296 13	8044 80	31250 35	6236 45	112025 64		18223 37
56945 44	26341 22	1002 80	2048 07	16485 18	4083 34	49660 61		6984 83
105556 74	58618 12	1811 97	6352 55	18904 89	7928 72	93616 25		11940 49
47815 41	24348 89	942 86	2451 05	13914 64	4184 81	45142 25		2673 16
72856 90	30677 96	1218 68	2259 94	26297 92	5655 91	66110 21		6746 69
40386 02	20940 59	872 47	2660 34	8217 54	4684 68	36775 62		3610 40
45801 95	23961 83	514 76	2517 60	8441 87	3649 71	39085 77		6716 18
51867 08	27193 98	866 86	2320 64	7831 80	4834 45	43017 73		8819 35
52698 13	26133 30	522 52	2318 30	13168 81	3888 28	46031 31		6666 82
51091 74	29847 59	1198 82	2080 38	4963 01	4382 69	42412 49		8679 25
81824 97	44414 60	1362 65	3397 68	15452 13	6686 00	71313 06		10511 91
72165 73	43916 67	958 83	2672 34	8931 33	6068 03	62547 20		9618 53
113829 35	59596 32	1918 51	4854 71	27230 80	8831 68	102432 02		11397 33
99880 60	57437 72	2024 08	4256 84	15866 74	9311 91	88497 29		10983 31
72870 62	39662 67	1026 25	4096 20	13929 32	5667 91	64382 35		8488 27
140938 83	69052 11	1752 61	5869 15	39117 36	10123 23	125914 46		15024 37
107299 95	48682 30	1499 82	4897 64	29415 31	8131 73	92626 80		14673 15
125321 98	68646 99	2046 68	6382 62	28206 78	5987 89	111270 96		11051 02
64287 44	35762 11	976 30	3283 63	12894 17	5326 63	58242 84		6044 60
62804 35	36394 47	590 35	2695 44	10093 46	5021 37	54795 09		8009 26
75099 32	42593 01	1394 42	2821 25	15744 44	7072 92	69266 04		5473 28
56383 76	27739 54	932 14	1976 86	10959 35	3834 95	45442 84		4940 92
5362 96	2819 66	85 43	294 98	639 00	713 93	4553 00		809 96
2590420 87	1389755 79	42334 08	123658 78	537150 04	206316 95	2302245 64		288205 23
93649 13	37297 14	1229 48	4185 21	37021 96	13897 26	93631 05		18 08
50681 69	26492 65	4556 41	1907 35	6469 83	9892 91	49319 15		1362 54
20539 63	7268 75	60 00	347 00	8028 00	2292 25	17396 00		2543 63
42809 98	10174 04	50 00	2037 59	14331 81	4705 87	31239 31		11510 67
93923 24	19730 00	770 00	3080 47	1587381	14912 84	54367 12		39556 12
301603 67	100962 58	6665 89	11557 62	81725 41	45701 13	246612 63		54991 04

TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and othersources.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburgh	281 00	128 00	2390 00		319 35
Barrie	938 00	30 00	3420 32		125 47
Belleville	1045 00	60 89	9190 23		375 38
Berlin	403 00	10 34	3882 97		2618 66
Bothwell	147 00		1599 00		1370 32
Bowmanville	448 00		3598 81		355 72
Brampton	306 00	29 20	6875 35		42 80
Brantford	1178 00	355 15	8922 73		1834 75
Brockville	772 00	19 00	3790 00		3447 55
Chatham	815 00	99 91	8170 00		8586 04
Clifton	235 00	36 20	5500 00		3745 88
Cobourg	674 00	48 38	6840 00		768 37
Collingwood	417 00	24 00	2551 23		3267 77
Cornwall	287 00	16 60	2152 29		259 02
Dundas	456 00	49 90	4431 03		1956 69
Durham	147 00		1074 24		19 07
Galt	564 00		4740 00		1706 79
Goderich	611 00	109 10	4724 10		602 47
Guelph	598 00	14 00	7629 87		4714 02
Ingersoll	597 00	7 50	12414 90		1101 08
Lindsay	591 00	292 00	4966 23		1632 56
Listowel	146 00		2401 15		198 80
Milton	134 00		1737 00		1222 35
Mitchell	266 00	60 00	2639 00		1036 66
Napanee	437 00	56 15	3382 00		5 41
Niagara	239 00	14 00	1224 47		176 16
Oakville	247 00	5 45	1076 30		341 70
Orangeville	215 00		1516 33		1617 84
Owen Sound	497 00		3782 50		127 57
Paris	384 00	21 46	3338 04		451 41
Perth	348 00	55 00	2534 40		1669 07
Peterborough	687 00	27 90	11818 33		961 92
Petrolia	392 00	51 54	4400 00		151 23
Pictou	353 00	15 60	2376 36		1468 20
Port Hope	756 00		8657 55		86 70
Prescott	386 00	129 35	2874 92		834 83
Sandwich	172 00		2170 17		47 30
Sarnia	419 00	70 50	3987 74		220 54
St. Catharines	1147 00	59 42	13887 00		2560 10
St. Marys	541 00	39 83	3543 95		2520 21
St. Thomas	349 50	15 95	3550 00		560 65
Simcoe	274 00	45 00	1901 67		40 00
Stratford	625 00	86 10	5392 31		2247 01
Strathroy	476 00	31 31	6500 00		4840 27
Tilsonburgh	236 00	5 00	1683 00		576 71
Walkerton	157 00		1076 44		1557 28
Whitby	406 00	72 00	2927 93		257 22
Windsor	627 00	42 00	12077 54		10593 33
Woodstock	587 00		3717 14		1206 92
Total	23413 50	2143 76	225036 54		96653 15
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	204103 00	19448 46	186945 10	1608437 22	571487 09
“ Cities	17417 00	1256 78	194557 25		88372 64
“ Towns.	23413 50	2143 76	225036 54		96653 15
Grand Total 1874	244933 50	22849 00	606538 89	1608437 22	756512 88
“ “ 1873	224934 99	20638 74	601331 89	1439390 98	680748 55
Increase.	19998 51	1910 26	5187 00	169046 24	75764 33
Decrease					

NOTE.—All moneys reported in the Tables represent actual payments made between the 1st January Tables A, B, C, D and E, include the statistics of Separate Schools. These are given

TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES.	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						AGES	
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 5.	5 to 10 (inclusive).	
Glengarry	5770	4751	205	4956	2579	2377	25	2354	
Stormont	4749	4308	153	4461	2322	2139	18	2371	
Dundas	5996	5125	278	5403	2863	2540	15	2451	
Prescott	3947	3287	141	3428	1739	1689	37	1950	
Rosell	3359	3249	118	3367	1786	1581	40	1877	
Carleton	9819	8339	257	8606	4558	4048	16	4417	
Greenville	5948	5265	209	5474	2838	2636	15	2795	
Leeds	9070	7997	546	8543	4394	4149	32	4208	
Lanark	8673	7970	333	8303	4320	3983	41	4529	
Renfrew	6787	6492	353	6755	3559	3196	59	3492	
Frontenac	8240	6966	251	7217	3675	3542	34	3748	
Lennox and Addington	6938	6070	471	6541	3388	3153	14	3225	
Prince Edward	4664	4439	454	4893	2588	2305	22	2256	
Hastings	10614	9980	644	10624	5537	5087	43	5360	
Northumberland	9938	9173	599	9772	5134	4638	13	4810	
Durham	8627	7813	588	8401	4528	3873	21	3984	
Peterborough	6648	5407	238	5645	2991	2654	15	2987	
Victoria	9171	8270	356	8626	4548	4078	37	4291	
Haliburton	901	775	26	801	419	382	9	425	
Ontario	15556	12046	996	13042	6983	6059	124	6402	
York	18977	16367	1059	17426	9518	7908	61	8745	
Peel	6939	6486	490	6976	3760	3216	35	3507	
Simcoe	20496	16503	994	17497	9322	8105	146	8976	
Halton	6662	5161	289	5450	2901	2549	4	2839	
Wentworth	7990	7460	362	7822	4147	3675	19	3961	
Brant	5403	4704	334	5038	2656	2382	22	2442	
Lincoln	5861	5348	251	5599	2885	2714	5	2804	
Welland	7959	6904	324	7228	3735	3493	31	3470	
Haldimand	7909	6798	338	6936	3690	3336	24	3344	
Norfolk	9603	8558	621	9179	4841	4338	158	4356	
Oxford	12777	10196	632	10828	5846	4982	16	5232	
Waterloo	10820	9539	214	9744	5409	4335	5	5531	
Wellington	20874	16310	763	17073	9032	8041	90	8833	
Grey	21628	17165	999	18164	9618	8546	79	9294	
Perth	12348	10764	494	11258	5969	5289	42	5857	
Huron	21189	19427	924	20351	10767	9584	48	10669	
Bruce	17395	15627	575	16202	8638	7564	40	8747	
Middlesex	21641	17487	1084	18571	9624	8947	106	9056	
Elgin	9158	8551	735	9286	4944	4342	18	4366	
Kent	10475	9273	469	9742	5205	4537	17	4988	
Lambton	11749	10301	472	10773	5559	5214	44	5454	
Essex	8571	6959	278	7237	3776	3461	21	4007	
Districts	988	666	19	685	365	320	1	359	
Total	422293	363977	10946	383923	202936	180987	1662	194759	
CITIES.									
Toronto	15000	13100	102	13202	6697	6505	11	7962	
Hamilton	7200	6767	45	6812	3440	3372	5	4210	
Kingston	3400	3235	23	3258	1579	1679	.....	1755
London	5400	4710	53	4763	2483	2280	.....	2603
Ottawa	5500	4882	31	4913	2757	2156	.....	2978
Total	36500	32694	254	32948	16956	15992	16	19208	

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.		
2397	180	519	1215	1433	927	661	201	133	1777
1937	135	634	945	1283	867	654	78	130	1714
2698	239	545	1041	1435	1156	933	290	28	2244
1341	100	438	713	951	728	470	128	172	1157
1380	70	498	697	984	698	437	53	410	1181
3958	215	1005	1736	2502	1764	1166	433	190	3312
2461	203	565	1076	1480	1239	902	212	97	2230
3855	448	900	1781	2285	1922	1317	338	94	3373
3490	243	803	1532	2276	1766	1511	415	304	3837
3027	177	781	1278	2093	1428	794	381	470	2241
3224	211	884	1766	2929	1337	951	250	257	2644
2845	457	657	1157	1881	1553	991	302	122	2524
2161	454	492	1010	1311	1076	779	225	44	2126
4699	522	1349	2354	2811	2215	1555	340	396	4149
4426	523	948	1996	2783	2080	1588	377	206	3889
3889	507	937	1872	2304	1836	1223	229	186	3042
2475	168	715	1313	1544	1163	753	157	198	2650
3071	327	1033	1894	2408	1841	1245	295	333	3358
331	36	149	209	261	122	48	12	14	277
5724	792	1387	2800	3657	2798	1852	548	193	5210
7690	930	1730	3779	4464	3725	3016	712	288	3500
3071	368	739	1650	1947	1483	1017	140	95	2573
7642	733	2184	4047	4772	3591	2387	516	829	5116
2303	304	539	1081	1443	1267	976	144	180	2366
3555	287	772	1590	2171	1769	1258	262	119	3247
2262	312	475	1036	1427	1047	856	197	26	2094
2541	249	649	1223	1558	1103	907	165	120	2113
3145	577	811	1407	1997	1593	1157	263	103	2738
3236	312	695	1420	1751	1580	1207	280	54	2779
4210	455	1202	2145	2538	1871	1200	223	186	3349
4962	618	840	2033	2932	2393	1974	656	155	4848
3999	209	740	1682	2406	2257	2236	423	55	3777
7411	706	1741	3602	4655	3686	2845	544	218	6599
7950	841	2325	4413	5209	3591	2167	459	423	6246
4967	452	965	2227	3011	2548	2107	400	96	4634
8746	888	2021	4016	5327	4529	3728	739	267	8686
6856	539	1715	3471	4556	3529	2334	567	339	6189
8440	969	1752	3687	4875	4181	3290	806	197	7145
4185	727	820	1884	2573	2074	1525	410	116	3383
4268	469	1219	2084	2798	1975	1576	290	332	3604
4908	367	1274	2153	2844	2379	1749	374	102	4358
2968	241	792	1455	1956	1617	1209	227	263	3368
293	32	122	141	162	175	72	13	86	222
169890	17612	41352	80524	105066	82470	60447	14064	8605	152371
5427	102	1276	2199	3411	2683	2694	939	.....	6185
2555	42	268	689	1591	1264	1615	1385	.....	4337
1468	35	181	433	711	641	641	651	.....	1548
2135	25	563	751	939	1149	1037	381	.....	2441
1581	354	424	782	1234	839	1192	442	616	2341
13166	558	2052	4857	7886	6576	7179	3798	616	16822

TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						AGES
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 5.		5 to 10 (inclusive).
Amherstburgh	600	578	22	600	297	303	2	319
Barrie	1000	942	.....	942	556	386	.....	540
Belleville	2200	2112	8	2120	1055	1065	.....	1251
Berlin	950	872	3	875	459	416	.....	528
Bothwell	380	331	4	335	165	170	1	191
Bowmanville	850	779	.....	779	411	368	.....	391
Brampton	660	615	6	621	293	328	.....	406
Brantford	2400	2278	67	2345	1228	1117	.....	992
Brockville	1410	1387	.....	1387	700	687	.....	858
Chatham	2000	1932	12	1944	980	964	.....	925
Clifton	480	396	83	479	243	236	.....	224
Cobourg	1100	1030	23	1053	565	488	.....	536
Collingwood	1060	984	70	1054	594	460	.....	649
Cornwall	700	579	4	583	304	279	.....	316
Dundas	1200	1100	40	1140	632	508	5	641
Durham	300	234	37	291	158	133	.....	123
Galt	1250	1006	.....	1006	512	494	.....	553
Goderich	1300	1164	2	1166	608	558	.....	742
Guelph	1980	1903	18	1921	987	934	1	1095
Ingersoll	1400	1140	3	1143	564	579	.....	686
Lindsay	1600	1447	13	1460	734	726	2	788
Listowel	600	502	4	506	256	250	.....	220
Milton	360	331	15	346	184	162	.....	176
Mitchell	590	529	5	534	263	271	.....	303
Napanee	952	801	8	809	445	364	.....	44
Niagara	500	315	8	323	172	151	.....	127
Oakville	500	423	5	428	221	207	.....	213
Orangeville	690	600	.....	600	325	275	.....	359
Owen Sound	1170	1000	23	1023	512	511	.....	638
Paris	1050	834	2	836	427	409	.....	46
Perth	1000	660	7	667	339	328	1	37
Peterborough	1600	1507	35	1542	682	860	.....	90
Petrolia	900	821	8	829	418	411	.....	45
Pictou	670	628	16	644	334	310	.....	33
Port Hope	2300	1364	9	1373	675	698	.....	78
Prescott	600	539	3	542	268	274	.....	30
Sandwich	350	273	35	308	158	150	1	14
Sarnia	1300	1237	4	1241	638	603	.....	69
St. Catharine's	2300	2256	29	2285	1152	1133	3	119
St. Mary's	1000	853	15	868	461	407	6	52
St. Thomas	1100	1061	37	1098	574	524	.....	58
Simcoe	600	523	1	524	261	263	.....	26
Stratford	1600	1499	4	1503	907	596	.....	86
Strathroy	1000	923	12	935	473	462	.....	56
Tilsonburgh	550	489	17	506	266	240	.....	27
Walkerton	600	484	2	486	250	236	.....	24
Whitby	1000	880	20	900	403	497	.....	33
Windsor	1610	1175	.....	1175	616	559	.....	76
Woodstock	1300	1092	9	1101	589	512	4	6
Total	52810	46428	748	47176	24314	22862	26	2589

Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.		
258	21	44	64	109	149	203	31	359	
402		60	95	155	224	252	156	519	
856	13	89	186	441	647	676	81	1072	
344	3	47	112	221	182	258	55	452	
140	3	28	86	89	48	79	5	143	
388		61	95	185	123	216	99	412	
209	6	39	78	125	132	239	8	340	
1286	67	94	231	256	469	1046	249	1206	
729		137	199	270	313	381	87	750	
985	34	213	353	419	396	402	131	851	
226	29	31	77	151	140	80		257	
495	22	38	111	277	278	248	101	544	
382	23	74	249	293	201	152	85	428	
261	6	58	138	102	139	118	18	226	
489	5	181	210	328	239	172	10	450	
140	28	16	41	106	55	65	8	125	
453		45	138	228	191	309	95	538	
422	2	79	146	278	247	291	125	620	
808	17	126	291	490	520	440	54	916	
451	6	86	166	310	211	276	134	540	
659	11	153	232	305	268	291	211	683	
282	4	24	56	156	159	92	19	10	
155	15	40	61	82	63	89	11	21	
226	5	27	67	99	182	121	38	10	
357	8	71	103	177	242	161	55	98	
155	43	12	42	98	64	55	52	186	
202	11	27	32	70	123	173	3	24	
250		32	61	165	144	61	137	100	
374	10	80	182	232	246	317	6	504	
370	2	32	108	222	190	246	38	455	
281	12	32	37	124	172	237	65	136	
602	37	105	234	371	361	363	108	731	
364	8	79	132	170	175	174	99	39	
294	16	55	88	148	132	179	42	30	
585	8	71	194	389	280	366	73	732	
239	3	19	89	135	121	79	99	28	
141	19	12	48	47	32	119	50	164	
542	4	131	206	303	224	297	80	617	
1050	38	195	279	575	469	563	204	1171	
328	9	52	137	237	250	152	40	442	
475	37	157	198	297	203	233	10	472	
255	1	45	108	155	106	99	11	267	
597	9	142	226	444	276	351	64	819	
421	12	104	183	309	196	140	3	457	
233	17	48	80	111	85	139	43	261	
217	2	44	96	96	112	114	22	232	
478	26	99	143	274	178	187	99	425	
472		97	193	313	274	298		561	
474	5	80	170	269	220	223	139	562	
20602	657	3621	6851	11306	10411	11782	3205	23705	

TABLE B.—The Public

TOTAL.	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
							Under 5.	5 to 10 (inclusive).
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages.....	422293	363977	19946	383923	202936	180987	1662	194759
“ Cities	36500	32694	254	32948	16956	15992	16	19208
“ Towns	52810	46428	748	47176	24314	22862	26	25891
Grand Total, 1874	511603	443099	20948	464047	244206	219841	1704	239858
“ 1873	504869	439466	21518	460984	242615	218369	1570	222712
Increase	6734	3633		3063	1591	1472	134	17146
Decrease			570					

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.		
169890	17612	41352	80524	105066	82470	60447	14064	8605	152371
13166	558	2652	4857	7886	6576	7179	3798	616	16822
20602	657	3621	6851	11306	10411	11782	3205	1110	23765
203658	18827	47625	92232	124258	99457	79408	21067	10321	192898
215427	21275	50496	94142	127783	96583	72885	19095	12480	192190
11769	2448	2871	1910	3525	2874	6523	1972	2159	708

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.						
Glengarry	1636	930	1270	1015	105	4956	3586	3511	3338	710	1045
Stormont	1407	728	1124	1198	4	4026	3270	3276	2516	177	400
Dundas	2114	592	677	671	1349	4734	3359	3364	2891	27	118
Prescott	1249	597	1356	226		3267	2652	2445	1795	36	358
Russell	1415	643	1066	209	34	2383	2011	2094	1866	231	561
Carleton	2343	1464	2476	2248	75	7922	7080	5938	6126	397	1092
Grenville	1575	968	1275	1139	67	4991	4185	4196	3876	256	412
Leeds	2430	1712	3215	1185	1	7515	6277	6216	5714	308	664
Lanark	3090	2432	2769	1234		7519	6667	6454	6411	791	1389
Renfrew	2208	1486	1885	1063	113	4950	4071	4154	3585	173	521
Frontenac	2480	1685	2547	505		6517	5152	5071	5075	212	1100
Lennox and Addington	2026	1486	2379	640	10	5822	5694	5407	5634	1803	1242
Prince Edward	1347	847	1574	1102	23	4415	3931	3913	4724	822	691
Hastings	4397	2347	3180	698	2	7904	7497	7554	7791	2016	3277
Northumberland	3105	2343	2920	1310	94	9076	8147	7846	8138	1176	1327
Durham	2485	1750	2622	1504	40	7722	6884	6651	6704	736	2249
Peterborough	2023	1294	1233	979	116	4998	4633	5116	4480	1491	932
Victoria	2824	1795	2775	1174	58	7744	6919	6855	6701	1178	3559
Haliburton	277	195	215	97	17	692	636	605	507	55	163
Ontario	4281	4465	1979	1695	622	11207	10294	9935	10343	3115	3946
York	5372	3381	4849	3112	712	15741	13851	13465	12498	5680	5967
Peel	2127	1697	2100	1045	7	6487	5655	5329	4706	824	1636
Simcoe	5702	3462	5105	2300	28	15182	12587	11982	14638	1500	2941
Haldon	1720	1257	1977	496		5285	3953	4811	4341	3092	1210
Wentworth	2134	1640	2610	1412	26	7243	6296	6680	5928	1038	2133
Brant	1277	781	1526	1284	170	4452	4010	3972	5038	1370	1242
Lincoln	1715	1055	1553	831	445	5221	4426	4422	3440	274	1138
Welland	2181	1216	2069	1586	376	6553	5698	5772	5351	960	1763
Haldimand	1954	1169	2249	1493	71	5821	4723	4325	4385	342	771
Norfolk	2770	1615	2570	1875	349	8115	7012	6945	6945	1285	2281
Oxford	3336	2325	3759	1408		8567	8887	8954	8908	1245	2741
Waterloo	3479	2631	3509	698	27	8515	8861	8732	8436	4227	6146
Wellington	5014	3040	5399	3241	379	15485	13136	12330	11570	1668	6281
Grey	6002	3681	5815	2435	231	14991	13390	13097	12513	2678	3081
Perth	3624	2159	3447	2013	15	9432	8755	9010	7247	427	4230
Huron	6735	4093	6689	2898	26	19499	18925	19691	17236	10057	7036
Bruce	5511	3499	5093	2636	63	14306	12510	12323	12805	1863	3060
Middlesex	5320	3316	5381	3696	858	16503	14128	14368	14124	2411	4254
Elgin	2228	1466	2738	2448	406	9286	6661	6825	7033	897	1325
Kent	3521	2098	3025	1073	25	8673	7578	7531	7355	4060	3365
Lambton	3251	2150	2964	2631	377	9516	8263	8037	7838	1202	1924
Essex	2598	1323	2099	959	258	6121	5526	5107	4414	355	508
Districts	320	141	155	63	6	482	418	346	109		162
Total	121361	78284	116478	60215	7585	339794	298254	293955	285103	63151	90241
CITIES.											
Toronto	4838	2096	3493	1098	1677	11652	8971	10677	12234	1862	6728
Hamilton	2683	1322	1892	915		6812	6320	6302	6064	4700	5946
Kingston	1076	519	1182	245	236	2898	2369	2367	1860	1175	1853
London	1152	966	1603	849	193	3998	3282	3542	4763	1884	3276
Ottawa	1445	939	1735	732	72	3441	4328	4275	4913	2520	3724
Total	11194	5842	9905	3829	2178	28801	25270	27163	30434	12141	21527

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Grammar.	Composition.	Chemistry and Botany.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Natural History.	Human Physiology.	English Literature.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Domestic Economy. (Girls only.)	Mensuration.	Bookkeeping.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
2117	1933	67	473	436	81	17	17	116	10	35	34	17	44	22	105		
1387	720	72	257	174	51	51	93	58	2	22	22	22	22	7	66		87
1429	349	.....	306	281	330	.....	5	15	.....	12	49	17	.....	3	68		
922	665	3	240	133	19	4	.....	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
968	622	53	140	58	18	21	6	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	19	160	
2849	1991	227	926	755	224	92	72	386	10	33	112	76	18	37	168	545	
2146	1156	34	439	442	53	9	79	110	17	50	99	24	4	78	121	30	
3147	1314	71	513	819	71	124	47	58	8	65	18	3	55	128	35		
3935	2794	10	393	663	47	81	5	116	.....	15	42	10	.....	38	60	140	
1705	1004	61	277	294	50	27	11	7	.....	25	38	18	26	31	76	160	
2623	1342	124	261	259	13	98	18	1	.....	9	28	12	1	23	6	.....
2923	2701	80	327	417	16	153	10	86	.....	17	21	16	.....	17	15	60	
2367	2278	414	689	910	130	327	27	176	.....	101	151	51	6	73	268	125	
3547	2547	222	332	456	45	75	77	385	150	40	59	30	18	84	141	1040	
3868	2675	87	532	857	228	232	61	775	.....	33	194	74	.....	113	226	476	
3722	2785	365	603	1040	69	219	367	35	.....	141	310	105	20	174	246	498	
2308	1554	13	140	407	82	16	111	10	151	5	26	16	1	28	80	115	
3687	2283	307	387	729	385	55	132	409	201	138	118	64	4	146	169	389	
207	227	1	27	56	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	.....	2	7	.....
5086	3719	583	879	1469	305	545	256	13	458	160	108	231	121	42	139	238	334
7058	6313	551	1643	2251	350	539	415	41	776	.....	86	286	170	186	208	485	1285
2708	2015	233	507	897	21	208	59	1	180	.....	44	49	35	3	56	106	331
7435	4705	532	1237	1505	211	362	175	80	659	403	37	68	55	4	41	97	401
2404	2250	304	418	454	.....	355	24	.....	115	.....	19	13	10	6	40	79	
3386	2427	157	576	785	102	92	393	.....	235	1	60	157	74	30	175	271	256
3014	1892	162	807	1142	122	134	378	20	232	.....	72	251	52	.....	172	228	212
2133	1070	74	316	412	92	2	164	.....	.....	1	13	69	14	.....	84	200	
3034	1703	161	654	747	75	222	277	9	118	1	62	219	64	.....	112	338	50
2511	1122	211	405	664	153	14	127	9	90	5	22	165	47	4	54	160	
2249	1862	141	446	903	189	117	282	38	267	.....	124	190	62	12	129	425	270
4986	3388	359	869	1125	111	280	151	.....	779	87	67	116	77	8	118	219	474
4053	3671	558	618	638	42	464	166	5	293	75	159	156	126	35	201	187	427
7014	4325	472	1004	2235	512	470	643	20	363	5	181	263	191	28	358	615	442
6491	4357	618	803	1724	198	386	133	25	387	30	102	332	93	57	198	252	358
4695	2692	166	746	1335	157	186	530	.....	177	.....	202	313	139	14	315	146	341
9292	9627	835	1298	2185	127	1010	468	.....	368	.....	193	361	235	21	339	392	148
6665	5265	239	875	1476	93	211	478	.....	742	3	56	201	121	91	149	337	461
7670	6307	597	1369	2307	478	626	500	40	856	67	177	354	197	39	376	523	1086
3728	2400	286	612	1233	296	138	549	27	.....	.....	181	307	153	37	109	388	141
3593	3470	492	668	739	71	391	193	.....	400	59	179	156	68	43	96	196	168
4322	3338	233	538	944	124	94	175	3	124	.....	37	103	45	23	123	188	113
2694	2314	27	304	250	50	19	79	9	96	.....	20	79	38	4	73	143	9
95	129	.....	28	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	14	45
152173	112281	10232	24933	36656	5867	8405	7987	378	11292	1290	2872	5813	2764	862	4563	8147	11231
5703	2868	856	1783	2266	751	1634	.....	109	2723	44	866	833	412	540	506	1257	538
2156	1650	.....	625	20	60	541	253	.....	2257	.....	20	49	27	105	58	68	75
1401	1681	319	374	291	58	208	63	53	3258	.....	116	111	101	352	126	144	.....
1952	1138	645	686	815	10	268	338	20	566	.....	298	118	10	.....	185	70	88
2011	1362	467	1436	1009	.....	265	202	.....	265	1460	202	209	216	.....	202	328	1264
13223	8699	2287	4904	4401	819	2916	856	182	9069	1504	1502	1320	706	997	1077	1867	1965

TABLE C.—The Public

TOWNS.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	1st Reading Book.	2nd Reading Book.	3rd Reading Book.	4th Reading Book.	5th Reading Book.						
	Amherstburgh	213	80	152	135							20	549	473	561	413	121	440
Barrie	358	170	292	104	18	841	795	761	837	356	831
Belleville	897	416	472	288	47	1739	1618	1900	1553	1698	1860
Berlin	311	189	302	68	5	875	875	875	789	773	679
Bothwell	97	62	68	68	41	295	230	239	335		120
Bowmanville	174	290	156	165		779	779	605	550		779
Brampton	187	146	245	49		613	613	485	387	253	
Brantford	917	437	680	291	20	2345	1950	2048	2106	1750	2072
Brockville	389	225	328	254	200	1282	1007	1007	1139		608
Chatham	750	466	538	181	9	1741	1639	1732	1515	1438	120
Clifton	165	75	115	112	12	324	300	124	426	225	270
Colourng	339	239	292	149	34	1053	818	836	756	300	177
Collingwood	427	256	221	179		953	933	988	1015	40	1054
Cornwall	222	131	113	98	19	513	462	478	243	195	336
Dundas	308	208	368	253		1084	868	839	429	52	742
Durham	51	83	97	56	5	271	241	241	198	50	
Galt	324	256	379	59	8	814	818	814	927	763	
Goderich	448	239	334	145		1166	1156	1166	1076		1076
Guelph	751	350	558	330	62	1806	1626	1675	1569	975	1559
Ingersoll	363	243	387	230	20	1128	1113	1113	830	182	
Lindsay	651	274	333	183	17	1286	1169	1351	1139	194	1235
Listowel	230	89	154			378	378	378	417		
Milton	152	50	101	43		346	346	271	178	144	346
Mitchell	101	89	274	70		444	399	399	468		
Napanee	238	202	280	89		729	669	809	809	809	809
Niagara	162	51	90	80		323	212	303	321		
Oakville	135	92	167	34		419	390	390	271	330	70
Orangeville	213	62	199	126		500	500	500	600	100	
Owen Sound	411	125	264	233		787	764	764	464	300	
Paris	188	89	372	187		810	785	785	794		90
Perth	189	181	176	121		552	499	519	356		361
Peterborough	537	271	362	346	26	1446	1415	1433	1292	549	255
Petrolia	237	174	269	57		695	546	603	829		
Pictou	198	83	114	149	80	626	498	498	596	318	516
Port Hope	529	299	399	191	45	1313	929	1068	625	257	121
Prescott	183	124	182	142		537	315	413	371	87	200
Sandwich	86	66	59	97		300	290	298	268	48	99
Sarnia	469	341	241	190		1121	1215	1045	1088	289	1021
St. Catharines	633	496	651	349	162	2283	2193	2173	1973	416	640
St. Mary's	435	110	115	173	15	838	814	632	868	240	465
St. Thomas	446	176	331	145		1045	1065	1010	1084	540	699
Simcoe	127	114	148	93	42	524	524	524	524	524	524
Stratford	495	311	419	278		1445	1074	1173	1341	110	621
Strathroy	345	235	174	181		935	935	935	796	935	
Tilsonburgh	143	105	173	85		363	363	278	365	36	
Walkerton	136	77	149	87	43	486	486	486	356	130	
Whitby	365	170	268	116	81	714	721	721	436	245	609
Windsor	440	152	433	150		891	801	901	915		756
Woodstock	322	211	387	181		1101	1101	1101	1621	302	1101
Total	16151	9328	13285	7381	1031	43388	39717	40618	37672	15975	23201
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	121361	78284	116478	60215	7585	339794	298254	293955	285163	63151	90241
Total Cities	11194	5842	9005	3829	2178	28801	25270	27163	39454	12141	21527
Towns	16151	9328	13285	7381	1031	43388	39717	40618	37672	15975	23201
Grand Total 1874	148706	93454	139668	71425	10794	411983	363241	361736	353209	91267	134969
" 1873	182658	99921	85389	63126	20890	385257	345364	342937	354949	83834	123803
Increase			54279	8299		26726	17877	18799		7433	11166
Decrease	33952	6467			19096				1740		

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Grammar.	Composition.	Chemistry and Botany.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Natural History.	Human Physiology.	English Literature.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Domestic Economy. (Girls only.)	Mensuration.	Bookkeeping.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
290	175	18	60	24	18	12	13	600	9	36	123	4	132	3	6		
396	382	51	110	110	39	51	51	51	59	13	12	125	18	41			
1323	1103	206	20	67	99	15	10	491	21	21	8	21	21	21	21	21	1622
373	276	73	68	68	52	68	21	69	3	3	1						
177			28	41													
350	100																
282	250		41	41													
1289	951	160	337	308	67	311	311	64	2005	184	193	91		173	80	340	
782	288	121	121	200	24	97	115			127	24	24		24	127		
764	785	38	170	170				149	12	71	50	50	67	50	59	60	
255	167	84	41	84	43	41	41			41	20	10	23	20	40	90	
543	277	27	110	152	151	58	27	270	27	61	35			27	59	123	
306	203	50	108	108		55	53	55		30	20			53			
348	258	11	7	65	10	50	7			11	8			11			
374	152		174	217	50	143	52			8	8	1	1	6	54	90	
106	90	12	20	42		10	40			50	5	9		4	70		
384	192	49	143	192	49	192	113		64	49	113	48		113			
507	457		125	125		125											
939	693	241	239	287	62	64	115	62	64	62	177	183	131	62	79	187	195
419	533	55	75	128		55				17	31			63	59		
792	515	47	67	202	37		97										
309	276																
144	144	43	43	43		35	8			8	8	5		5	8		
469	70	25	29			65	4								20		
356	356					88				88							
174	110	28	84	94		34	16			84	16	12		2	16		
201	201		6							75					3		
600	400		126	126	126												
300	223		223														
568	176	167	179	184	9						4				4	362	
204	180		22	22	8												
924	231	32	74	65	40	24	24	12	44	15	15	15		12	27	707	
399	232	92	149	149		92	149	57		92	92	16		92			
278	205	74	86	152	30	74			140	10	24	1			20		
545	359	45	76	191	45	43	76			88	20			88	178		
322	207	36	109	20	8	89	5			8					6		
114	108		37	64	17				300	11	3				19		
483	238		114	98		98	15			3	3	3			4		
1157	940	326	367	255	219	160	71	119	136	190	190	193	200	150	193	198	
370	179		159	159						91	91			91			
288	429		132	132													
283	225		82	82		349	82		524		41						
649	595	207	259	207		207			86								
536	590		181	90		90	91		90								
258	22	25	85	85			22				2	2	2		4	6	
329	356		130												130		
539	225		90	90		51									1		
954	258	91	100	100		86	3		60						3	12	
551	275	92	90	332		227			1101		13	9	8		30		
23093	15637	2526	1511	5844	1201	3151	1825	319	6413	414	1109	1476	813	559	1142	1695	3589
152173	112281	10232	24933	36656	5867	8405	7987	378	11292	1290	2872	5813	2764	862	4563	8147	11231
13223	8699	2287	4904	4401	889	2916	856	182	9069	1504	1502	1320	766	997	1077	1867	1965
23093	15637	2526	4511	5844	1201	3151	1825	319	6413	414	1109	1476	813	559	1142	1695	3589
188489	136617	15045	34348	46901	7957	14472	10668	879	26774	3208	5483	8609	4343	2418	6782	11759	16785
187441	124236	22617	36573	48863		16225	16012		51915	7121	7588	9135	4121	2949	7418	1922	13372
1048	12381				7957			879								9737	3413
		7572	2225	1962		1733	5344		25141	3913	2105	526	78	531	636		

TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.								
	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	4956	2428	2528	781	519	1537	1608	297	52	16	13	30
" Cities	315	65	250	57	92	76	72	4	10			
" Towns	465	108	357	86	81	167	93	27	7			1
Grand Total, 1874	5736	2601	3135	924	692	1780	1773	328	69	16	13	31
" 1873	5642	2581	3061	903	675	1766	1725	325	81	20	17	39
Increase	94	20	74	21	17	14	48	3				
Decrease									12	4	4	8

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

Reported as Protestants. Unitarian. Other Persuasions.			CERTIFICATES.								ANNUAL SALARIES.				
			Total holding Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class County Board (old).	New County Board Certificates, 3rd Class.	Interim Certificates.	Number of Schools having more than one Teacher.	Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher without board (average).	Female Teacher without board (average).
											\$	\$	\$	\$	
41	7	55	4956	96	684	415	282	50	2883	546	291	720	100	348	235
4	.....	.....	315	67	90	60	60	.....	32	6	80	1000	450	699	276
3	.....	.....	465	52	83	89	73	6	154	8	143	1000	200	520	254
48	7	55	5736	215	857	564	415	56	3069	560	514	1000	100	505	248
55	9	27	5642	245	839	654	507	73	2771	553	502	1000	110	495	241
.....	.....	28	94	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	298	7	12	.....	.....	10	7
7	2	.....	.....	30	.....	90	82	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....

TABLE E.—The Public

TOTALS.	SCHOOLS.			SCHOOL-HOUSES.					TITLE.		SCHOOL		
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors and Magistrates.
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages..	4590	4517	73	1036	418	2017	1115	4586	4290	296	8357	4451	1774
“ Cities	74	74		41	20	13		74	66	8	1190	713	52
“ Towns ..	167	167		92	25	50		167	152	15	911	2015	80
Grand Total, 1874 ..	4831	4758	73	1169	463	2080	1115	4827	4508	319	10458	7179	1906
“ 1873.	4805	4732	73	1133	463	2083	1112	4791	4466	325	10348	7135	2029
Increase ..	26	26		36			3	36	42		110	44	
Decrease ..						3				6			123

Schools of Ontario.

VISITS.				EXAMINATIONS.			LECTURES.			PRAYERS.			MAPS AND APPARATUS.					Average number of months and days open, including holidays and vacations.
Judges and Members of the Legislature.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing prizes.	Number of Schools holding Recitations.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Number of Schools using Globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus.	Tablet Lessons.	
251	18193	34818	67844	9115	1713	2700	1802	315	2117	3792	2926	4216	31001	1615	4418	947	5214	10'24
10	992	3959	6916	50	70	63	20	.....	20	74	74	74	921	51	74	40	74	12
64	2001	2196	7267	350	101	94	52	8	60	167	167	167	1914	101	161	80	120	12
325	21186	40973	82027	9515	1884	2857	1874	323	2197	4033	3167	4457	33836	1767	4653	1067	2408	11'07
332	20235	41829	81908	10347	1801	3056	1853	259	2112	3910	3028	4363	32870	1726	4599	1058	2369	11'07
.....	951	.....	119	.....	83	.....	21	64	85	123	139	94	966	41	54	9	39	.....
7	.....	856	.....	832	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTALS.	Number of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			TIME AND PUPILS.		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Amount raised from School Rates on Supporters.	Amount Subscribed by Supporters and other Sources.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other Purposes.	Number of Months Open.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
		% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.			
Total counties & incorporated villages	106	3294 50	79 92	19905 34	6055 64	29335 40	19143 39	335 87	9856 14 10	7792	3605	
Total Cities	22	3580 00	684 06	16409 55	7086 57	27760 18	13867 93	1368 12	12524 13 12	8251	4595	
“ Towns	38	3958 50	314 47	17743 86	9251 20	31268 03	18132 83	728 94	12406 26 12	6743	3650	
Grand Total, 1874	166	10833 00	1078 45	54058 75	22393 41	88363 61	51144 15	2432 93	34786 53 11	22786	11850	
“ “ 1873	170	12450 99	907 08	47167 43	22744 37	83269 87	49306 62	2342 45	31620 80 11	22073	11123	
Increase			171 37	6891 32		5093 74	1837 53	90 48	3165 73	713	727	
Decrease	4	1617 99			350 96							

Separate Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.					PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.													MAPS, APPARATUS.		
Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils Learning Reading.				Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Bookkeeping.	Number of Maps.		Number of Schools using Maps.	Blackboards.		
	Male.	Female.	Male Religious.	Female Religious.											Number of Maps.	Number of Schools using Maps.				
114	32	82	10	6	8739	5909	5031	4892	2460	3173	1201	24	23	9	120	438	93	104		
94	39	55	35	45	6361	5031	6051	5902	4048	5591	3949	993	259	214	877	237	22	28		
70	21	49	...	12	6133	5906	4763	5249	3139	4338	1669	251	169	110	220	267	38	34		
278	92	186	45	63	21233	16846	15845	16943	9647	13102	6819	1267	451	333	1217	942	153	166		
269	91	178	41	53	21725	16433	15502	15683	8963	11591	7265	1309	595	427	1127	930	141	161		
9	1	8	4	10	492	413	343	360	684	1511	446	42	144	94	90	12	12	5		

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.							
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.						Total receipts.	
		Balance from 1873.	Legislative Grant.			Local Sources.			
			For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.		Municipal grants.	Fees.		Other sources.
% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.		
Alexandria	Glengarry	33 43	400 00			700 00	344 95	1438 38	
Almonte	Lanark		502 25	68 67		251 12	1078 19	1900 23	
Arnprior	Renfrew	33 77	400 00			1000 00		1433 77	
Aylmer	Elgin		400 00			100 00	1000 00	1500 00	
Barrie	Simcoe		473 50	21 08		566 75	643 00	1992 64	
Beamsville	Lincoln	1 01	431 00			450 00	538 40	1420 41	
Belleville	Hastings		740 50			250 00	3312 29	3302 79	
Perin	Waterloo	9 52	400 00			600 00		1009 52	
Bowmanville	Durham		529 50			1665 94		2195 44	
Bradford	Simcoe	196 43	400 00			400 00	70 10	1066 53	
Brampton	Peel	1 62	543 00	15 00		896 25		1455 87	
Bramford	Brant	812 90	1379 50	51 91		7139 87	2632 64	12016 82	
Brighton	Northumberland	69 57	445 00			1072 50		1587 07	
Brockville	Leeds	272 08	740 00			1000 00		2012 08	
Caledonia	Haldimand	47 55	412 50			696 25	100 00	1256 30	
Campbellford	Northumberland		Newly opened.	State	ment will	appear in	next accout.		
Carleton Place	Lanark	247 95	375 25	35 25		1034 82		1693 27	
Cayuga	Haldimand	131 48	353 00			487 75	600 00	1572 23	
Chatham	Kent	364 44	567 50	7 00		670 00	274 00	1882 94	
Clinton	Huron	137 17	592 50	30 00		800 00	357 00	1826 67	
Cobourg	Northumberland	1302 85	2159 50			900 00	1172 50	5624 85	
Colborne	do	7 70	421 00			224 75	1369 54	2022 99	
Collingwood	Simcoe	59 09	637 00			719 62		1415 71	
Cornwall	Stormont	0 71	400 00	35 50		1389 24		1825 45	
Drummondville	Welland	298 06	400 00			800 00	175 00	1823 06	
Dundas	Wentworth	1114 44	962 00			721 50	1104 96	3902 90	
Dunnville	Haldimand	0 29	423 50			710 50	378 81	1513 10	
Elora	Wellington	61 44	557 00	168 64		450 00	799 91	2036 99	
Farmersville	Leeds		387 00			513 00	432 06	1332 06	
Fergus	Wellington	87 08	400 00			300 00		787 08	
Fonthill	Welland	97 00	400 00			200 00	176 00	873 00	
Galt	Waterloo	386 04	3315 50	5 00		1657 75	3581 98	8970 36	
Gananoque	Leeds	138 01	677 50			1100 52		1916 03	
Goderich	Huron	308 67	523 00	5 00		6700 00		7336 67	
Grimsby	Lincoln		400 00			450 00	214 00	1811 65	
Guelph	Wellington		387 00			1672 79	410 79	2470 58	
Hamilton	City		3005 00	51 00		8913 64	1389 51	13359 15	
Hawkesbury	Prescott		200 00	60 14		759 00	403 69	1422 83	
Ingersoll	Oxford		676 50			720 25	627 63	2024 38	
Iroquois	Dundas	254 91	864 00			504 00		1622 91	
Kempville	Grenville		400 00			400 00		800 00	
Kincardine	Bruce		659 50			271 37	427 13	1358 00	
Kingston	City	375 00	2021 50	24 75		780 50	1325 26	5744 83	
Lindsay	Victoria		735 00	10 00		391 25	1645 84	2782 09	
Listowel	Perth	67 65	400 00			731 36	12 03	1211 04	
London	City		1736 50			868 25	40 50	4179 59	
L'Orignal	Prescott	10 59	100 00			200 00		610 59	
Markham	York	45 67	556 00	39 65		828 25	82 00	1551 57	
Metcalf	Carleton	1 30	400 00			200 00	200 00	801 30	
Mitchell	Perth	6 56	100 00	10 06		200 00	1058 88	1675 50	
Morrisburgh	Dundas		645 50			323 00	623 35	1591 85	
Mount Pleasant	Brant	47 98	100 00			320 00	351 25	1119 23	
Napanee	Lennox	92 39	1336 50	15 00		2438 00	5797 35	9679 24	
Newburgh	Addington		594 00			399 86	296 00	1889 86	
Newcastle	Durham	100 00	400 00	12 00		1588 77		2100 77	
Newmarket	York	158 76	480 00			800 00	460 55	1889 31	
Niagara	Lincoln	0 37	400 00	18 00		400 00	157 00	1115 37	
Norwood	Peterboro'		472 50	10 00		418 87	1344 24	2245 61	
Oakville	Halton		440 50	96 48		400 00	2261 74	3198 72	

High Schools.

MONEYS.

EXPENDITURE.

PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

EXPENDITURE.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over	Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.		
936 00	542 00		20 38	1408 38		30	Free.
1325 00	391 94		45 95	1960 23		66	do
1216 61	71 01	137 34	16 00	1303 61	130 16	44	do
1308 75	23 40		156 83	1491 98	8 02	46	do
1654 00	23 50	42 16	272 98	1992 64		61	\$4 00.
1196 66	14 50		187 64	1398 80	21 61	62	Free.
2775 00	86 33		441 46	3302 79		100	do
960 00	2 00		47 27	1069 27	0 25	46	do
2157 00			38 44	2195 44		75	do
714 25			91 73	805 98	260 55	37	\$0 75.
1235 00		30 00	151 12	1416 12	39 75	63	Free.
2765 32	7333 84	103 82	1801 38	12001 36	12 46	128	do
1134 27	15 00		88 37	1237 64	349 43	30	do
1700 00			225 20	1925 20	86 88	75	do
983 33	29 50		173 12	1185 95	70 35	56	do
1150 00	24 21	70 50	158 10	1402 81	290 46	19	do
762 50	654 10		133 65	1559 25	21 98	34	do
1500 00	50 10	14 00	314 48	1878 58	4 36	57	do
1538 32	200 00	61 65	19 39	1819 36	7 31	54	\$2 00.
4262 50	35 55		272 65	4570 10	1064 75	62	\$2 00.
1242 54	60 91	15 00	534 03	1852 48	170 51	181	\$3 50.
1192 01			194 45	1386 46	29 25	29	Free.
1282 00	4 78	71 00	188 77	1546 55	278 90	73	do
1448 75	36 49		281 41	1766 65	56 41	43	do
1900 00		25 00	977 90	2902 90	1000 00	35	\$2 50.
1150 00	6 60		357 10	1513 10		87	Free.
1275 00	226 58	337 28	162 15	2001 01	35 98	51	do
1250 00			82 06	1332 06		71	do
748 08			33 75	781 83	5 25	51	do
666 00	110 00		97 00	873 00		40	do
6985 17	714 00	84 57	873 65	8657 39	312 97	26	\$2 50 and \$3 00.
1625 50			290 53	1916 03		303	\$5 00.
1450 00	3883 50	10 00	193 42	5636 92	1899 75	61	Free.
1130 00	10 98		595 60	1736 58	75 07	71	do
1995 00	4 00		471 58	2470 58		42	\$3 00.
7225 33	3211 07	193 00	2729 75	13259 15		45	Free.
1150 00		120 28	152 55	1422 83		435	\$4 00.
1691 80	73 36		259 22	2024 38		34	Free.
1141 26	162 30		169 64	1473 20	149 71	86	do
700 00	19 01		60 73	779 74	20 26	106	do
800 00			108 00	908 00	450 00	64	do
4127 26	484 66	49 75	1083 16	5744 83		68	do
2231 25	383 25	20 00	147 59	2782 09		123	\$4 50.
1011 01			184 07	1195 08	15 96	78	Free.
4400 00			79 59	4479 59		45	do
600 00				600 00	10 59	189	do to residents of City.
1400 00		79 30	40 83	1520 13	31 44	21	do
550 00	55 30		157 11	762 44	38 86	64	\$2 00.
1080 00	21 48	20 12	283 72	1495 32	270 18	29	Free.
1500 00			91 85	1391 85		47	do
842 46	8 67		260 58	1111 11	8 12	56	do
2685 00	25 38	30 00	6934 95	9675 33	3 91	41	do
1553 77	50 00		286 09	1889 86		129	do
800 00	918 41	24 00	328 36	2109 77		64	do
1509 50	14 55		138 57	1662 62	236 69	37	do
958 00	45 28	36 00	74 39	1113 67	1 70	77	\$4 00.
1957 25	171 83	20 00	96 53	2245 61		32	\$2 00.
1546 00	1395 70	192 96	64 06	3198 72		51	Free.
						46	do

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.													
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.													
		Balance from 1873.	Legislative Grant.		Local Sources.			Total receipts.							
			For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Other sources.								
%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.						
Oakwood	Victoria		400 00		400 00			246 20	1046 20						
Onemee	do	86	52		642 00		4 00	30 20	1141 22						
Orangeville	Wellington	62	78	41	02	700 00			1203 80						
Osborne	Russell	143	51		400 00	200 00		120 00	863 51						
Oshawa	Ontario	50	25		894 00	1030 17			1974 42						
Ottawa	City	9	10	25	00	22,654 13	1269 50	8160 86	32972 98						
Owen Sound	Grey		1,355 00		400 00	677 50		155 90	2188 40						
Pakenham	Lanark	154	68		400 00	200 00		325 00	1679 68						
Paris	Brant		534 50		1,463 21		12 00		2015 71						
Parkhill	Middlesex	18	80		112 50	916 25		23 00	1370 61						
Pembroke	Renfrew		400 00		200 00			578 38	1178 38						
Perth	Lanark		874 00	15	00	675 32	257 00		1821 32						
Peterboro'	Peterboro'	67	98		369 50	8 85			8523 33						
Pictou	Prince Edward	966	57	11	00	854 75			2932 82						
Port Dover	Norfolk		400 00		200 00			275 00	875 00						
Port Perry	Ontario	29	00		667 00	1383 50		34 00	2113 50						
Port Rowan	Norfolk	6	12		400 00	360 00		101 23	801 35						
Port Hope	Luriam	146	10	28	23	1056 00	694 00	6 93	3022 26						
Prescott	Greenville	273	95	10	00	832 41			1734 86						
Renfrew	Renfrew		400 00		194 34			200 00	794 34						
Richmond Hill	York	987	19		400 00	700 00		110 16	2197 35						
Scania	Lambton		725 50		1132 75			22 00	1880 25						
Scotiland	Brant		400 00		283 00			1098 24	1781 24						
Simcoe	Norfolk		536 50		1223 18				1759 68						
Smith's Falls	Lanark		481 00		813 48		100 50		1394 98						
Smithville	Lincoln	5	08		425 00	450 00	120 00	87 63	1067 71						
Stirling	Hastings	119	37		400 00	300 00			819 37						
Stratford	Perth		895 00	35	65	491 12		1014 20	2455 97						
Strathroy	Middlesex	47	68		327 25	4963 43		102 00	5440 36						
Streetsville	Peel	361	75	45	00	310 00		59 00	1175 75						
St. Catharines	Lincoln	765	23	14	00	1800 00	1566 50		7153 73						
St. Mary's	Perth		871 00		6200 00				7071 00						
St. Thomas	Elgin		765 00		1023 09				1788 09						
Sydenham	Frontenac		400 00	35	38	200 00		1030 00	1665 38						
Thorold	Welland	100	00		400 00	627 00			1127 00						
Toronto	City	270	75	99	75	1846 79	3812 38	307 81	9221 98						
Trenton	Hastings		395 50		4997 75				5393 25						
Uxbridge	Ontario	6	04		606 00	3 00	991 00		1606 04						
Vankleekhill	Prescott		398 00	9	00	2099 00		9 00	2515 00						
Vienna	Elgin		562 00		406 00			0 06	968 06						
*Walkerton	Bruce	16	06		400 00	700 00			1116 06						
Wardsville	Middlesex	9	62	11	00	578 50		11 00	1056 62						
Watendown	Wellworth	62	25	33	00	814 50	238 65	33 00	1867 40						
Welland	Welland		422 50		1295 71		22 00		1740 21						
Weston	York	0	04	25	00	2045 13		28 00	2468 17						
Whitby	Ontario		1542 00	20	00	1723 74			3285 74						
Williamstown	Glengarry	399	53	26	00	930 54		60 95	1815 02						
Windsor	Essex		449 00		1351 00				1800 00						
Woodstock	Oxford	23	50	14	70	1438 25	333 00	189 91	2875 86						
Total for 1874	1874	12585	88	1320	71	137801	33	19022	93	52675	54	298960	14		
Total for 1873	1873	13259	50	70126	75	1337	54	96050	69	19798	98	39627	42	246800	88
Increase						41150	64			13048	12	52159	26		
Decrease								776	05						

* Estimated.

† To the above \$75553.75 must be added \$1620 paid to Meteorological Stations.

High Schools.

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.						Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.		
% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.		
1000 00			46 20	1046 20		34	Free.
1050 70	15 74		30 83	1097 27	43 95	69	do to residents of County.
933 33	117 14	82 04		1132 51	71 29	50	do
685 10	38 50		107 66	851 26	32 25	21	do
1741 70	71 85		160 87	1974 42		94	do
5887 50	22997 48	50 00	3994 72	32929 70	43 28	88	\$6 00, \$4 00, and \$2 00.
2150 00			38 40	2188 40		173	Free.
975 00	27 65	11 20	39 70	1053 55	26 13	33	do
1556 00	119 29		346 42	2015 71		68	do to residents; \$3 00 pupils
1277 50	3 00	23 00	46 71	1350 21	20 40	48	[of other Counties.
900 00	211 50	10 00	56 88	1178 38		44	do
1450 00	180 00	30 00	161 32	1821 32		94	\$4 00.
5555 00	180 00	210 53	2142 33	8087 86	435 47	227	\$0 75.
1868 75	134 09	22 00	231 28	2256 12	676 70	103	Free.
875 00				875 00		27	do
1550 00	348 60	100 00	76 00	2074 00	39 50	94	do
700 00	101 23		0 12	801 35		30	do
2600 00		56 46	217 67	2874 13	148 13	93	\$2 00 and \$3 00.
1505 34	17 64	20 00	125 29	1668 27	66 59	54	Free.
700 00	20 00		74 34	794 34		16	do
1100 00	250 26		179 67	1529 93	667 42	41	do
1500 00	62 37	40 50	277 38	1880 25		98	do
766 25			1014 99	1781 24		36	do
1325 00	104 84	20 00	309 84	1759 68		53	do to residents and \$3 00
1267 00			127 98	1394 98		49	\$0 75.
995 00	67 86		24 85	1087 71		56	\$2 50.
682 00			56 00	738 00		27	Free.
1700 00	25 35	111 30	270 52	2107 17	348 80	89	do
1431 41	3227 59	36 68	429 60	5125 28	315 08	92	do
900 00	123 87	90 00	45 79	1164 66	11 09	30	do
5133 33	1030 70	28 00	644 76	6836 79	316 94	189	\$3 00.
1250 00	5179 49		267 67	6697 16	373 84	104	Free.
1650 00	23 66		114 43	1788 09		164	do
1016 00	242 59	76 48	262 91	1597 98	67 40	35	do
1025 00	2 00		100 00	1127 00		48	do
6624 92	695 39	199 51	1702 16	9221 98		237	\$5 00, \$4 37, \$4 00.
800 00	4200 00	4 00	89 25	5093 25	300 00	44	Free.
1525 00		6 00	67 92	1598 92	7 12	83	do
943 36	1500 00	18 00	17 74	2479 10	35 90	45	do
878 00		20 00	70 06	968 06		46	do
800 00	200 00		116 06	1116 06		49	do
967 00		22 00		989 00	67 62	47	do
1400 00	9 64	66 00	93 56	1568 60	298 80	63	\$1 50.
1192 35	84 50		463 36	1740 21		74	\$2 00.
1843 00	264 73	50 00	288 67	2446 40	21 77	56	Free.
2650 00	75 22	40 00	520 52	3285 74		144	do
1352 36		62 45	114 01	1528 76	286 26	47	do
1800 00				1800 00		53	do
2400 00		29 46	352 77	2782 17	93 69	92	\$1 00.
179946 29	63684 43	3323 28	39639 52	286593 52	12366 62	7871	
165358 08	32939 86	3402 56	32514 50	234215 00	12585 88	8437	
14588 21	30744 57	79 28	7125 02	52378 52	219 26	566	

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
+Alexandria		30	30	30	12		4	30	22	9		
Almonte		66	66	66	66		27	66	61	31		
Arnprior		44	44	44	44		30	44	35	6		2
Aylmer		46	46	46	46	3		46	46	15	17	1
Barrie	61	61	12	61	52		10	61	39	35		
Beamsville		62	40	62	62		62	62	55	10		2
Belleville	100	100	100	100	100	42	24	100	84	34		
Berlin		45	45	45	42	45	35	45	41	33		1
Bowmanville		75	75	75	40		20	75	75	75		
Bradford		37	37	37	20		4	37	32	10		
Brampton		63	27	63	63	11	9	62	59	22		1
Brantford		150	150	150	133	40	38	155	128	75		1
Brighton		21	29	29	29	9		29	5	4		
Brookville		75	75	75	75	65	70	75	75	20		7
Caledonia		56	56	56	56		26	56	56	26		
Campbellford		19	19	19		19		19	14	11		
Carleton Place		34	34	34	34			34	34	23		
Cayuga		57	57	57	57		16	57	40	20		
Chatham		54	54	54	54		15	54	28	9		
Clinton	62	62	62	62	62	62	25	62	38	38		3
Cobourg		141	89	161	75	38	25	75	78	75	50	12
Collarbone		29	29	29				29	29	10		
Collingwood		73	71	73	73	65	10	73	73	73		
Cornwall		43	43	43	43	43	22	43	33	33		
Drummondville		25	25	25	12		12	25	24	12		
Dundas		87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	48		
Dunnville		51	51	51	51	40	20	51	23	15		
Elora		67	67	67	67	52	12	67	58	56		1
Farmersville		51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	27	17	9
Fergus	40	40	40	40	40	25	16	40	38	24		2
Fonthill		26	26	26	26	2	5	26	10	8		
Galt		303	144	303	300	111	36	303	150	121		15
Gananoque	54	61	61	61	61	61		61	40	22		4
Goderich		71	71	71	71		37	71	55	30		
Grimsby		42	42	42	40		42	42	36	19		
Guelph	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	45	45	45		
Hamilton		435	435	435	350	210	250	435	345	345		32
Hawkesbury	34	34	34	34	34	34	12	34	34	15		
Ingersoll		86	86	86	50		40	86	86	36	30	5
Iroquois		106	106	106	98		20	106	106	51		
Kemptville		64	64	64	64	45	10	64	50	34		
Kincardine	68	68	68	68	49		19	68	68	33		8
Kingston	123	123	46	123	123	6	44	123	98	67		
Lindsay		78	78	78	78	30	50	78	64	42		3
Listowel		45	45	45	45		23	45	45	45		
London	189	189	189	189	189	189	156	189	189	88	68	4
L'Orignal		21	21	21	21		4	21	15	3		
Mankham		64	64	64	40		12	64	55	40		
Metcalf		29	29	29	29		9	29	29	19		
Mitchell		42	32	47	37	30	33	47	47	24		

NOTE.—In Galt there are 36 in the 5th Form, and 14 in the 6th Form. In Hamilton there are 44 in the 4th and 5th Forms. In Peterboro' there are 6 higher than the 4th Form.

† Estimated—no report.

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Morrisburgh		51	51	51	51		32	51	23	18		
Mount Pleasant		26	26	26	26		12	26	26	6		
Napanee		129	129	129	70	112	32	129	75	22		
Newburgh	34	64	64	64	64		34	64	51	30		
Newcastle		36	37	36	37		9	27	31	16		
Newmarket		77	20	77	77	12	20	77	48	35		2
Niagara		27	27	27	27		12	27	18	10		
Norwood		51	51	51	40		12	51	51	13		1
Oakville		46	46	46	46	23	23	46	46	24		1
Oakwood		34	34	34	34	34	24	34	34	34		
Omamee	69	69	69	47	25	19	25	69	21	21	7	
Orangeville	40	50	50	50	50	4	50	50	50	28		
Osborne		21	21	21	21	21	6	21	3	6		
Oshawa	94	94	94	94	94		12	94	80	60		
Ottawa		88	88	88	88	22	8	88	88	88		40
Owen Sound	173	173	117	173	114	131	82	173	173	82		3
Pakenham		35	33	33	33	17	18	33	14	6		
Paris		68	68	68	68		55	68	68	45	23	
Parkhill		48	48	48	48		3	47	47	12		
Pembroke		44	44	44	44		11	44	19	8		
Perth		94	94	94	94		25	94	48	43		8
Peterboro'		227	227	227	227	100	120	227	227	227	9	36
Pictou		103	103	103	103	85	36	103	97	17		
Port Dover	27	27	27	27	18		14	27	17	10		
Port Perry		94	94	94	94	80	48	94	80	40		10
Port Rowan		30	30	30	18		8	30	17	3		
Port Hope		93	93	93	93	93	25	93	93	93		
Prescott		54	54	54	54	54	54	54	50	54	1	2
Renfrew		15	15	15	15		3	15	15	7		
Richmond Hill		41	41	41	25		26	41	30	27		3
Sarnia		98	98	98	61	89	86	98	98	45		
Scotland		23	16	29	10		4	31	31	6		
Simcoe	53	53	53	53	51	31	53	53	53	24		
Smith's Falls		49	49	49	49	49	49	49	40	19		14
Smithville		56	14	56	50		5	56	16	10		
Sirling		27	13	27	27			27	20	7		
Stratford		89	89	89	89		15	89	70	18		
Strathroy		92	92	92	60	30	50	92	32	25		
Streetsville		30	30	30	30	7	22	30	14	8		2
St. Catharines		189	37	189	84	57	65	189	189	135		7
St. Mary's		104	104	104	104		104	104	104	104		
St. Thomas		104	104	104	104	68	36	104	96	49		
Sydenham		35	35	35	35		25	35	27	10		
Thorold		48	38	48	48	2	10	48	13	8		
Toronto		237	237	237	237	134	133	237	237	190	36	20
Trenton		44	44	44	44		30	44	44	36		
Uxbridge		83	83	83	83		83	83	83	83		8
Vankleekhill		37	45	45	37		26	45	30	20		
Vienna		46	46	46	46	46		46	46	25		
Walkerton		49	49	49	49		30	49	42	28		

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

	SUBJECTS.											CLASSIFICATION.											
	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	English Course.				Classical Course.					
														First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.		
18	51	51	10	20	12	20		25		23	6			18	10			13	10				
4	26	26				5		8	1	9	2			10	7			6	3				
15	129	129	17	54	75			33		49	14			33	27	20		11		37		1	
64	64	64	34		25	30		12		23	3			20	14			4	27				
	35	35						18		20	30			14	3			10	6	4			
13	77	77	11	12		12		35		45	12			12	13	7		10	21	14			
	27	27						16		15	2												
4	51	51	3	22	12	20		17		43													
10	46	46	22	13				23	13	24	8			6	14	4		10	9	5			
34	34	34	34	34	34			8	1	10	2			12	12			10					
21	45	45	9	47	7			28		22	2			7	12	28		13	6	3			
25	50	50	6		30			10		17	7			19	15			5	5	6			
21	21	21	5		19			5		4				12	9								
	90	94		80	20			22		42	6			40	12			24	12	3		3	
40	88	88						57	16	88	56							26	22	23		17	
173	173	173	23	28	34	14		43	13	91	18			52	23	5	2	57	18	9			
22	33	33	31	11	4	11		18		29	1			7				21		5			
68	68	68	68		68	48		25		66	6	68		1	2			28	30	6		1	
8	47	47	14			14		22		11	5			15	12			11	6	4			
	44	44	4					11		11	1			29	4			6	5				
25	94	94	15	23	19	19		36		59	10			18	14	3		41	7	6		5	
36	155	200	150	100	86			210	34	158	40			1	43	25		80	33	20		19	
	103	103	12	55	55			43	6	63	2			27	16	8	1	40	14	8		1	
20	24	27	8	2				18		13	4				1			6	7	11		2	
55	66	94	80	50	90	60		20		42	12			24	15	8	5	19	7	12		4	
3	26	30	1					12		5	2			25				5					
20	72	93	24		30	45		42		30	10	47		28	22	13		8	6	8		8	
	54	54	38	30	30			20		16	6			28	10			4	3	9			
	15	15	15					3		4	3												
	41	41	12					6		22	6			13	2	4		9	3	7		3	
48	98	98	39	40	49	68		62		25	6			47	17	9		8	7	6		4	
	24	31	2					8		31								18	10	3			
53	53	53	20	25	49	40		22		34	4			7	4	4		24	8	4		2	
49	49	49	14	49	49			20						24	25								
12	56	24	4		20					16	4			11	12		3	15	3	2			
	27	27						10		7	2												
43	89	89	43		43			56		23	7			15	25	26		2	9	9		3	
32	20	80	6		80			8		26	4			57	35								
3	30	30	3		12	3		9		8	2			9	10	3		4	1			3	
27	189	106	12	25				61	15	112	20			30	20	14	13	49	36	19		8	
104	104	104	50	50				38		54	11			20	14	6	3	28	14	10		9	
36	104	104	36	36	36			27		42	12			38	18	6		25	8	9			
	35	35	21	9				12		15	4												
	22	48	3	2	2	2		8		15	3			15	18			10		5			
20	237	237	40	40	66	66	162	140	70	225	37			8	4			155	50	20			
18	44	44						20		26	2			13	5			10	6	3		7	
83	83	83	33	60	80			35	3	42	13			27	14			23	14	3		2	
14	45	45	20					12		8	5			7	18	12		1	2	5			
22	46	46	22	7	12	6		13		24	5	12		6	11	2		3	14	7			
49	49	49				49		27		30	6			5	8	6		16	4	8		2	

TABLE II.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Wardville		47	47	47	47	6	16	47	37	28	6	
Waterdown		68	68	68	68		12	68	68	16		1
Welland		74	74	74	60	9	8	74	20	18		
Weston	56	56	56	56	10		10	56	35	22		1
Whitby		144	144	144	90	85	16	144	136	59		
Williamstown		47	47	47			4	47	27	16	7	
Windsor	53	53	53	53	53		15	53	53	53		7
Woodstock		92	92	92	66		38	92	35	18		
Total for 1874	1375	7777	7059	7802	6805	2880	3320	7754	6365	4151	274	279
Do 1873	1963	8445	7999	8356	7489	3397	3524	8261	6621	3974	390	201
Increase										177		78
Decrease	588	668	940	554	684	517	204	507	256		116	

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.													CLASSIFICATION.							
In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	<i>English Course.</i>				<i>Classical Course.</i>			
													First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.
3	47	47	5	4				7	2	27	4		20				19	8		
20	68	68	3	12		1		17		32	4		24	8			26	10		
	22	70	3	15	33	12		12	2	12	3									
	40	56	15	10		25		22		18	6		15	5			20	10	6	
22	144	144	10	85	125			89	14	90	33		20	12	30	2	25	25	26	14
18	47	47	31		17	39				18	6		16	9	4			10	8	
20	53	53		10		53		33		53	6		6							
32	90	90	32		31			43	7	25	4		22	23	22		9	7	5	4
2918	7033	7461	2007	2012	2256	2124	162	3111	462	3912	898	533	1880	1193	504	110	1637	1023	638	238
2654	7557	7163	2301	2309	2792	2026	196	2847	372	4077	897	558	3247	2546	1543	100	2968	1749	386	288
264		298				98		264	90		1				10				252	
	524		204	297	536		34			135		25	1307	1353	1039		1331	726		50

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of pupils in school.
Alexandria	Frame	1865	Rented	1/4 acre	400		1865	14
Almonte	Stone	1868	Freehold	1/4 "	6000	1	1872	12
Amphior	Frame	1862	Rented			1	1864	10
Aylmer	Brick	1870	Freehold	4-5 "	6000	1	1873	16
Barrie	Brick	1850	Freehold	4 "	2500		1843	12
Beausville	Brick	1857	Freehold	2 "	2500	1	1847	12
Belleville	Brick	1872-3	Freehold	1 1/2 "	22000	1	1840	20
Berlin	Frame	1853	Rented	4 "	300		1855	10
Bowmanville	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 "	8000	1		50
Bradford							1860	8
Brampton	Brick	56-68	Freehold	1 1/2 "	8000		1856	19
Brantford	Brick	1868	Freehold	3-5 "	2500		51 or 2	20
Brighton	Brick	1860	Freehold	1 "	3000	1	1850	37
Brockville	Stone	1835	Freehold	1 "	15000	1	1818	83
Caledonia	Brick	1840	Freehold	1 "	4000	1	1853	12
Campbellford	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 1/2 "	3000	1	1874	
Carleton Place	Stone	1870	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1853	12
Cayuga	Brick	1872	Freehold	1/4 "	5000		1851	14
Chatham	Brick	1855	Freehold	2 "	10000		1856	12
Clinton	Brick	1870	Rented	1 "	7000		1866	12
Cobourg	Brick	1855	Rented	1/4 "			1820	16
Collborne	Brick	1859	Freehold	1 "	2000		1857	
Collingwood	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 "	6000		1857	13
Corunna	Brick	1866	Freehold	1 "	2000		1866	19
Drummondville	Frame and 1 Brick	1833	Freehold	2 "	4000		1856	25
Dundas	Brick	1855	Freehold	1 "		1	1855	16
Dunnville	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 "	3000		1869	20
Elora	Stone	57-70	Rented	3-5 "	3000		1851	15
Farmersville	Stone	1859	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1861	12
Fergus	Stone	1866	Freehold	1 "	3500	1	1865	20
Fonthill	Frame	1863	Rented				1863	14
Galt	Stone	52-74	Freehold	7 "	22000		1852	36
Gananoque	Stone	1838	Freehold	1 "	6000	1		20
Goderich	Brick	1830	Rented				1841	12
Grimsby	Frame	1839	Freehold	1 "	700		1857	12
Guelph	Stone	1847	Freehold	1/4 "	5000	1	1842	23
Hamilton	Stone	1866	Freehold	1 "	16000	1		16
Hawkesbury	Brick	1872		1 1/2 "	6000	1	1873	25
Ingersoll	Brick		Freehold	3 "	20000	1	1850	
Iroquois	Stone	1845	Leased	1 "	4000		1846	20
Kemptville	Stone	1842	Freehold	1 "	300	1	1842	16
Kincardine	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 "	7000	1		20
Kingston	Stone	1852	Freehold	1 1/2 "	6000		1792	24
Lindsay	Brick	1862	Freehold	6 "	15000	1	1854	12
Listowel	Frame	1873	Rented	6 "	1200		1873	22
London	Brick	1849	Freehold	3 "	16880	1	34, 72	36
L'Orignal	Stone	1852	Freehold	1 "	1200		1822	15
Markham	Frame	1850	Freehold	2 "			1858	12
Metcalf	Frame	1872	Rented	6 "			1863	7
Mitchell	Brick	1872	Freehold	1/2 "	3600		1873	14

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps and furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils matriculated at any university.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of masters engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
2	100								1	C. H. Connon.
1	1000		1		1			3	2	Peter C. McGregor, B.A., <i>Queen</i>
	200		1				1		2	W. C. Middleton, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1			1		2		3	14	2	Wm. M. Noble, B.A., <i>Cambridge</i>
1						12			2	H. B. Spotton, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	266	1	1	2	8	1	2	3	2	Wm. Houston, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	100				5	1	1	6	3	R. W. Dawson, B.A., <i>Trinity, Dublin</i>
4		1	1		6	5	2	8	2	James W. Connor, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	750	1	1		1				3	Wm. Oliver, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	200	1	1	3	6	3	4	5	1	A. Sinclair, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
3	250				11	8	3	24	2	Wm. E. Ferdue, <i>Toronto</i>
1	300				2			4	4	James Mills, M.A. <i>Victoria</i> .
2	450	1	1		6	3	6	19	1	W. M. Elliott, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
2					6	4	3	7	2	James W. Connor, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
2		1	1		4				2	L. Hamilton Evans, B.A., <i>Trinity</i>
2	1300				4			12	2	John King, M.A., LL.D., <i>Trinity</i>
1	175	1	1		3			6	1	<i>Dublin</i> .
1	100	1	1	2	3		2	4	1	B. M. Brislin, B.A., <i>Albert</i> .
2		1	1	3	5		4	16	2	Rev. F. P. Macnab, B.A., <i>Queen's</i>
2		1	1	14	5	10	9	27	2	L. G. Morgan, B.A., <i>Trinity</i>
1		1	1		1				2	John B. Rankin, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	50	1	1	1	1			8	2	James Turnbull, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	200	1	1	2				2	4	D. C. McHenry, B.A., <i>Victoria</i>
									1	Alex. Dawson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
									2	Wm. Williams, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
									2	Jas. Smith, A.M., <i>Marischal, Aberdeen</i>
									1	Andrew McCulloch, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>
									2	Dion C. Sullivan, LL.B., <i>Toronto</i>
									3	Richard W. Young, B.A., <i>Victoria</i>
	700	1	1	2	6	7	4	8	2	J. Murison Dunn, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i>
									2	Alex. D. Cruickshank, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	200	1	1	1					2	John Thompson, A.B., <i>Queen's</i>
	650				4	3		15	1	Alex. Carlyle, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	250	1	1		3	6	1	2	15	Wm. Tassie, M.A., LL.D., <i>Toronto</i>
	600	1	1	7	22	3	15	28	2	J. Lawton Bradbury, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>
		1	1	1	5			2	2	Hugh J. Strang, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	150				1			3	2	W. M. Nichols, B.A., <i>Trinity</i>
	50	1	1			6		1	2	Alfred M. Lafferty, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	200	1	1		8	3			9	George Dickson, B.A., <i>Victoria</i>
	1100	1	1	3	40	4	20	25	2	Archibald P. Knight, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>
	650	1	1	1	3	1	7	2	2	Thomas F. McIntyre, M.A., <i>Albert</i>
	100	1	1		5	4		8	2	W. A. Whitney, M.A., <i>Victoria</i>
	200	1	1	1	1	5	20	3	4	James Christie, A.M., <i>Aberdeen</i>
									1	James E. Burgess, B.A., <i>Queen's</i>
									5	Samuel Woods, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	600	1	1	17	30	10	15	12	2	Robert Dolson, <i>Certificate</i>
	400	1	1		6	2	3	4	2	Fergus Black, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	100				2			6	4	Benj. Bayly, A.B., <i>Trinity, Dublin</i>
	27.50	1	1		11			10	1	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., <i>Toronto</i>
	25.0	1	1		2	2	3	5	2	Edward T. Crowle, M.A., <i>Giessen, Germany</i>
		1	1	1	5	10		12	10	John R. Ross, M.A., B.D., <i>Victoria</i>
									1	H. B. Houghton, E.A., <i>Trin., Dublin</i>
	280	1	1		12	3	1	14		

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone, or frame	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.
Morrisburgh	Brick	1862	Freehold	14 acres	6000	1	1864	10
Mount Pleasant	Concrete	1855	Freehold	14 "	2600	1	1860	19
Napanee	Brick	1865	Freehold	12 "	15000	1	1850	20
Newburgh	Stone	1872	Freehold	14 "	2500	1	1844	11
Newcastle	Brick	1862	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1862	9
Newmarket	Brick	1853	Freehold	4-5 "	1200		1853	34
Niagara	Brick	1858	Rented	1 "			1828	20
Norwood	Brick	1854	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1854	16
Oakville	Brick	52, 74	Freehold	1 "	6000	1	1854	20
Oakwood	Frame	1857	Freehold	1 "	2200	1	1857	7
Omemeo	Frame	1860	Freehold	1 "	2000	1	1860	11
Orangeville	Brick	1871	Freehold	1 "			1864	24
Osborne	Stone	1868	Freehold	1 "	2000	1	1865	14
Oshawa	Brick	1865	Freehold	1 "	9000	1	1866	13
Ottawa	Frame	1861	Rented	1 "			1843	26
Owen Sound	Stone	59, 70	Freehold	1 "	10000	1	1856	30
Pakenham	Frame	1866	Freehold	1 "		1	1863	10
Paris	Brick					1		26
Parkhill	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 "	6500	1	1872	12
Pembroke	Brick	1857	Freehold	1 "	2000	1	1854	9
Perth	Stone	1852	Freehold	1 "		1	1830	12
Peterboro'	Brick	1859	Freehold	2 "	25000	1	1827	50
Pictou	Brick	1871	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1846	20
Port Dover	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 1/2 "	6000	1	1856	14
Port Perry	Brick	1873	Rented	1 1/2 "	10000	1	1868	16
Port Rowan	Brick	1874	Freehold	2 1/2 "	5500	1	1861	12
Port Hope	Brick	1860	Freehold	1 "	3000		1856	20
Prescott	Brick	1867	Freehold	3 "	8000	1	1850	25
Renfrew	Frame	1873	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1851	11
Richmond Hill	Brick	1856	Town Hall	1 1/2 "		1	1853	6
Sarnia	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 1/2 "	6000	1	1844	22
Scotland	Frame	1867	Freehold	1 "	3000	1	1857	8
Simcoe	Brick	1858	Freehold	2 "	10000	1	1835	24
Smith's Falls	Stone	1871	Freehold	1 "	10000	1	1844	12
Smithville	Frame	1853	Freehold	1 "	1000		1863	14
Stirling	Stone		Freehold			1	1853	10
Stratford	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1852	20
Strathroy	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 "	3200		1863	14
Streetsville	Brick	1843	Freehold	1 "	1500	1	1844	7
St. Catharines	Brick	1828,	Freehold	2 "	16000		1828	20
		72, 73						
St. Marys	Stone	1858	Freehold	1 "	12000	1	1861	20
St. Thomas	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 1/2 "		1	1853	18
Sydenham	Stone	72, 73	Freehold	1 "	10000		1873	12
Thorold	Frame	1820	Rented	1 "	1200		1820	20
Toronto	Brick	1874	Freehold	nearly 2 acres	35000		1807	17
Trenton	Brick	73, 74	Freehold	1 1/2 "	7700	1	1852	16
Uxbridge	Brick	1873	Rented	2 1/2 "	10000	1	1855	21
Vankleek Hill	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 "	2000		1848	3
Vienna	Brick	1862	Freehold	1 "	2500	1	1852	20
Walkerton	Frame	1867	Rented	1 "	300		1872	15

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps and furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils matriculated at any university.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of masters engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
1	433	1	1	1	4	4	5		2	E. L. Chamberlain, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>
1	900	1	1	1	1	3		1	1	V. Switzer, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	450	1	1	1	6	3		4	3	John Campbell, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	1000	1	1	1	3	4	11	1	2	A. McClatchie, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	John R. Wightman, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1	1	4				2	W. R. Nason, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1	1	4	4			1	O. J. Brown, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
2		1	1	1	5	5		4	2	John Moore, M.A., J.L.B., <i>Victoria.</i>
2	200	1	1	1	7	1	1		2	Parnenio A. Switzer, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
2		1	1	1	2	1	4		2	Alex. Sims, M.A., <i>Marischal, Aberdeen.</i>
2	100	1	1		6	5	9		2	John Shaw, <i>Certificate.</i>
1	200	1	1		3	1	7	6	2	Wm. A. Douglass, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	500				2	1		5	1	P. D. L. Dorland, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>
1	1500	1	1		6	6		8	2	W. W. Tamblin, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	750	1	1	3	21	1	8		5	J. Thorburn, M.A., <i>Mettil.</i>
2	100	1	1	1	8		3		4	Henry De La Matter, <i>Certificate.</i>
1		1	1		2	1		2	2	Wm. H. Law, B.A.
1	120	1	1		4	3		4	2	J. W. Acres, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
2		1	1		3		4		2	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1		5		1		1	R. Geo. Scott, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1	1	6	5	16		2	H. H. Ross, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	420	1	1	1	8	4	6	20	5	James B. Dixon, M.A., <i>Wesleyan.</i>
1	250	1	1				2	5	3	J. A. Clarke, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	600	1	1		6	2	12		1	James Lumsden, M.A., <i>Aberdeen.</i>
1	400	1	1		4			6	2	D. McBride, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
2		1	1	2	10	2		18	1	W. Malloy, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	200	1	1		2		6	20	3	Adam Purslow, <i>Certificate.</i>
1	400	1	1	3	2		2	4	2	Moses McPherson, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	100								1	James Crozier, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
3	900	1	1		14	6	4	10	1	William Donald, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
2	400	1	1	1			1		2	William Sinclair, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	500	1	1		4		2	8	1	Joseph Reid, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
3		1	1		2	1		10	2	Geo. Grant, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1		3	5	2	10	2	W. Taylor Briggs, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
1	500	1	1		5	4		12	2	Wm. Cruickshank, A.M., <i>Aberdeen.</i>
1	300	1	1		1	3	3	10	1	C. W. Common, M.A., J.L.D., <i>Aberdeen.</i>
2	100			1	3	3	4		2	C. J. McGregor, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	1500	1	2	5	6	4		12	2	D. A. McMichael, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	500			7					1	Rev. W. S. Westney, M.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
2		1	1		8	5		38	6	John Seath, B.A., <i>Queen's, Ireland.</i>
1	80	1	1					4	2	William Tytler, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	150	1	1		6			5	2	John Millar, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	1320	1	1	2	26	4	10		2	Rev. Francis L. Checkley, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	180	1	1	1	8	2		1	1	Nelson Burns, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	500	1	1	1	5	2	6	12	8	Arch'd McMurchy, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1		1	1		5		4		2	H. M. Hicks, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	500	1	1		5		4		2	William Dale, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	215	1	1	1	3		1	2	2	John Maxwell, B.A., <i>Mettil.</i>
1		1	1						2	E. M. Bigg, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1		1	1	1					1	Arnoldus Miller, <i>Certificate.</i>

TABLE H.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.
Wardsville	Brick	1858	Freehold	1½ acres	3000	1	1860	8
Waterdown	Stone	1856	Freehold	3¼ "	5000	1	1856	20
Welland	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 "	1500	1	1856	25
Weston	Brick	1858	Freehold	14 "	3000		1857	15
Whitby	Brick	46, 73	Freehold	4 "	12000	1	1846	28
Williamstown	Brick	1860	Freehold	½ "	3000	1		27
Windsor	Brick	1871	Freehold			1		
Woodstock	Brick	1849	Freehold	1 "	4000		1843	12
Total, 1874						66		1872
" 1873						66		1847
Increase								25
Decrease								

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps and furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils matriculated at any university.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of masters engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
1	200	...	1	.....	3	4	..	7	2	Thos. W. Crothers B.A., <i>Alfred.</i>
1	.....	1	1	.....	4	12	4	4	2	David H. Hunter, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Geo. Baptye, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	100	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	.....	2	John W. Ravell, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
.....	1500	1	1	.....	6	12	4	8	4	Geo. H. Robinson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	500	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	James Y. Cameron, A.M., <i>Queen's</i>
1	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	8	10	2	James H. Johnston, M.A., <i>Toronto</i>
1	350	1	1	.....	8	4	3	8	4	Geo. Strachan, <i>Certificate.</i>
147	.....	63	100	99	544	319	321	631	248	
160	.....	63	94	91	502	279	290	622	252	
.....	.....	.....	6	8	42	40	31	9	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

OBSERVERS:—*Pembroke*—R. G. Scott, Esq., M.A.; *Cornwall*—James Smith, Esq., A.M.; *Barrie*—*Gudersch*—Hugh J. Strang, Esq., B.A.; *Stratford*—Charles J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; *Hamilton*—George

Stations.	Pembroke.*	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
Latitude	45° 50	45° 0	44° 25	44° 20
Longitude	77° 10	74° 50	79° 45	78° 25
Height above the sea	423 ft.	175 ft.	779 ft.	670 ft.
BAROMETER.				
<i>corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.</i>				
Annual mean pressure { at 7 a.m.		29.9826	29.9505	29.9559
at 1 p.m.		29.9594	29.9842	29.9338
at 9 p.m.		29.9777	29.9781	29.9494
mean		29.9732	29.9569	29.9464
Highest pressure		30.763	30.611	30.618
Date of Highest pressure		December 31st	December 31st	December 31st
Highest monthly mean pressure		30.663	29.8016	30.0427
Month of highest mean pressure		February	December	November
Lowest monthly mean pressure		29.877	29.1803	29.8329
Month of lowest mean pressure		June	July	March
Lowest pressure		28.917	28.555	28.769
Date of lowest pressure		November 23rd	July 15th	March 9th
TEMPERATURE.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m.		39° 33	39° 92	38° 875
at 1 p.m.		46° 98	47° 95	49° 214
at 9 p.m.		40° 28	41° 90	41° 293
mean		41° 86	43° 25	43° 157
Mean maximum		56° 62	55° 49	54° 119
Mean minimum		27° 59	34° 75	28° 946
Mean range		22° 73	20° 74	25° 173
Greatest daily range		51° 5	48° 9	48° 3
Day of greatest range		February 13th	February 12th	May 15th
Least daily range		8	5° 7	6° 8
Day of least range		January 16th	November 13th	January 8th
Highest temperature		91° 3	91° 8	97° 1
Day of highest temperature		August 12th	July 7th	August 12th.
Lowest temperature		-32° 8	-22° 9	-21° 3
Day of lowest temperature		February 2nd	January 30th	January 30th
Warmest month		July	July	July
Mean temperature of warmest month		69° 32	67° 95	69.974
Coldest month		February	February	February
Mean temperature of coldest month		15° 72	19° 01	17° 796
Warmest day		July 15th	July 25th	August 12th
Mean temperature of warmest day		80° 07	78° 40	82° 26
Coldest day		January 30th	January 30th	January 30th
Mean temperature of coldest day		-15° 23	-4° 33	-9° 60
TENSION OF VAPOUR.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m.		248	264	2403
at 1 p.m.		271	297	2601
at 9 p.m.		257	268	2486
mean		258	276	2497
Highest monthly mean tension		530	5431	4983
Month of highest mean tension		July	July	July
Lowest monthly mean tension		900	1058	900
Month of lowest mean tension		February	February	February

* The Reports for certain months were not received from this Station.

at Ten High School Stations, for the Year 1874.

H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; *Peterborough*—James B. Dixon, Esq., M.A.; *Belleville*—Alex. Burdon, Esq. †
Dickson, Esq., M.A.; *Simcoe*—Rev. George Grant, B.A.; *Windsor*—James H. Johnston, Esq., M.A.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
44° 10 77° 25 307 ft.	43° 45 81° 42 720 ft.	43° 25 80° 58 1182 ft.	43° 15 79° 57 325 ft.	42° 51 80° 14 716 ft.	48° 20 83° 620 ft.
29-9924 29-9724 29-9806 29-9818 30-745	29-9772 29-9665 29-9681 29-9706 30-659	29-9323 29-9179 29-9392 29-9268 30-563	29-9270 29-9031 29-9319 29-9207 30-720	29-7875 29-7603 29-7597 29-7691 30-436	30-6387 30-0165 30-6309 30-0287 30-731
December 31st 30-050	December 31st 30-0182	December 31st 29-9801	March 24th 29-0579	December 31st 29-8490	December 31st 30-0994
December 29-8995	February 29-9102	September 29-8434	November 29-8313	February 29-6656	December 29-9573
May 29-047	March 28-850	March 28-883	July 28-853	June 28-895	June 29-007
November 23rd	November 23rd	November 23rd	November 21st	November 23rd	November 23rd
39° 286 48° 605 42° 792 43° 531 52° 814 34° 311 18° 503 34° 6	43° 668 49° 053 43° 223 45° 315 53° 782 37° 967 15° 815 36° 3	39° 63 48° 33 41° 88 43° 28 51° 79 34° 61 17° 18 31° 2	44° 65 52° 15 44° 98 47° 26 55° 11 37° 02 18° 09 49° 6	41° 14 54° 78 44° 67 46° 86 58° 41 33° 08 25° 33 56° 0	44° 53 54° 70 45° 88 48° 37 57° 92 38° 07 19° 85 44° 8
April 1st 3 7	May 12th 2 3	August 19th 3 7	May 9th 1° 0	June 5, Aug. 15 6° 5	May 27th 4° 3
December 23rd 92 2	December 13th 90 6	Oct. 7th, Dec. 12th 87 5	June 11th 99° 3	November 25th 96° 1	February 21st 96° 8
August 12th -17° 5	July 14th 0° 7	July 7th, Aug. 12th -2° 8	August 12th -2° 0	August 12th -7° 5	July 7th -3° 5
December 15th July 68° 14	January 31st July 68° 881	February 8th July 66° 59	December 15th July 72° 31	December 15th July 73° 55	January 16th July 72° 01
February 20 39	February 23° 702	February 22 03	February 25° 76	February 24° 19	February 26° 45
August 12th 78° 76	July 14th 80° 47	July 15th 76° 80	August 12th 81° 53	August 12th 81° 66	July 7th 85° 83
January 30th -8° 66	January 30th 6° 40	January 30th 6° 17	December 14th 9° 0	January 31st 5° 6	January 16th 6° 37
256 395 281 281 537 July 112	2828 3073 2730 2877 5214 July 1159	254 278 263 295 503 July 106	2853 3366 2931 3050 5182 July 1289	2667 3995 3081 3254 6709 July 1182	284 315 297 299 561 July 119
Feb'y., Decr.	February	February	February	February	February

† Since deceased.

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

Stations.	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
HUMIDITY.				
Annual means		83	87	78.9
{ at 7 a.m.		68	76	64.0
{ at 1 p.m.		82	85	77.4
{ at 9 p.m.		78	83	73.4
{ mean		89	97	87.1
Highest monthly mean humidity		89	97	87.1
Month of highest mean humidity		January	January	January
Lowest monthly mean humidity		65	71	60.6
Month of lowest mean humidity		May	May	May
AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS,				
Annual means		7.1	5.97	5.77
{ at 7 a.m.		7.4	6.55	6.28
{ at 1 p.m.		5.9	5.02	4.54
{ at 9 p.m.		6.8	5.85	5.53
{ means		7.8	8.0	7.14
Highest monthly mean cloudiness		7.8	8.0	7.14
Month of highest mean cloudiness		March	December	December
Lowest monthly mean cloudiness		5.4	2.8	3.65
Month of lowest mean cloudiness		August	August	August
RAIN AND SNOW.				
Number of rainy days		91	84	82
Duration in hours		526.55		431.45
Depth in inches		21.0118	11.3617	19.1357
Number of snowy days		80	78	69
Duration in hours		635.35		343.35
Depth in inches		105.125	98.75	54.910
Total depth of rain and melted snow		31.5243	21.2367	24.6267
Month of greatest precipitation		July	January	July
Depth in inches		4.3892	4.3705	5.2671
Month of least precipitation		October	April	May
Depth in inches		1.3066	.7820	1.0357

at Ten High School Stations, for the Year 1874.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
84	834	86	805	852	79
76	749	69	732	744	61
84	834	82	819	834	81
81	806	79	785	810	71
91	890	91	8632	8746	83
January	January	January	February	April	December
71	72	65	6603	7312	63
May	May	May	July	May	May
536	657	61	59	49	63
550	611	62	57	46	65
515	522	48	48	34	54
534	597	57	55	43	61
714	847	84	78	83	81
January	December	December	January	January	January
363	360	33	29	20	38
August	August	August	August	August	August
98	104	84	62	55	59
373 05	256	435 25	.....	217 25	247
23854	182570	219155	.....	190013	177965
49	82	68	43	16	27
1240	2005	46930	.....	34	110
686	685	1110	.....	32325	60
30714	251070	330155	.....	222338	237965
January	January	January	254534	January	January
3742	40377	60043	49673	38825	45551
August	July	August	May	March	October
1520	10669	7383	7790	0172	5650

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.			REJECTED.			ADMITTED.			WHO HAD BEEN TEACHERS BEFORE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 50th Session, inclusive	7748	3923	3826	718	340	378	7030	3532	3468	3112	2302	1050
Fifty-first Session	185	75	110	.....	.....	.....	185	75	110	88	50	38
Fifty-second Session	162	70	92	10	4	6	152	66	86	59	35	24
Grand Total	8095	4067	4028	728	364	364	7367	3703	3664	3550	2447	1112

ABSTRACT No. 1. GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c. *Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	WHO ATTENDED FORMERLY.			WHO LEFT.			WHO RECEIVED PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	REGULARLY.			IRREGULARLY.			
							Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
From the 1st to the 50th Session, inclusive	2429	962	1467	1221	787	534	371	273	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifty-first Session	63	13	50	33	21	12	10	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifty-second Session	75	20	55	39	23	16	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	2567	995	1572	1393	831	562	390	282	108	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions, some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent Certificates. 2846 Students received Provincial Normal School Certificates up to the termination of the forty-fifth Session, and 429 received "Certificates of Standing in Class" from the Master before Provincial Certificates were issued. From the forty-sixth to the fiftieth Sessions, inclusive, the Chief Superintendent did not issue Provincial Certificates, and the Students during that period obtained their II. and III. Class Certificates from the County Boards, and the I. Class from the Council of Public Instruction.

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

TOTALS.	COLLEGES.			ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income of Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total number of Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative Aid.	
Total Counties			\$ cts.		125	2627	9	221	\$ cts. 19521 00	125	2627	\$ cts. 19521 00	
" Cities	11	2900	115000 00	45000 00	80	3000	12	290	70000 00	91	5000	230000 00	
" Towns	5	700	45000 00	12000 00	75	2816	11	117	20600 00	80	3516	77000 00	
Grand Total, 1874	16	2700	160000 00	57000 00	280	8443	10	538	110121 00	296	11143	327121 00	
" " 1873	16	2700	160000 00	57000 00	265	7858	10	429	97626 00	281	10558	314626 00	
Increase					15	585		109	12495 00	15	585	12495 00	
Decrease													

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
	Amount of Local Appropriation	Amount of Legislative Appropriation.	Value of Books sent.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Glenora</i>		No. 3	10 00	37
<i>Carleton</i>		No. 5	20 00	76
<i>Leeds</i>		No. 11	32 50	168
<i>Renfrew</i>		No. 12	25 00	72
<i>72</i> <i>Addington</i>		No. 1	5 00	33
		No. 12	5 00	29
		No. 5	6 00	34
<i>Lennox</i>		No. 4	10 00	46
		No. 5	20 00	80
<i>Prince Edward</i>		No. 3	6 00	31
<i>Hastings</i>		No. 4	8 72	40
		No. 9	8 03	42
<i>Dorham</i>		No. 18	10 00	50
		No. 19	10 00	51
		No. 14	9 35	41
		No. 10	16 00	58
		No. 12	30 00	73
		No. 18	5 50	30
<i>Ontario</i>		County Jail, Whitley Toronto	10 00 74 00	32 173
<i>York</i>		North York Markham Do York	30 91 26 49 25 19 21 31	66 53 63 56
		Teachers Association No. 8 No. 21 No. 1	30 91 26 49 25 19 21 31	66 53 63 56

<i>Peel</i>	Caledon.....	No. 11	20 30	20 30	40 60	56
<i>Huron</i>	Tratfalgar.....	No. 7	20 00	20 00	40 00	48
<i>Westworth</i>	Ancaster.....	No. 9	25 00	25 00	50 00	66
	Barton.....	No. 6	26 50	26 50	73 00	135
	Beverly.....	Township	70 00	70 00	140 00	145
	Flamborough, East	No. 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	55
	Do West	No. 7	25 00	25 00	50 00	71
	Saltfleet.....	No. 4	40 00	40 00	80 00	131
<i>Brant</i>	Brantford.....	No. 9	20 00	20 00	40 00	42
	Do	No. 13	102 10	102 10	204 20	252
<i>Lincoln</i>	Grimshy.....	No. 7	5 00	5 00	10 00	26
<i>Welland</i>	Crowland	No. 6	40 00	40 00	80 00	92
	Wainfleet	No. 2	58 00	58 00	73 00	166
<i>Haldimand</i>	Orpida.....	No. 3	10 00	10 00	20 00	61
<i>Norfolk</i>	Houghton.....	No. 5	16 50	16 50	33 00	76
	Do	No. 9	16 00	16 00	32 00	49
	Do and Walsingham	Nos. 11 and 23	14 00	14 00	28 00	61
	Townsend	No. 8	55 00	55 00	110 00	187
	Do	No. 14	24 00	24 00	48 00	77
<i>Wellington</i>	Erasmus	No. 9	37 50	37 50	75 00	97
	Gravel	No. 1	42 00	42 00	84 00	86
	Minto.....	No. 8	10 35	10 35	20 70	35
<i>Grey</i>	St. Vincent.....	No. 6	15 00	15 00	30 00	34
	Do	No. 10	40 00	40 00	80 00	114
	Sydenham and St. Vincent	No. 9 U. S. S.	30 00	30 00	60 00	68
	Do	No. 10	34 00	34 00	68 00	82
<i>Perth</i>	Elma.....	No. 7	25 00	25 00	50 00	55
<i>Huron</i>	Essex	District Teachers' Institute	33 25	33 25	66 50	63
	Grey	No. 2	4 50	4 50	9 00	19
	Asfield	No. 12	10 00	10 00	20 00	23
<i>Bruce</i>	Culross	No. 6	16 78	16 78	33 56	68
	Huron	No. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	27
<i>Madoc</i>	London	No. 17	23 00	23 00	46 00	64
	McGillivray	No. 6	6 30	6 30	12 60	20
	Williams, West	No. 10	5 00	5 00	10 00	12
<i>Essex</i>	Bacham	No. 2	47 60	47 60	95 20	114
	Do	No. 4	20 00	20 00	40 00	58

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		MONEYS.				Total number of Volumes supplied.
		Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation.	Value of Books sent.	Total number of Volumes supplied.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<i>Lambton</i>	Euphemia	No. 5	20 00	20 00	40 00	60
	Plympton	No. 8	19 00	19 00	38 00	89
<i>Essex</i>	Tilbury, West.	No. 3	15 50	15 50	31 00	64
<i>Coles</i>	Toronto	Normal and Model Schools	27 44½	27 14½	54 89	51
	Do	R. C. S. S.	28 20	28 20	56 40	58
	Hamilton	P. S.	9 43	9 43	18 86	20
	Kingston	Provincial Penitentiary	240 00	240 00	480 00	359
<i>Towns</i>	Brantford	P. S.	275 15	275 15	550 30	685
	Chatham	P. S.	36 20	36 20	72 40	98
	Chilton	P. S.	5 00	5 00	10 00	13
	Goderech	P. S.	35 35	35 35	70 70	77
	Lindsay	R. C. S. S.	46 72	46 72	93 44	94
	Oakville	H. S.	84 48	84 48	168 96	167
	Paris	R. C. S. S.	12 21	12 21	24 42	31
	Prescott	P. S.	100 00	100 00	200 00	273
	Acton	P. S.	4 13	4 13	8 26	1
	Brighton	U. S.	4 00	4 00	8 00	1
<i>Villages</i>	Chippawa	P. S.	43 35	43 35	86 66	146
	Elora	H. S.	12 69	12 69	25 38	13
	Georgetown	P. S.	18 00	18 00	36 00	74
	Mount Forest	P. S.	16 64	16 64	33 28	44
	Port Perry	U. S.	80 66½	80 66½	161 33	173
	Uxbridge	U. S.	37 12½	37 12½	74 25	114
	Vienna	U. S.	36 00	36 00	72 00	149
	Wattford	P. S.	20 00	20 00	40 00	24
			2668 94½	2668 94½	5337 89	7167

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.										OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	MONEYS.										SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.			TOTAL SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.
	Amount of local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former Years.	Total Value of Books sent.	Number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions.	Total Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.			
Glengarry	16 00	10 00	20 00	436 70	456 70	5	780	3	50	1	157	9	967			
Stormont				801 22	801 22	4	1225	14	4124	12	2453	18	2119			
Dundas				834 00	834 00	6	1506	13	1369	12	2453	31	8083			
Prescott				1031 06	1031 06	5	1988	18	1329	1	500	25	3848			
Russell				692 37	692 37	5	1329	11	849	1	849	17	2178			
Carleton	30 00	20 00	40 00	1983 02	2023 02	17	4110	27	1340	1	40	45	5690			
Grenville				888 00	888 00	6	1840	22	1910	1	510	30	4290			
Leeds	32 50	32 50	65 00	1540 90	1605 90	23	2941	43	3733	1	486	67	6474			
Lanark				5409 12	5409 12	45	10181	35	3730	1	486	85	14406			
Renfrew	25 00	25 00	50 00	1639 72	1689 72	21	3165	33	2681	1	140	52	3586			
Frontenac				1190 27	1190 27	16	2674	48	4738	1	314	67	7185			
Addington	16 00	16 00	32 00	755 50	787 50	10	1766	38	3320	1	380	57	6740			
Lennox	30 00	30 00	60 00	750 50	810 50	7	1280	46	2409	1	200	71	3796			
Prince Edward	6 00	6 00	12 00	1828 80	1840 80	24	3187	46	5245	1	99	95	10940			
Hastings	16 75	16 75	33 50	3011 54	3045 04	30	5525	64	5628	1	2241	90	17429			
Northumberland				4882 26	4882 26	36	9360	56	12068	1	340	135	17124			
Durham	80 85	80 85	161 70	2185 07	2346 77	48	4776	85	2567	1	1150	64	11139			
Peterboro'				3393 56	3393 56	27	7672	34	4675	1	100	100	8249			
Victoria				707 42	707 42	48	3674	52	4675	1	477	12	477			
Haldimilton				5453 12	5621 12	31	9627	58	6850	5	1480	94	17967			
Ontario	84 00	84 00	168 00	9691 82	9691 82	80	17393	147	14428	11	238	238	34895			
York	103 90	103 90	207 80	4683 16	4733 76	55	8269	69	12658	1	1400	125	22307			
Peel	20 30	20 30	40 60	4793 81	4793 81	50	8315	82	7703	1	829	157	17157			
Simcoe				2766 98	2806 98	25	3915	58	12755	1	83	83	16670			
Malton	206 50	206 50	413 00	2529 14	2942 14	26	5791	82	13868	1	2200	111	21739			
Wentworth	122 10	122 10	244 20	1402 18	1646 38	21	3053	49	7968	1	70	70	11021			
Byam				5 00	5 00	1	4821	40	6830	1	2500	77	14151			
Lincoln				2813 00	2823 00	26	4821	40	6830	1	2500	77	14151			

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.										OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	MONEY.					Number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions.	Total Number of Volumes in Libraries.	SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.		Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Books Acquired.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.			Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.					
Welland	78 00	78 00	156 00	1183 50	1336 50	18	2546	61	7714	6	2079	85	12309	1131	1131	
Haldimand	10 00	10 00	20 00	3201 10	3221 10	34	5656	43	5675	1	400	79	1131	13065	13065	
No. folk	125 50	125 50	251 00	1679 96	1930 96	27	3417	67	8875	2	775	96	18719	18719	18719	
Oxford				5404 54	5404 54	49	11327	59	7392	6	4632	59	12444	12444	12444	
Waterloo	89 85	89 85	179 70	2172 87	2172 87	17	3847	36	3865	6	3215	170	3247	3247	3247	
Wellington	119 00	119 00	238 00	5249 77	5429 77	56	7744	119	19962	3	1415	170	19752	19752	19752	
Grey	25 00	25 00	50 00	4625 70	4933 70	46	6285	42	5476	4	752	81	12513	12513	12513	
Peach	47 75	47 75	95 50	6370 50	6666 00	59	11489	125	10297	6	2402	150	32100	32100	32100	
Huron	26 78	26 78	53 56	1960 10	2043 66	31	3325	88	13302	5	1550	170	22475	22475	22475	
Bruce	34 30	34 30	68 60	4632 56	4701 16	60	7936	101	4168	2	1500	43	3108	3108	3108	
Middlesex	67 60	67 60	135 20	2168 14	2333 34	22	4168	25	3440	2	640	109	15124	15124	15124	
Elgin				3942 00	3942 00	37	7586	67	7198	4	640	60	8254	8254	8254	
Kent	39 00	39 00	78 00	3870 13	3948 13	31	6437	29	2817	1	2944	31	5686	5686	5686	
London	15 50	15 50	31 00	1045 00	1045 00	11	128	9	698	1	128	10	826	826	826	
Essex				1808 00	1839 00	11	1808 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	10	826	826	826	
Districts.				104 00	104 00	1	128	9	698	1	104 00	10	826	826	826	
Totals	1477 18	1477 18	2954 36	119187 83	122142 19	1234	223536	2248	271762	123	40673	3066	535071	535071	535071	
Total Counties	1477 18	1477 18	2954 36	119187 83	122142 19	1234	223536	2248	271762	123	40673	3066	535071	535071	535071	
To Cities	305 07½	305 07½	610 15	13297 87	13908 02	15	26310	75	26310	18	46673	3065	100987	100987	100987	
To Towns	595 11	595 11	1190 22	10633 97	11224 19	19	14245	180	44350	28	30819	257	89414	89414	89414	
To Villages	291 58	291 58	583 16	4561 94	5145 10	36	8038	133	31905	24	16790	253	56733	56733	56733	
Grand Totals	2668 94½	2668 94½	5337 89	147081 61	152419 50	1334	266046	2686	374327	193	142732	4223	783105	783105	783105	

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

The following is a Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1874, inclusive.

No. of volumes sent out during the year.	Total volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Phy- siology.	Botany.	Phenomena	Physical Sciences.	Geology.	Natural Philoso- phy and Mann- ers.	Chemistry.	Practical Agricul- ture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Paper & Sketches. Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Li- brary and Prize Books.
1853	21422	4154	1602	287	905	526	234	410	324	867	2934	1141	2017	518	.....	208	.....	21422
1854	66711	10633	5532	1620	2172	1351	656	4780	960	3255	5764	4350	6343	13307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855	28653	5475	2053	318	458	665	200	1808	287	1422	3361	2936	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28653
1856	13669	2498	662	118	397	287	77	640	80	418	1523	1019	1844	3822	.....	258	.....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	221	632	817	135	1729	201	1257	2201	2255	3316	9219	.....	244	.....	29833
1858	7587	1567	565	86	152	187	61	279	97	187	713	843	741	2215	.....	84	.....	7587
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	97	349	1163	714	1127	2340	.....	172	.....	9308
1860	9672	1581	475	141	225	200	169	629	78	365	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	.....	9672
1861	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	224	38	172	601	769	880	1826	.....	117	.....	6488
1862	5399	927	244	45	99	45	42	224	63	165	412	661	830	1706	.....	112	.....	5399
1863	6274	707	304	40	47	80	47	282	41	292	547	652	864	2286	.....	112	.....	6274
1864	3374	611	168	20	62	53	75	211	32	87	321	290	290	1198	.....	58	.....	3374
1865	3882	1144	217	56	125	65	15	189	32	110	325	534	543	1225	.....	58	.....	3882
1866	6826	1003	125	20	65	53	55	282	45	140	652	594	543	2260	.....	148	.....	6826
1867	5426	1003	211	39	86	51	42	185	25	118	554	565	650	1971	.....	66	.....	5426
1868	6575	1106	211	51	95	91	36	198	37	162	409	979	736	2211	.....	150	.....	6575
1869	6428	1148	268	28	68	64	30	136	14	159	367	527	610	1542	.....	52	.....	6428
1870	5024	865	162	28	46	41	35	115	19	119	306	581	524	1391	.....	323	.....	5024
1871	4825	830	132	12	46	40	45	188	18	132	340	850	566	1671	.....	323	.....	4825
1872	6015	866	235	39	90	64	57	188	18	152	469	420	566	1727	.....	171	.....	6015
1873	5307	771	176	32	78	74	50	164	25	178	420	754	705	2271	.....	351	.....	5307
1874	7167	1001	175	27	133	97	106	75	9	136	639	777	705	2271	.....	530	.....	7167
Totals	269946	45661	16013	2361	6455	5048	2528	13722	2405	10187	25227	23921	30181	75413	2299	4134	76645	1022301

Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools
Grand Total Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1874

26362
1659653

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR 1874.

COUNTIES.	MONETS.		MAPS OF											APPARATUS.			OBJECT LESSONS. Lessons in sheets.	PRIZE BOOKS. Number of Vols.
	\$	cts.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	British N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	(Globe.)	Sets of Apparatus.	Pieces.			
																Local Contributions.			Legislative Appropriation.	Total.
Langarry	294 08		9	10	7	6	3	14				3				16	708	
Ormont	61 30	294 08	3	3	2	2	3	3								2	105	
Dundas	70 50	61 30	3	1	1	1	3	3								2	181	
Perth	47 40	70 50	3	1	1	1	3	3								3	83	
Russell	174 19	47 40	10	8	1	1	9	11								3	43	
Carleton	369 90	174 19	8	13	9	7	12	11								18	630	
Greenville	93 72	369 90	7	3	3	2	11	3								10	839	
Leeds	513 27	93 72	24	24	15	17	20	8								29	1298	
Leamark	536 72½	513 27	9	13	12	11	8	21								12	759	
Frontenac	163 70	536 72½	7	7	5	5	9	15								22	218	
Aldington	310 34	163 70	19	7	6	11	17	3								4	240	
Lennox	213 87½	310 34	9	5	2	2	5	10								6	198	
Prince Edward	89 17	213 87½	3	3	2	2	3	4								6	486	
Hastings	223 78	89 17	6	8	9	8	9	7								4	247	
Northumberland	442 59	223 78	7	17	11	4	14	35								11	379	
Durham	359 64	442 59	6	5	7	7	5	10								46	365	
Peterboro	336 15	359 64	5	13	7	6	12	11								1	1578	
Victoria	225 15	336 15	12	12	1	1	2	17								25	289	
Ontario	549 86	225 15	10	16	14	13	17	25								3	341	
York	914 81	549 86	21	19	12	13	17	34								30	1030	
Peel	973 87	914 81	7	15	9	10	12	19								16	668	
Simcoe	466 10½	973 87	7	11	11	12	11	16								20	830	
Haldon	710 91	466 10½	12	16	12	12	14	23								39	1673	
Wentworth	393 91	710 91	4	3	6	2	6	10								11	488	
Brant	436 34½	393 91	1	4	2	3	2	9								3	1201	
Lincoln	263 31	436 34½	2	8	3	4	7	9								11	476	
	253 31	263 31	6	6	4	4	7	11								3	289	
	466 62	253 31	2	2	2	2	2	3								7	1763	
			6	6	4	4	7	9								15	617	

Welland	235 48	470 96	4	3	2	4	4	1	2	9	3	8	132	1075
Haldimand	174 40	348 80	1	6	7	1	6	1	7	5	3	2	106	821
Norfolk	473 91	947 82	1	9	18	9	14	14	18	8	5	8	225	2175
Oxford	661 60	1323 20	9	10	2	7	19	2	2	18	4	1	339	2704
Waterloo	331 33	662 66	5	8	6	6	11	3	3	16	5	16	381	1199
Wellington	665 204	1330 41	8	16	12	14	29	13	4	15	4	24	875	2501
Grey	787 634	1575 39	10	15	4	11	20	8	4	14	15	38	3046	1933
Peterborough	464 18	928 36	4	8	10	11	12	11	12	6	9	16	311	1933
Huron	819 105	1638 21	7	11	14	10	14	27	9	12	4	45	945	3048
Bruce	521 67	1043 34	10	12	12	10	13	38	15	14	6	19	920	1784
Middlesex	868 43	1736 86	8	13	11	11	23	7	8	4	16	71	776	3183
Elgin	300 00	600 00	2	12	19	12	11	13	10	4	5	22	243	605
Kent	277 15	554 30	5	11	6	5	7	11	5	7	1	8	337	996
Lambton	483 44	966 88	8	7	8	8	9	13	14	10	5	13	396	1515
Essex	331 02	662 04	4	9	10	11	6	15	16	1	8	3	446	899
Districts	32 08	64 16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	56	128
City of	1832 454	3664 91	3	10	7	11	19	32	5	14	4	25	485	2903
Towns	1949 39	3898 78	12	21	17	16	30	36	12	12	13	80	1689	4081
Villages	1622 25	3244 50	16	12	7	9	13	28	13	6	11	16	1417	3859
Total, 1874	22315 79	44631 58	335	443	332	320	426	716	221	266	603	107	26813	67498
Total, 1873	21451 324	42962 65	371	418	327	281	412	543	224	272	534	85	27121	71557
Increase	864 464	1728 93	25	5	30	14	173	173	3	6	69	22	308	4053
Decrease			36									994		

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, FROM 1855 TO 1874 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	MONEY.		MAPS OF										APPARATUS.			OBJECT LESSONS.	PRIZE BOOKS.
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Appropriation.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain & Ireland.	Shells Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts & Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.			Pieces.
From 1855 to 1873 inclusive.	204143 80½	204143 80½	408287 61	3107 5032	4052 3765	428	5065	4335	3387	3110	7252	2554	594	1943	225649	660147	
1874	22315 79	22315 79	44631 58	335	443	322	320	426	716	221	266	137	603	231	107	1822	67498
Grand Total from 1855 to 1874	226459 59½	226459 59½	452919 19	3742 5475	4385 4025	473	5721	4556	3653	3247	7855	2785	701	21765	252462	766645	

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

BOOKS IMPORTED INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1874 inclusive.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.		Total value of maps and apparatus despatched.		YEAR.	Value of books entered at Quebec.		Value of books entered at Ontario.		Total value of books imported into the two Provinces.		Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.	
	% cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.	\$. cts.		1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
1851			114 00	114 00	114 00	114 00	1850	10380 00	14170 00	24550 00	84 00				
1852			2981 00	2981 00	2981 00	2981 00	1851	12970 00	17172 00	20142 00	3296 00				
1853			4253 00	4253 00	4253 00	4253 00	1852	14117 00	15226 00	29343 00	30044 00				
1854			5914 00	5914 00	5914 00	5914 00	1853	15879 00	254280 90	270159 90	41289 00				
1855	51376 00	4655 00	4689 00	18991 00	18991 00	18991 00	1854	171452 00	307868 00	479320 00	44060 00				
1856	9947 00	4329 00	5726 00	22251 00	22251 00	22251 00	1855	194356 00	387392 00	581748 00	533148 00				
1857	7205 00	18118 00	40770 00	208653 00	208653 00	208653 00	1856	224400 00	339372 00	563772 00	636653 00				
1858	16290 00	11810 00	6972 00	22794 00	22794 00	22794 00	1857	224400 00	339372 00	563772 00	10928 00				
1859	3982 00	5805 00	6679 00	24369 00	24369 00	24369 00	1858	171255 00	191942 00	363197 00	10632 00				
1860	5283 00	13965 00	5416 00	21367 00	21367 00	21367 00	1859	139057 00	184302 00	323359 00	5308 00				
1861	4984 00	16251 00	4894 00	25229 00	25229 00	25229 00	1860	156304 00	252501 00	408805 00	8846 00				
1862	3273 00	16194 00	4844 00	24311 00	24311 00	24311 00	1861	156312 00	344621 00	500933 00	7782 00				
1863	4022 00	13887 00	3461 00	23370 00	23370 00	23370 00	1862	183987 00	249251 00	433221 00	7800 00				
1864	1931 00	17360 00	4454 00	184652 00	184652 00	184652 00	1863	184652 00	276673 00	461325 00	4085 00				
1865	2400 00	26924 00	3818 00	36142 00	36142 00	36142 00	1864	36308 00	127253 00	163561 00	220541 00				
1866	4675 00	27114 00	4172 00	35661 00	35661 00	35661 00	1864-5	189286 00	206044 00	395330 00	4698 00				
1867	3404 00	28270 00	7419 00	39053 00	39053 00	39053 00	1865-6	222559 00	24719 00	247378 00	3522 00				
1868	4420 00	23225 00	4743 00	34866 00	34866 00	34866 00	1866-7	253387 00	207452 00	460839 00	20743 00				
1869	4655 00	24475 00	5978 00	34808 00	34808 00	34808 00	1867-8	294582 00	254018 00	548600 00	20743 00				
1870	3336 00	28810 00	6175 00	38381 00	38381 00	38381 00	1868-9	278914 00	373758 00	652672 00	11874 00				
1871	3300 00	30076 00	8138 00	41514 00	41514 00	41514 00	1869-70	290371 00	351171 00	641542 00	13019 00				
1872	4421 00	42965 00	57407 00	57407 00	57407 00	57407 00	1870-1	116135 00	411318 00	527453 00	13078 00				
1873	3834 00	42922 00	7019 00	56746 00	56746 00	56746 00	1871-2	219444 00	477381 00	696825 00	20313 00				
1874	3637 00	44631 00	8517 00	58543 00	58543 00	58543 00	1872-3	229178 00	340145 00	569323 00	16297 00				
1874			8517 00	58543 00	58543 00	58543 00	1873-4	246926 00	350434 00	607360 00	16789 00				

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.		Period for which the payments were made.
					\$	cts.	
11	Thomas J. Graffe	67	18	168 00		168 00	For the year 1874.
13	James Benton	78	15	150 00		146 00	
19	Peter Stewart	91	32	132 00		128 00	
42	W. R. Thornhill	76	22	132 00		128 00	
47	John Nowlan	83	24	144 00		140 00	
49	George Reynolds	79	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 00		167 00	
55	John Donald	75	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 00		119 00	
56	Angus McDonell	79	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 00		197 00	
57	James Forde	72	18	108 00		104 00	
60	Gideon Gibson	89	19	114 00		110 00	
63	Donald McDougall	74	14	84 00		80 00	
71	Thomas White	84	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 50		138 50	
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	80	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	132 00		128 00	
73	Norman McLeod	82	16	96 00		92 00	
78	William Foster	74	22	132 00		128 00	
79	William Glasford	64	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 00		107 00	
82	John Vert	64	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 00		125 00	
83	William Benson	77	23	138 00		134 00	
84	William Kearns	82	25	150 00		146 00	
86	James Leys	82	17	102 00		98 00	
87	John Healy	85	26	156 00		152 00	
88	Hector McRae	78	20	120 00		116 00	
92	Emily Cozens	69	27	162 00		158 00	
93	William Dermott	76	13	78 00		74 00	
96	Walter Hick	86	25	150 00		146 00	
107	Daniel Wing	71	26	156 00		152 00	
114	Alexander Jenkins	80	18	108 00		104 00	
115	Isabella Kennedy	72	22	132 00		128 00	
118	Robert Beattie	79	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 00		119 00	
120	William Corry	84	17	102 00		98 00	
121	Marianne Ederington	63	20	120 00		116 00	
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	82	23	138 00		134 00	
126	James Kehoe	74	19	114 00		110 00	
128	James McQueen	67	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 00		131 00	
129	John Miskelly	76	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 00		71 00	
132	Nicholas Fagan	80	13	78 00		74 00	
135	Andrew Power	56	17	102 00		98 00	
137	Catharine Snider	65	18	108 00		104 00	
139	John Tucker	81	21	126 00		122 00	
140	John Brown	76	26	156 00		152 00	
141	John Monaghan	70	15	90 00		86 00	
142	Richard Youmans	70	20	120 00		116 00	
144	William Ferguson	74	24	144 00		140 00	
149	Daniel S. Sheehan	90	20	120 00		116 00	
155	Alexander Middleton	75	20	120 00		116 00	
159	Archibald McCormick	77	16	96 00		92 00	
161	Thomas Baldwin	76	13	78 00		74 00	
162	James Bodfish	71	20	120 00		116 00	
165	E. Redmond	74	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 00		191 00	
166	William Hilyard	68	19	114 00		110 00	
169	Mary Richards	79	33	198 00		194 00	
170	W. B. P. Williams	70	9	54 00		50 00	
171	Julius Ansley	70	18	108 00		104 00	
172	Thomas Baker	79	19	114 00		110 00	

The pensioners are subject to a deduction, before payment, of \$4 for annual subscription, required by law.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

NAME.		Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				£	cts.	
173	Thomas Buchanan	69	20	120 00	116 00	For the year 1874.
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	67	22	132 00	128 00	
178	Helen McLaren	65	21	126 00	122 00	
179	Ralph McCallum	65	23	138 00	134 00	
184	John Dods	69	21	126 00	122 00	
186	P. G. Mulhern	74	29	174 00	170 00	
188	Thomas Sanders	82	30	180 00	176 00	
190	George Weston	76	22½	135 00	131 00	
193	Robert Hamilton	81	16	96 00	92 00	
196	Joseph D. Thomson	65	14	84 00	80 00	
198	Henry Bartley	67	23	138 00	134 00	
199	John Cameron	70	15	90 00	86 00	
200	Melinda Clarke	64	15½	93 00	89 00	
201	James Brown	69	27½	165 00	161 00	
202	Daniel Callaghan	77	30	180 00	176 00	
206	James Robinson	59	18	108 00	104 00	
207	Jane Tyndall	70	21	126 00	122 00	
208	William Bell	73	11	66 00	62 00	
209	William Brown	56	13	78 00	74 00	
210	James Armstrong	61	25	150 00	146 00	
211	Caroline F. Mozier	65	27	162 00	158 00	
212	Eliza Barber	56	18½	111 00	107 00	
214	James McFarlane	68	27	162 00	158 00	
215	James McKay	64	33	198 00	194 00	
216	J. C. Van Every	71	20	120 00	116 00	
217	Benjamin Woods	74	29	171 00	170 00	
218	John Youngusband	79	33½	201 00	197 00	
219	William Irvine	76	36	216 00	212 00	
220	Ancus McGillis	62	23	138 00	134 00	
221	Richard Campbell	74	31	186 00	182 00	
222	James Mahon	64	20	120 00	116 00	
224	Duncan Calder	76	25	150 00	146 00	
228	John Douglass	79	22	132 00	128 00	
229	Daniel McGill	69	28	168 00	164 00	
230	John Lenaten	79	12	72 00	68 00	
231	Anna McKay	71	18	108 00	104 00	
232	Sidney Russell	71	15	90 00	86 00	
234	Robert Jordan	79	28	168 00	164 00	
235	David Kee	59	17	102 00	98 00	
237	Thomas Dorothey	63	34	204 00	200 00	
238	Thomas Whitfield	65	32½	195 00	191 00	
239	William Beaton	77	16	96 00	92 00	
240	John Robinson	73	17	102 00	98 00	
241	Archibald C. Boyd	49	19½	117 00	113 00	
242	James Briggs	63	37	222 00	218 00	
244	Adam Gillespie	76	24	144 00	140 00	
245	John Graydon	70	30	180 00	176 00	
246	Charles Judge	64	17	102 00	98 00	
247	John Ross	64	22	132 00	128 00	
248	John Roberts	73	16	96 00	92 00	
249	Alexander Frazer	66	14	84 00	80 00	
251	Mary Crawford	54	15	90 00	86 00	
252	William Lewis	57	22½	135 00	131 00	
253	John Russell	69	30	180 00	176 00	
254	George Wilson	75	20	120 00	116 00	
255	W. P. McGrane	81	33½	201 00	197 00	

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

NAME.		Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
256	John Colville	68	17	102 00	98 00	For the year 1874.
257	Charles R. Ashbury	67	18	108 00	104 00	
258	Benjamin Meeds	65	23½	141 00	137 00	
259	J. A. G. Williamson	55	17	102 00	98 00	
261	Thomas Howatson	75	10	60 00	56 00	
262	Thomas McNeillie	77	16½	99 00	95 00	
263	Alexander MacLeod	70	48	288 00	284 00	
264	William Moore	54	23	138 00	134 00	
265	Thomas C. Smyth	71	15	90 00	86 00	
266	George Wilken	66	25	150 00	146 00	
267	Michael Gallagher	54	29	174 00	170 00	
268	Robert Fuley	68	32	192 00	188 00	
269	John McNaughton	55	29	174 00	170 00	
270	Alexander McIntyre	55	24	144 00	140 00	
271	Frederick Rimmington	42	12	72 00	68 00	
272	Hugh Duff	61	23	138 00	134 00	
273	James W. McBain	41	20	120 00	116 00	
274	John Quin	53	31	186 00	182 00	
275	Adam Robinson	68	16½	99 00	95 00	
276	Mary Blount Thorn	51	14	84 00	80 00	
277	John Walsh	79	40	240 00	236 00	
278	William Trenholm	57	23	138 00	134 00	
279	John Ferguson	43	16	96 00	92 00	
280	Patrick Jordan	55	25	150 00	146 00	
281	David Lamont	61	30	180 00	176 00	
282	Ephraim Rosevear	40	22	132 00	128 00	
283	Adam Scott	69	21½	129 00	125 00	
284	James Banks	68	16	96 00	92 00	
285	Matthew D. Canfield	64	29½	177 00	173 00	
286	Richard Coe	46	12½	75 00	71 00	
287	William Curry	44	16	96 00	92 00	
288	John Jamieson	57	25	150 00	146 00	
289	Mary Jane Haight	53	22	135 00	131 00	
290	William Thorn	65	16	96 00	92 00	
291	Edwin Bates	55	8	48 00	44 00	
292	John Burke	62	22	132 00	127 00	
293	Henry Buckland	48	18½	111 00	107 00	
294	John Campbell	62	32	192 00	188 00	
295	James Milner	60	32½	195 00	191 00	
296	Patience S. Courtenay	50	17	102 00	98 00	
297	William Armstrong	63	45	270 00	266 00	
298	Joseph D. Booth	49	21	126 00	122 00	
299	Michael Brennan	61	16	96 00	92 00	
300	Henry Beuglet	54	21	126 00	122 00	
301	Patrick Donovan	62	28	168 00	164 00	
302	John Fraser	73	16	96 00	92 00	
303	John Hyster	73	15½	93 00	89 00	
304	Barbara A. Irvine	40	22	132 00	128 00	
305	Robert Marlin	60	26	156 00	152 00	
306	Archibald McSween	62	20	120 00	116 00	
307	Daniel McRae	66	24	144 00	140 00	
308	Timothy J. Newman	58	23	138 00	134 00	
309	Robert Power	53	23½	141 00	137 00	
310	James Quin	70	18	108 00	104 00	
311	James Scott	59	14	84 00	80 00	
312	James Simpson	66	10	60 00	56 00	

* Overpaid subscription of \$35 returned.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
			\$	cts.	
313 Thomas Chaplin	41	16	96 00	92 00	For the year 1874.
314 James Cooke	41	16	96 00	92 00	
315 Frances Johnson	49	19	114 00	114 00	
316 Robert Rooney	47	33	138 00	122 00	
317 John Gibbs	60	18	108 00	104 00	
318 Robert Kerr	62	28	168 00	124 00	
319 Charles Macartney	58	15	90 00	85 00	
320 Samuel J. Trew	52	24	144 00	136 00	
321 Alexander Burdon	60	34	169 00	113 00	
322 John Chapman	33	10	30 00	28 00	
323 William Clifford	24	3	18 00	14 00	
324 James Elliott	50	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 00	41 00	
325 Rebecca A. Johnson	40	15	90 00	86 00	
326 Luke D. Maxwell	57	24	144 00	122 00	
327 Charles McLennan	48	17	76 50	75 50	
328 Timothy McQueen	46	22	132 00	120 00	
329 Francis Reynolds	46	14	84 00	75 00	
330 Bernard Boyd	69	18	108 00	96 00	
331 Donald P. McDonald	69	40	240 00	56 00	
332 Robert Dickson	56	18	54 00	54 00	
333 Matthew Elder	84	28	168 00	52 00	
334 William Gorman	50	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 50	49 50	
335 John Lawson	68	44	264 00	164 00	
				22802 75	

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching or has withdrawn.

During 1874, \$787.64 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund.

The amount paid to new pensioners for the first year is affected by the amount of arrears of subscriptions they have respectively paid in.

TABLE O.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		NATIVES OF		
Glengarry	20	Simcoe	15	Church of England	48	Ireland	156
Stormont	14	Huron	3	Presbyterian	88	Scotland	87
Dundas	9	Wentworth	10	Roman Catholic	53	England	44
Prescott	6	Brant	3	Methodist	55	Ontario	25
Carlton	14	Lincoln	8	Baptist	13	United States	13
Greenville	14	Welland	4	Congregationalist	10	Quebec	2
Leeds	29	Haldimand	1	"Protestant"	2	Nova Scotia	2
Lanark	24	Norfolk	5	Universalist	2	New Brunswick	2
Renfrew	3	Oxford	5	Society of Friends	2	Other British Colonies	3
Frontenac	10	Wellington	12	Christian Disciple	1	Switzerland	1
Lennox and Addington	6	Grey	5	Second Advent	10	Total	335
Prince Edward	7	Perth	3	Not given			
Hastings	10	Huron	8	Total	335		
Northumberland	13	Bruce	4				
Purchain	4	Middlesex	11				
Peterborough	10	Elgin	4				
Victoria	6	Kent	6				
Ontario	8	Lambton	1				
York	14	Essex	4				
Peel	10	Manitoba	1				
Total	335	Total	335				

Of the 335 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 146 either died during or before 1874, were not heard from, resumed teaching or withdrew from the Fund. Of the remaining 189, the average length of service as Public School Teachers in Ontario was 22 years.

The average age of the Pensioners was 65 years.

Of the 335 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 316 males and 19 females.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Public Schools.			High Schools.			Other Institutions.			GRAND TOTAL.			Balances unexpended.	Total amount available for Educational purposes.
	Number of Public Schools.	Number of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public School purposes.	Number of High Schools.	Number of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions.	Total number of Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes.		
		§	¢.		§	¢.		§	¢.		§	¢.	§	¢.
Glengarry	73	4956	17753	34	77	3027	14	110	1600	79	5143	22380	48	26040
Stormont	77	5041	27953	67	43	1536	55	126	350	80	5213	29850	22	30970
Dundas	88	5463	27238	76	162	3065	65	.....	.....	90	5565	28303	81	36972
Prescott	63	3428	13046	52	100	4501	93	.....	.....	66	3528	17548	45	2923
Russell	53	3397	15705	48	21	831	26	.....	.....	54	3588	17426	34	1615
Carden	122	8606	43138	81	29	762	41	67	495	127	8762	47376	25	54411
Greenville	87	6016	37394	88	118	2448	61	29	218	91	6165	40669	80	4591
Leeds	157	9930	61106	17	3	5173	29	39	627	165	10156	63906	46	74838
Lanark	126	8970	55293	64	276	7572	89	28	507	133	9274	40022	13	44652
Renfrew	121	6755	36554	80	3	2276	33	2	191	126	6894	40426	14	45361
Frontenac	125	7217	38590	16	35	1507	98	4	229	114	7685	53591	80	59277
Lennox and Addington.	108	7350	41719	61	193	11565	19	4	322	86	5768	36291	85	42438
Prince Edward	83	5537	33225	73	1	2256	12	2	510	169	13134	108026	76	61446
Hastings	132	12744	72892	72	3	9134	64	219	26000	129	11290	109792	76	118275
Northumberland	113	10825	61132	54	4	7660	22	206	30000	110	16836	74173	61	79748
Durham	104	10553	65084	27	295	7176	34	78	1321	112	10836	50219	64	54462
Peterborough	164	7187	35535	57	278	16333	47	76	350	110	7541	30219	04	76807
Victoria	105	10086	63038	53	3	4925	26	34	717	109	10301	69681	09	8216
Haldiburton	23	801	8317	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	801	8317	56	67
Ontario	121	13042	89211	99	4	8933	08	113	1221	135	14470	99396	07	6479
York	160	17426	12025	64	238	7159	08	300	3398	176	17964	122582	72	19180
Peel	80	7597	36867	62	93	2580	78	49	196	80	7739	30643	80	67026
Simcoe	198	19433	104217	75	171	4187	08	4	200	205	14864	108633	83	121032
Halton	60	6224	48761	62	46	3198	72	206	248	65	6476	52207	71	50025

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.—Continued.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Public Schools.				High Schools.				OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	Number of Public Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Amount expended for Public Schools.	Number of High Schools.	Number of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions.	Total number of Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Educational amount expended for	Balances unexpended.	Total amount available for Educational purposes.		
															cts.	cts.
Wentworth	73	8962	72412 10	1	155	471 50	6	275	1200 00	18	9392	78085 60	8637 22	86729 82		
Brant	70	8219	52152 22	1	275	1614 42	10	418	1467 00	84	8910	76535 64	4280 52	74614 16		
Lincoln	78	8707	57152 52	2	381	12175 55	1	209	1099 00	87	8797	76226 67	8371 90	78697 57		
Welland	87	7707	51112 28	4	183	5506 86	2	96	132 00	43	7985	56751 14	10398 29	67149 43		
Haldimand	83	6936	66031 31	3	161	4249 30	4	61	138 00	90	7161	50418 61	6489 15	57107 76		
Norfolk	105	9763	10673 36	3	110	3136 05	3	258	115 00	111	10051	48221 19	8679 25	56899 44		
Oxford	118	13578	80048 73	2	178	4806 53	12	295	6009 00	122	14651	99835 28	14322 43	114867 71		
Waterloo	98	11625	74848 61	1	349	9646 66	4	121	327 00	104	22095	84842 27	11715 25	96557 52		
Wellington	169	13594	119061 32	1	206	6585 93	3	396	1942 00	183	20956	127582 25	11585 61	138974 86		
Grey	212	19478	95233 76	1	173	2188 40	10	324	6410 00	225	19979	96032 16	11073 91	107686 07		
Perth	119	14069	101608 98	4	285	11404 73	4	85	1218 00	127	15039	114251 71	13867 76	128699 47		
Huron	174	21517	131961 13	2	133	7426 28	10	180	500 00	186	18830	139017 41	16931 43	156848 84		
Bruce	137	16388	95365 12	3	117	921 06	3	122	290 00	142	16327	97679 18	13175 55	112855 73		
Middlesex	197	19506	125128 78	3	187	7464 19	7	260	1751 00	207	19953	134414 27	12451 90	146766 17		
Elgin	101	16384	62682 69	3	196	4248 13	2	48	140 00	166	16628	67070 82	11184 43	78255 25		
Kent	116	12921	63363 33	1	54	1878 58	5	129	210 00	122	12204	71452 51	9128 50	80581 01		
Lambton	135	12815	79286 91	1	98	1880 25	7	367	495 00	143	13968	81662 16	5504 96	87167 12		
Essex	45	9320	72859 55	1	53	1800 00	10	282	4500 00	105	9755	79159 55	6371 90	85531 45		
Districts	11	685	4553 00							14	682	4553 00	809 96	5362 96		
Toronto	25	13202	93331 05	1	237	9221 98	45	2563	121200 00	69	16002	224053 63	18 08	224071 11		
Hamilton	17	6812	49319 15	1	435	13359 15	14	582	22500 00	32	7829	85778 30	1362 54	86540 84		
Kingston	10	3268	17996 00	1	123	5714 83	10	647	28800 00	21	4028	52340 83	2543 63	54884 46		
London	11	4763	31299 31	1	189	4979 59	3	452	34500 00	15	5404	70778 90	11510 67	82289 57		
Ottawa.....	13	4913	54367 12	1	88	32927 70	19	756	23000 00	33	5757	110294 82	39599 40	149894 22		

	4758	460984	2944368 73	108	7871	242789 14	299	11943	350793 73	5165	483861	3587451 60	382305 20	3974256 80
Normal and Model Schools Public School Inspection and County Examinations	4758	460984	2944368 73	108	7871	242789 14	299	11943	350793 73	5165	483861	3587451 60	382305 20	3974256 80
High School Inspection	4732	460984	2676923 07	108	8437	240076 65	284	11258	341125 36	5124	480679	3258125 08	375424 98	3633550 08
Superannuated Teachers														
Other Institutions														
Grand Total, 1874	4758	460984	2944368 73	108	7871	242789 14	299	11943	350793 73	5165	483861	3587451 60	382305 20	3974256 80
Do 1873	4732	460984	2676923 07	108	8437	240076 65	284	11258	341125 36	5124	480679	3258125 08	375424 98	3633550 08
Increase	26	3063	267445 66			52712 49	15	685	9668 37	41	3182	329826 52	10880 22	340706 72
Decrease					566									

NOTE.—Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, High, Public, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1874 inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1	Population of Ontario	480655						
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141143						
3	Colleges in operation	5						
4	County High Schools	25						
5	Academies and Private Schools reported	44						
6	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario							
7	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	1721						
8	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
9	Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above)	No Reports						
10	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Ontario	1795						
11	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	No Reports						
12	Total Pupils attending County High Schools							
13	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools							
14	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario							
15	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario	65678						
16	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools	9736						
17	Grand Total Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, High, Private, Normal, Model and Public Schools	65978						
18	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers in Ontario	\$105000						
19	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	No Reports						
20	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repair of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus.							
21	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries							
22	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School Houses							
23	Amount received for other Educational Institutions, &c.							
24	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario							
25	Total Public School Teachers in Ontario							
26	Total Male							
27	Total Female							
28	Average number of months each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9

No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

211102

204580

182539

480655

141143

1795

65978

6

5

5

5

5

5

5

33

31

25

33

31

31

31

117

65

60

65

65

65

65

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2800

2589

2610

2800

2800

2800

2800

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

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29075

29075

29075

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29075

29075

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1831

1831

1831

1831

1831

1831

1831

124829

101912

110002

101912

101912

101912

101912

135195

128300

110002

101912

101912

101912

101912

\$34276

\$271621

\$290856

\$105000

\$105000

\$105000

\$105000

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

No Reports

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
1			950551	262755	268057	277922	297923	311316	324888	360578	362085	373389	1390991
2	253364	256258	259007	8	8	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	381980
3	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	381980
4	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75	81	88	381980
5	157	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301	321	305	337
6	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
7	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854	3910
8			16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94	105	115	109
9	No Reports	252	855	901	1052	1211	1263	1265	1707	1936	2315	2602	2965
10	3076	3349	3259	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258	4372	4379	4139
11	773	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335	1373	1379	1375
12	1120	2070	2191	2543	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4546	4765
13	3648	4663	4537	5684	4440	5473	7584	6290	6323	6372	6408	6408	7301
14	400	370	336	645	735	622	613	772	746	777	718	700	700
15	138465	151891	168139	179587	194736	204168	222579	243335	262673	283322	288598	301184	316287
16			175895	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306026	312994	34708	36331
17	144406	159678	175895	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306026	312994	34708	36331
18	\$333912	\$325716	\$391308	\$428918	\$489764	\$578868	\$680108	\$777680	\$890292	\$1017016	\$1085325	\$1288539	\$14117
19	No Reports	\$50736	\$77336	\$100366	\$128072	\$175472	\$219194	\$298428	\$351926	\$265319	\$2590721	\$261183	\$273305
20		\$410472	\$408644	\$523614	\$617836	\$754340	\$899272	\$1078108	\$1212158	\$1010435	\$1100446	\$119774	\$119148
21		No Reports	Included in other Educational Institutions.				\$46255	\$47659	\$67552	\$52940	\$61264	\$64065	\$71634
22							\$46255	\$47659	\$67552	\$52940	\$61264	\$64065	\$71634
23			\$131336	\$147956	\$150104	\$174016	\$204754	\$244819	\$244819	\$223979	\$210012	\$218032	\$200194
24			\$399980	\$677270	\$767940	\$928356	\$1135992	\$1320992	\$1430566	\$1318922	\$1283582	\$1448448	\$1476047
25	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3689	3565	3689	4083	4202	4255	4281	4336
26	2505	2937	2531	2541	2601	2508	2622	2787	2787	2965	3115	3100	3031
27	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1206	1237	1120	1181	1305
28	9 ¹ ₂	9 ¹ ₁₇	9 ¹ ₉	9 ¹ ₃	9 ¹ ₃	9 ¹ ₃	9 ¹ ₂	10	10	10 ¹ ₁₀	10 ¹ ₁₀	10 ¹ ₁₀	10 ¹ ₁₀

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
1	403302	412337	424565	426757	431812	447726	464315	470400	483966	1629851	495756	504869	511003
2	13	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
3	91	95	35	104	104	102	101	101	101	102	104	108	108
4	342	340	257	260	298	312	282	279	284	285	258	265	280
5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	3985	4013	4077	4151	4222	4261	4318	4359	4403	4438	4490	4562	4592
7	109	120	147	152	157	161	165	165	163	160	171	170	166
8	3111	3228	3459	3595	3741	3838	3986	4131	4244	*	*	*	*
9	4654	4567	4595	4680	4800	4855	4923	4923	4970	5004	5042	5124	5165
10	1373	1890	1820	1820	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	2700	2700	2700	2700
11	4982	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	6649	6668	7351	7490	7968	8437	7871
12	6784	6653	5718	5965	6462	6743	6555	6382	6562	6511	6670	7758	8443
13	700	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
14	329033	344949	354330	365552	372520	382719	393305	411746	421866	425125	433256	438911	441261
15	14700	15859	17365	18101	18575	18724	20694	20684	20652	21200	21406	22073	22786
16	357572	375353	385522	397992	407666	416812	434633	448160	459161	463657	472800	480679	483861
17	8959576	8987555	8969556	81041652	81066880	81066516	81146543	81175166	81222681	81191476	81371594	81529123	81647750
18	8272217	8266892	8288362	8314827	8293672	8279672	8441891	8449730	8486580	8611818	8835770	89484403	81217582
19	81231993	81254447	81287318	81358579	81387233	81473188	81588434	81674896	81712063	81807294	82207364	82604526	82865332
20	873211	876129	878854	881562	884055	894820	896848	897009	8105153	8113862	8141812	8163558	81739446
21	87300	87370	84139	82531	81930	81930	805848	807009	820390	824164	831360	832639	803684
22	8222534	8287768	8293608	8274514	8332525	8332525	8332525	8330560	8336107	8336374	8439690	8456302	8478989
23	81535240	81623957	81639579	81717296	818290006	819200253	82027199	82059783	8213711	82297934	82802295	83258125	83587451
24	406	4504	4625	4721	4780	4890	4996	5054	5165	5306	5476	5642	5736
25	3115	3094	3011	2930	2925	2849	2775	2775	2753	2641	2626	2581	2601
26	1291	1410	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219	2279	2412	2655	2850	3061	3135
27	104	104	111	111	110	110	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
28	104	104	111	111	110	110	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

NOTE.—Balances due but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of \$8,974,256, for Educational purposes during 1874, and for 1875, \$8,633,550, the increase in 1874 being \$340,706.

NOTE.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Public School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

* The Public Schools are now all free by law.

PART III.

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APPENDICES.

1874.

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APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL,

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, WITH A BRIEF NOTICE OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR 1874, BY JAMES A. McLELLAN, ESQ., LL.D., J. M. BUCHAN, ESQ., M.A. AND S. ARTHUR MARLING, ESQ., M.A., INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIR,—Having already placed in your hands minute detailed Reports of our several visits of Inspection during 1874, we have now the honour to submit some observations on the condition of the High Schools generally, and on the working of this portion of the Provincial Education system, considered in its relations to the Public School and to the University.

A. THE NEW ERA.

For some years the Grammar or High Schools of Ontario were subjected to a trying ordeal. Their number had increased concurrently with the remarkable progress of the country, from 65 in 1855, to 104 in 1865, *i. e.* 60 per cent. A mania for establishing Grammar Schools appeared to have set in. In proof of the inconsiderate haste with which, in many instances, they were founded, it need only be stated that eight of these new Schools, together with seven which sprang into existence during the previous decade, have, since 1865, either perished of sheer inanition, or received notice that, inasmuch as they are not doing, or likely to do, any proper High School work, the Legislative aid will be withdrawn. Never really needed, they should never have existed. The frequent changes of the School Law and Regulations were most perplexing to the teachers, while the principal evils which afflicted them still remained. The caustic remarks of the Inspectors on the palpable shortcomings of the Schools added to the discomfort of all connected with them, compelled as they were to acknowledge the justice of the criticisms, yet helpless, and hopeless of help from any quarter. It was the story of Sisyphus over again. "The Grammar Schools are for a class," it was said, "not for the people. What do we want with Latin and Greek?" Thanks to recent legislation, supported by the enlightened measures of the Council of Public Instruction, the tide seems at last to have turned. The Dark Ages of the High School history are being rapidly lit up with the dawn of the new order of things.

The High Schools are acquiring a popular character. The jealousy, once so common, between them and the Public Schools, is now, not altogether extinct in some places, but still comparatively rare. Each is seen to benefit by the progress of the other. They are becoming *Free Schools*. Of the 106 High Schools of the Province, 81 require no fees whatever from their pupils; the charges in the others vary from \$6 to 75c. per quarter or term, the average amount being only \$2.70. By adopting the judicious system of options, recently sanctioned by the Council, the multifarious educational needs of our mixed society, will, it is expected, be, as far as possible, met and satisfied. A stream of newly-oxygenated blood has begun to flow through the arteries of the body scholastic, which must, ere long, impart a measure of life to the remotest extremity. The checks imposed by law on the undue multiplication of High Schools are acknowledged to be most salutary; for, while growing towns like Almonte, Aylmer, Clinton, Mitchell, and others, important centres of trade and population, find no difficulty in supplying their wants in respect of higher education, the Provincial Fund is protected from being frittered away on a class of Schools that were too long the reproach of the land.

B. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The enlarged powers conferred on High School Boards by recent legislation are, in general, and when not cramped by the illiberality of Municipal Councils (to be referred to in a subsequent part of this Report), judiciously exercised. We attach much importance to the popularizing of these Schools, which is greatly aided by the reduced costliness of them to parents. Once let the public mind be seized of the fact that their function is to impart a broad and solid English education, such as all classes require, and not merely to educate the children of the wealthier for the learned professions, and there can be little doubt that they will speedily become, as in many cases they are already, the People's Colleges. Their chief aim we consider ought to be, not the training of a select band of intellectual athletes for University distinctions, however desirable and important, but to crown the work of the Public School, by imparting a wider culture, training the awakened intellect, stimulating and instructing the faculties of observation and reasoning; and, by infusing such tastes as befit people who claim to be intelligent and free, to enable them to promote the intellectual progress of the new Dominion, and to extend the range of topics which they care about, beyond money-making, personal gossip, religious controversies, and ephemeral politics. This aim some at least of the High Schools are realizing tolerably well. Another valuable service which they perform is the preparation of young persons for the examinations for Teachers' certificates; in this respect they are in a position to do a work for which other Schools are not so well adapted.

While we do not question the merits of private establishments, or of those important educational corporations founded by the zeal and liberality of the various religious bodies it will generally be acknowledged that the Provincial Schools possess the following special valuable characteristics.

- (1.) The small cost of the education they impart brings them within the reach of all.
- (2.) The revised programme of studies about to be introduced, renders the course of instruction available for all.
- (3.) The provision for a sufficient supply of competent Teachers, ensures, as far as possible, that the work undertaken under the curriculum will be performed.
- (4.) The entrance examination excludes many who otherwise would hinder the progress of duly qualified pupils.
- (5.) The publicity attending the examinations, and the systematic inspection and supervision to which the Schools are subject, guarantee, at least to a considerable extent the quality of their work.
- (6.) Being the Schools of the people, they have a claim upon the support of the community, apart from considerations of class or sect.
- (7.) The High Schools which do their duty properly have the advantage which always belongs to an assured and public position. Their masters rank in social estimation as public officers, and have the independence and dignity of a public responsibility. The Schools seem to be in the service of the country, which is in itself an honour. Not a few of our High Schools have an honourable history attached to them, which acts powerfully

in the imagination of the pupils, and has, or should have, an elevating and refining effect upon their characters. They seem to be in a fair way to realize the ideal pictured by Her Majesty's Commissioners. Speaking of the English Grammar Schools under the supposed new conditions they say:—"A well-organized system of Grammar Schools * * * * * could spread its net to catch boys who want a commercial education, and, having caught them, would, while it gave them what they needed, by a process of natural selection, keep for the higher learning all who were fit for it. It would bring every boy of capacity by the age of 14 or so into contact with the mind of a scholar, and familiarize him with the respect of an intellectual career. Such a system would find no small class of parents eager to avail themselves of it; and, once inaugurated, it would, by its own operation, perpetually augment this class. Not only would it by degrees create a taste for science and literature in our large towns (where there might be plenty of leisure for it if only here were the will); it would constantly be increasing the demand for Schoolmasters of high University degree, and thus be giving to the scholastic career more of the material encouragement which it at present lacks."

C. FEATURES OF PROGRESS.

The education of a people is not achieved in a generation; and the working out of the problem—what system of education is best adapted to the people of Ontario? has not been unattended with discouraging failures. We cannot say that, in all cases, empirical teaching has been supplanted by scientific teaching in the High Schools; but that improvement is the order of the day is manifest. It may not be irrelevant, in this annual summary, to indicate some existing symptoms of a change for the better.

(a) *Qualified Pupils.*—It is now comparatively rare to meet with any considerable body of pupils in the High Schools who have not been regularly admitted. The best masters, almost without exception, are glad to be supported by law in declining to receive young children whom pique, partiality, or excess of zeal on the part of parents might otherwise remove prematurely from the elementary Schools. Duly qualified pupils, presenting themselves in the intervals of the entrance examinations, are permitted, with the Inspector's sanction and the approval of the Department, to join the High School classes on undertaking to appear at the next ensuing examination for admission.

(b) *Improved Accommodation.*—Great improvement is manifest in respect to the accommodation provided for the High Schools. Not fewer than 14 new School-houses, some of them (*e. g.* that for the Collegiate Institute at Ottawa) of a very costly and elaborate description, are in course of erection. Of the rest, 20 may be ranked as excellent; 21, fair; 22, passable; while 29 must be considered bad,—not that the majority, even of these, do not permit the work of the Schools to be carried on with some degree of comfort and decency,—but because the regulations are not duly observed. To illustrate: (a) The High School may be held in a room of the Public School Building without a separate room for the assistant; or, (b) the number of pupils may be far too great for the space allotted to them; or, (c) the School may be held in a room of an unsuitable building, as a private dwelling house, an Orange lodge-room, the basement of a town-hall or the town-hall itself. The important Village of Pembroke is still satisfied that the *habitat* of its High School shall be a diminutive apartment on the second flat of a small store, in which it were idle to suppose that the work could be comfortably or satisfactorily done. We are justified, however, in expecting that, in the great majority of cases the evils here noted will be, ere long, greatly mitigated, if not wholly removed. It is to be regretted that so little care is taken, in general, to keep the School grounds in proper order. Not more than seven Schools out of the entire number can claim any favourable notice in this respect. Simcoe retains the pre-eminence she has long enjoyed for the beauty and order of the grounds attached to her High and Public Schools. Too frequently is the eye pained by the sight of broken fences and windows, corridors and ante-rooms defaced with dirt and scribbling, while the approaches to the building are over vast stretches of mire indescribable, the remedial aid of mat and scraper being studiously rejected. Hats and cloaks sometimes lack due provision, and the window-sills, desks, or chairs, are decorated with them. The majority of the Schools receive fair attention in the matter of sweeping; but dust on the desks, and accumulated grime on the walls are, not seldom, allowed to

offend the eye of the visitor. We draw attention to these subordinate but still important items in the aesthetics of the School-house, that Trustees and Masters may be induced to give the matter the attention it deserves.

The Schools are, for the most part, fairly supplied with that essential to good teaching, the black board; few masters omit to exercise their pupils thereat, some in a very interesting and lively style. A pleasing feature in some Schools is the tablet, whereon are inscribed the names of pupils who have gained Academic distinctions, whose memory is thus perpetuated, and their example silently held up as an ever-present incentive to emulation. Gymnastics and drill, so much in favour a few years ago, appear to have become almost obsolete. This is a great evil; it is to be hoped that the training of the physical powers will not be forgotten in the general improvement which is taking place in other respects; and it is well worthy of consideration whether the Provincial Government might not do well to make some special provision for the encouragement of physical training in all classes of public Schools.

Three Union Schools, Lindsay, Oakville, and Whitby, deserve honourable mention as cultivating the study and practice of instrumental music. A valuable piano, in a room devoted to the purpose, furnishes the necessary facilities, and the subject is taught, in each of these Schools, by a Teacher specially engaged.

(c.) *Increase of Written Examinations.*—The Entrance Examinations, as now conducted, have promoted the periodical written testing of work in the High Schools to an extent once not dreamt of. It is difficult to overestimate the value of this in giving accuracy and precision to thought and expression. It affords, also, a trustworthy means of comparing the attainments of the pupils, and preparing them for future examinations of a more advanced character. The beneficial effect of the practice is peculiarly manifest in the improved character of the written exercises performed at the inspections, and the masters in general bear willing testimony to its value in their School work. Still more noteworthy is the adoption of the system in the Public Schools. It is not too much to say that the style of candidates' entrance papers, as to writing, spelling, phraseology, and composition, has, in many places, undergone a thorough transformation within the last two years. Much, it is true, remains to be done in this respect; but the results, up to the present, indicate that the Schools are in the right track.

D. METHODS OF TEACHING.

Of the 106 Head Masters of High Schools in 1874, all but six held degrees from some British or Canadian University. Six possessed certificates of qualification from a former licensing Board. Of the graduates, several received a Normal School training; but our statistics are not sufficiently full on this point to enable us to say what proportion of the Head Masters have been educated as Teachers. Some of those most successful have received no special professional training. Their observation and practice in the School-room have made them what they are. Those, again, who have had previous practice in a Public School, bring special advantages to their work. We are deeply impressed with the laborious and conscientious efforts which the Head Masters, as a body, are making to discharge their onerous duties. Among them are not a few of highly-cultivated intelligence, of practical skill in teaching, of marked tact in managing the scholastic microcosm, of zeal in their work, of unwearied patience,—men, in fine, who have a high ideal of the Schoolmaster's profession, and are steadily working towards it. A visit to such a master's School is looked forward to with pleasure by the Inspector. He is welcomed there as a friend; the examination of the classes is to him rather a recreation than a task; the sympathetic response, the quick, acute, disciplined intelligence, the interested manner, the anxiety to please and to be informed, the respectful, yet unembarrassed demeanour,—all these we have repeatedly witnessed among the boys and girls at our High Schools, and in them have discerned the highest proofs that they were under the care of a workman that needed not to be ashamed! We would state our conviction that there is in the High Schools of Ontario at this moment a larger amount of trained teaching power, skilfully directed, than at any former period of our history, and we consider the fact to be a very auspicious one. Of course the reverse of the picture is occasionally presented. "How to teach" has sometimes been forgotten in the teachers' preparations. The sleepy, the ill-educated, the

indifferent, are not altogether banished from the ranks; but they are very few, and very far between.

The rule that requires of candidates for Head-masterships, in addition to a University degree, some acquaintance with the art of teaching, is likely to be very salutary. We shall have occasion to refer hereafter to the desirability of some special training, in general, for assistant Teachers; the following remarks, by a well known writer on education, though familiar enough to many, may well be borne in mind by all aspirants to the Teacher's chair:—"A course of professional instruction would necessarily direct a man's attention to the relative importance of different subjects as instruments of education. That the eye and hand require training by drawing and writing, that the faculties of observation may be quickened by the study of certain natural phenomena; that some studies are best calculated to fasten the attention; that others are best fitted to improve the reasoning power; that others furnish the best food for the memory, or for the imagination; that there are right ways and wrong ways of questioning; that there are stages of progress at which a learner needs explanation, and others at which all explanation is impertinent and superfluous:—all these are considerations which, if brought before a Teacher, and made in turn the subject of serious study, would give him some notion of the objects to be kept in view in his profession, and so would save him from many mistakes. To a man so taught, two questions would arise in connection with every branch of his curriculum—what direct practical purpose do I hope to serve by this teaching? and what indirect mental effect will it produce? The education of a youth depends not only on what he learns, but on how he learns it; and some power of the mind is being daily improved or injured by the methods which are adopted in teaching him."

E. QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

While most of the School authorities are making honest efforts to comply with the law in regard to assistant Teachers, not a few cases have come under our notice where the desire to save money has induced neglect or evasion of it. Exceptional circumstances have moved you, Sir, after enquiry into the facts, to relax the rule; such cases will occur again; notwithstanding, it should be understood that it will be rigidly enforced, unless satisfactory reasons, duly attested, be given for its suspension. Justice to the other Schools demands this.

We append a statement exhibiting the sources from which the certificates of the assistants in the High Schools are derived. It will be found suggestive.

23	Males,	4	Females,	hold	1st class	Normal	School	certificates.
7	"	3	"	"	2nd	"	"	"
5	"	2	"	"	1st	"	County Board	"
18	"	6	"	"	2nd	"	"	"
2	"	"	"	"	3rd	"	"	"
14	"							are undergraduates of a University.
27	"							are graduates, (including several medallists.)
Total		96						15

Not fewer than twenty-three High Schools were without a legally qualified assistant during one or both half-years in 1874; owing, however, to the steps taken by the Department, some of these have since complied with the law; the others have been permitted, in view of special circumstances, to substitute a monitor, for the year 1875. In two cases, permission to employ an uncertificated teacher was granted by the Department. One gentleman was engaged as Assistant on the strength of a certificate from the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In six Union Schools, the teacher of one of the Public School departments was employed for a portion of each day with classes in the High School. This arrangement has often been condemned, and may be pronounced, in nearly all cases, highly objectionable; the reasons are obvious, and it is needless to dwell upon them. This practice has since ceased almost altogether.

Two significant facts are worth mentioning in connection with this subject: (1) the first men in the honour-lists at the recent Matriculations of the University were High School Assistant-Teachers, and two of them were also distinguished *élèves* of the Normal School. (2) Teachers who have obtained a Normal School certificate are finding in the High Schools at once profitable employment, and an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University.

The volume of teaching power exhibited in the above table has not been brought to bear upon the High Schools without marked effect. Several assistants are ornaments to their profession. Among the untrained and inexperienced teachers there is of course every variety of style and method. A great desideratum for this class is a special course of training, wherein they would acquire, not only ample and accurate knowledge of the subjects to be taught, but also (a) an insight into the special claims of each of these subjects, both in its practical uses and in its individual influence on the habits and growth of the learner's mind; and (b) a practical acquaintance with the best methods of imparting knowledge, of illustrating lessons and questioning on them, and of maintaining discipline and securing attention in a class. A Schoolmaster's certificate might certify the student's proficiency (to borrow a term from the medical profession), in educational *clinics*. In the absence of any special training college, or chair of pedagogy in the University, we would suggest that, as so many men are pursuing a collegiate course with a view to becoming High School masters, it would be well for the Government to establish a Lectureship in Education. It would not, we think, be difficult, if proper encouragement were given, to secure the services of several experienced and skilled Educationists, one of whom might deliver a short course of lectures on the above subjects during each session of College.

F. SALARIES.

The highest salary paid to a Head Master in 1874 was	\$1,800
“ lowest “ “ “ “ “ “ “	600
“ highest “ “ (male) assistant teacher “ “ “ “	1,300
“ lowest “ “ “ “ “ “ “	400
“ highest “ “ (female) “ “ “ “	600
“ lowest “ “ “ “ “ “ “	200
The average salary paid to a Head Master in 1874, was	930
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1864, “	691

Increase \$239, or

35 per cent.

The average salary paid to a male assistant in 1874, was	\$664
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1864, “	362

Increase 302, or

84 per cent.

The average salary paid to a female assistant in 1874 was \$416.

It will thus be seen that the *average* salary of the male *assistant* of to-day is only \$27 less than that of a *Head Master* 10 years ago; while the *female* assistant of to-day can command, on an average, \$54 more than the *male* assistant of 1864.

To those who have observed how surely in educational not less than in commercial matters the rise of price is the measure of the enhanced value of an article in public estimation, these figures are more expressive than words.

We are decidedly of opinion that a High School which does not pay its Head Master more than \$600 per annum does not deserve to live. The names of the Schools in this category in 1874 are Streetsville, Oakwood, Scotland, Metcalfe, and L'Original. Of these, L'Original has since been closed. Some six Schools were recommended by us to be withdrawn from the list of those receiving Legislative aid in July, 1875. There are several others whose day of probation is drawing to a close.

G. MATHEMATICS.

Perhaps in no department of High School work has more manifest improvement been made than in the Mathematical. It is not uncommon now to meet pupils who have an intelligent apprehension of mathematical principles, and much readiness in applying them. That bondage to the text-book, and that mechanical and hap-hazard style of solution, so often condemned in former Reports, which were formerly the rule rather than the exception, are now being rapidly banished to the fifth and sixth rate Schools, where they still flourish.

In the better Schools, Geometry is now taught in a style that leaves little to be desired. Care is taken that each step in the process shall be fully explained, and the principles of the text-book are illustrated by appropriate exercises. Occasionally we find that boys are pushed on too fast and too far, without thoroughly comprehending the earlier parts of it, and that too much time is given to the mere text. It is trite to say that if Geometry be a most valuable instrument of mental discipline when thoroughly understood by the learner, its value is absolutely reduced to nothing, if the apprehension of it be hazy or loose.

Many of our High School pupils, both male and female, are well advanced in Algebra and Arithmetic; the first and second class teachers' examination papers are found to serve a very useful purpose in these subjects; and few Schools are without copies of them.

H. CLASSICS.

Greek.—The year shows, on the whole, a respectable amount of progress in this department. The higher limit is necessarily fixed by the curriculum for Matriculation at the Universities; and the number of subjects required to be taught in the High Schools is such as to deter, in general, any but those who have a University career in view from prosecuting the study of Greek to any considerable extent. The majority of the schools, however, have one or more classes in the subject, and pains are taken that the work, so far as it goes, shall be thorough. Among those reading for honours are to be found a respectable number who give favourable promise of becoming sound Greek scholars, and who display a correctness of translation and a familiarity with grammatical forms which testify to the solidity of the ground work. The annals of the Matriculations furnish incontestable proofs that, in not a few of our unpretending High Schools, scholars are to be found, capable of competing successfully with the *élite* of the older and more fully equipped foundations. We cannot, however, avoid saying that there is a class whose ambition appears to be confined to passing with the smallest modicum of attainment imaginable. The usual practice with such appears to be to plunge at once from Harkness's Introductory Book, with the small amount of grammar furnished by it, into Lucian, and with the effect that might be anticipated. A "crib" is procured, and the translation committed to memory. The chapter of accidents is trusted to for the neophyte's lighting on a recognizable passage, and the easy temper of the examiner for his escaping with an almost total ignorance of the grammar. If some good Greek exercise book (Arnold's for example) were used concurrently with the grammar and translation, a vast improvement would, we think, be effected. It is to be regretted that occasional changes are not made in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, as in the London University. Many Masters have expressed the weariness which is induced by the reiteration, for ten years together, of the familiar lessons in Lucian and Xenophon.

Latin.—Improved methods of teaching this branch are very noticeable. Here, again, however we would urge that more diligent attention be given to composition in Latin, which alone can secure to the learner that perfect familiarity with the rules of construction and that readiness of employing them, which are essential to solid and accurate linguistic acquirements. Those familiar with the system so much in vogue in the Scottish grammar schools of writing "versions," as they are called, or passages to be done into Latin, along with each lesson from the Latin author, will know what interest and intelligence the practice brings to the study. Our pupils write exercises, it is true; but the exact rendering of idiom for idiom, the nice discrimination of shades of difference in synonyms and phrases, the incessant drill in inflexional forms, the logical analysis of sentences, the

philosophic handling of syntax, the extraction of the aroma of a passage by a close and yet elegant translation,—all these which make the statuesque languages of Greece and Rome such invaluable instruments of education, and the ingenuous youth an enthusiast at his task, are too often either ignored amongst us, or valued just in proportion as they may be made to “pay” at an examination. Knowledge, culture, taste, for their own sake, not for what they will bring in to their possessor in the shape of scholarships, medals, or professional advancement—is the idea with which we do not despair of seeing these studies prosecuted more generally in our superior schools, and without which they cannot be expected to be of much real or permanent benefit. The detailed reports in your hands will have furnished you with instances of the faults referred to above. They will also have invited your attention to the diligence and care with which so many of our teachers are seeking to cultivate the ‘more excellent way.’

I. DISCIPLINE.

For the most part the discipline of the High Schools is satisfactory, or fairly so. Insubordination is very rare; and a good feeling manifestly exists, in general, between masters and pupils. Occasionally, in consequence of the school being the only place of gathering within doors, a good deal more noise and rough play are permitted than is desirable, while the pupils are, in some few instances, uncouth and disorderly in their style of entering and leaving the room. These, however, are exceptional cases, and for the most part ascribable to the character of the building which seems to invite such tokens of disrespect. Conspicuous for the neatness and completeness of all the appointments and for the admirable order which pervades the whole, may be mentioned the High Schools of Port Perry, Whitby, Belleville, and Simcoe, and the Collegiate Institutes of Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, and Galt. To spend twenty-five hours a week in such elegant and well appointed temples of learning is of itself no mean advantage towards the formation of refined habit, taste, and character.

“The general discipline of the school-room,” it has been well said, “depends wholly on the personal character of the master, and on the influence which he exerts. The most striking examples of good order occur in schools where the intellectual work is of the highest quality. There it is always maintained with the least display of the mechanism of government, and with the smallest self-assertion or fuss. Serious and well-directed work is the best safeguard for the moral tone of a school, and enables a teacher to dispense with many of the precautions which become necessary in ill-taught schools.”

K. PAYMENT BY RESULTS, AND REVISED PROGRAMME.

As our views on the proper method of carrying into effect the principle of payment by results have been fully embodied in the scheme recently adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, we think it advisable simply to reproduce it here. Since its adoption we have not been led to think that any material alteration in its provisions would be desirable, but we are of opinion that it would be better to still further simplify the programme for the Lower School by transferring the subjects of Botany and Physiology from its curriculum to that of the Upper School. The subjects of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Book-keeping would then be combined in one group, and an option would be permitted between (i) Latin, (ii) French, (iii) German, and (iv) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping. We have drawn up and now subjoin and recommend, a new Programme for the High Schools, adapted to the scheme for payment by results. It will be observed that we have omitted Zoology and some other subjects from the Programme. We have done so, not because we under-rate their interest and importance, but because there are practical difficulties in the way of teaching them in the High Schools, and because we do not wish to overload a Programme already sufficiently heavily freighted.

THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS ON PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

(Considered and approved by the Council of Public Instruction, May 4th, 1875.)

For applying the principle of "Payment by Results" to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, under the authority of the following Section of the High School Act:—

"66. The High School Grant shall be exclusively applied in aid of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes conducted according to law, and shall be apportioned to each High School and Collegiate Institute, upon the basis, as compared with other High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, of the length of time each such High School or Collegiate Institute is kept open, of the daily average attendance of pupils at such High School or Collegiate Institute, and of their proficiency in the various branches of study named in the programme of studies and general regulations prescribed according to law for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes."

TORONTO, 10th April, 1875.

SIR,—Having carefully considered the resolutions of the Council of Public Instruction communicated to us in your letter of 8th February,* we have the honour to lay before you the results of our deliberations on the important questions submitted for our consideration.

I. THE PRINCIPLE OF PAYMENT ACCORDING TO RESULTS.

After a thorough discussion of the various methods that have been proposed to give effect to the law on this point, we venture to submit a scheme which, combining the advantages of several of those hitherto suggested, will, we are convinced, prove at once practicable and effective. We propose that the Legislative Grant for High Schools be distributed as follows:—

I. A part in the payment of a fixed allowance to each School, as at present, in order that the smaller schools may be assured of a certain degree of stability.

II. A part on the basis of average attendance: that each school receive, per unit of average attendance, a sum equal to what is paid per average unit of attendance to the Public Schools.

III. A part on the results of *Inspection*—that the sum (say) of ten thousand dollars be distributed among the Schools according to their efficiency as determined by the Report of the High School Inspectors.

IV. A part on the results of a uniform written examination in the subjects of the Second Form work as at present prescribed.

There is already a Primary or Entrance examination; the one now proposed assumes that pupils have completed half the High School curriculum; it may, accordingly, be conveniently termed the "Intermediate" examination.

As this solution of a most important problem has not hitherto been placed before you in its entirety, we shall make a few observations on each of these heads, in order to present the essential features of the scheme in as clear a light as possible.

* Extract from a Report of a Committee, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction 2nd February, 1875:

1. That with respect to the recommendation of the High School Inspectors, as to the payment of the grant to the Schools on the *Results*, it is desired that the opinion of the Inspectors may be obtained as to whether the following plan would not be practicable, viz: to pay the schools at a much smaller rate per pupil in the lower classes, and to make a larger grant per pupil for those in the higher classes. The Committee suggest that this may be preferable to dividing the Schools into classes, according to their merits, and paying the whole of the Schools of one class at a uniform rate per pupil, and the Schools of a higher class at a higher rate.

2. The Committee, having considered the recommendation of the Inspectors as to the number of masters required in the larger High Schools, in which they desire a considerable increase in the number of teachers, resolved to ask the Inspectors whether any modification of their views has occurred, or whether they still regard that large increase as essential to the welfare of the Schools, particularly if the alterations are made in the Programme, as desired.

3. The Inspectors are also to be asked for specific recommendations as to the alterations required in the Programme, which they report as wanting in simplicity and elasticity.

I. It is proposed that the present fixed allowance of \$400 to each school be continued. We have already recommended the closing of a few Schools that are never likely to do High School work; but with these exceptions it seems desirable that the remaining Schools should be assured of a certain degree of stability. Accordingly, by the plan we submit—

(1.) No existing School is threatened with extinction, nor is the position of any School even weakened. On the contrary,

(2.) Not only are the existing interests of the smaller schools carefully protected, but the position of such schools may be largely improved, since it is plain that, in addition to the present minimum allowance,

(a) Every School must receive something from that portion of the Legislative Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the basis of average attendance.

(b) Every School that does its work *well*, whether that work pertain to the lower or to the higher Forms, will receive an additional sum from that part of the Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of *Inspection*.

(c) Every High School worthy of the name will be able to do some *bona fide* High School work, and according to the amount of such work honestly done, it will receive an additional allowance from that part of the Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of the "Intermediate" examination.

II. It is proposed to distribute a part of the Grant on the basis of *average attendance*.

Each High School should receive a Grant per unit of average attendance equal to the Grant per unit of average to the Public Schools.

At present the annual Grant per unit to the Public Schools is about *one dollar*; to the High Schools about *sixteen dollars*. As a consequence, the Public Schools are injuriously depleted of the "advanced" pupils to increase the numbers in the High Schools; and thus, in some instances, the latter are found crowded with pupils who require only an ordinary Public School education, and who do not remain sufficiently long in the High Schools to receive any of the "higher education" which is the proper function of these Schools to furnish. This evil has been markedly exhibited at London, St. Catharine's and Hamilton; we may add that the evil is on the increase. It is evident that, in self-protection, other important places must speedily follow the same pernicious course; and thus the Public Schools in the principal centres of population will be immeasurably injured, while the High Schools must suffer a serious degradation, vainly attempting at once to discharge the high trust committed specially to them, and to usurp the proper functions of the Public School.

We are strongly of opinion that if the plan we propose be adopted, it will, at least to a very great extent, prove a remedy for the serious evils flowing from the present system, inasmuch as—

(1.) The strong temptation unduly to deplete the Public Schools, in order to swell the numbers in the High Schools, and thereby secure a large apportionment from the Legislative Grant, will be very greatly weakened, if not wholly removed; for

(a) Since a pupil in the High School will be worth no more to the municipality than he will be in the Public School, School authorities, will not, as now, be anxious to remove from the Public Schools those pupils who require only a Public School education, and who cannot remain long enough in the High School to pass the "Intermediate" examination, which alone can result in pecuniary advantage; besides,

(b) If such pupils be drafted in large numbers into any High School, there necessarily follows a degradation which must seriously diminish its chances of securing a handsome dividend from that portion of the Grant which will depend on the *results* of *Inspection*.

III. It is proposed to distribute a part of the Grant on the results of *Inspection*.

The sum of (say) *ten thousand dollars*, should be distributed amongst the Schools according to their efficiency, as determined by the Report of the Inspectors.

On this we remark—

(1.) Thorough inspection is admitted to be absolutely essential; but it does not accomplish its important purposes, unless it bestows on efficiency a pecuniary reward, and visits inefficiency with a pecuniary penalty. Teachers and School authorities should understand that substantial advantages depend on the results of the personal examination of the Schools by the Inspectors. This principle is recognized in the English, Irish and Scottish

systems of Inspection; its practical application in Ontario will, we are persuaded, be attended with most satisfactory results.

(2.) This part of the plan is the necessary supplement of the two written examinations, viz.: The "Primary" or Entrance examination already established, and the "Intermediate" examination which it is proposed to establish. Written examinations are important, perhaps necessary, in a thoroughly effective system of Inspection; but they are not *sufficient*; and we are confident that, unless other important elements which cannot be determined by written examinations be taken into account, in some such manner as we propose, the value of Inspection, as a means of securing increased efficiency, will be very greatly impaired. We think this part of the plan is essential to the entire scheme. For—

(a) It will greatly counteract that tendency to mere "cramming," which is fostered to a greater or less degree by written examinations.

(b) It will take into account certain elements in School efficiency, as indicated (in 3) below, which are of paramount importance, but which find no recognition in the comparatively inadequate test of written examinations.

(c) It will take into account the character of the work done between the limits fixed by the Entrance examination and the Intermediate examination, and thus bestow reward for faithful work done in the *lower forms*.

(d) It will take into account the higher work, *i. e.* the work done beyond the limit fixed by the "Intermediate" examination, and thus supplement the written examination in determining the scholarship in the higher forms of any School.

(3.) In classifying the Schools (a classification which may or may not be made public) with a view to the distribution of the part of the Grant which it is proposed to apportion on the results of Inspection, account ought to be taken of the following:

(a) School accommodation, condition of School premises, general educational appliances (maps, apparatus, &c.)

(b) Number of masters employed as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of the teaching, &c.

(c) The character of the work done between the two limits already mentioned; so that any School, which, owing to the operation of special causes, may prepare but few pupils to pass the "Intermediate," will nevertheless be rewarded for the thorough work which it may do below this higher limit.

(d) The quantity and quality of the work which may be done beyond the higher limit—*i. e.*, by those pupils who shall continue their studies in the higher course prescribed for those who pass the Intermediate examination.

(e) Government, discipline, general *morale*.

IV. It is proposed that a part of the Grant shall be distributed on the results of an "Intermediate" examination of the nature following:

(1.) This examination should be instituted at a point about midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the lower to the upper forms. It should, on the whole, be equal, in point of difficulty, to that which candidates for Second Class certificates now undergo. Pupils that pass this examination would form what may be called the UPPER SCHOOL; while those that have not passed it would form what may be called the LOWER SCHOOL, in any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2.) Candidates for promotion from the Lower School to the Upper School should be examined in English Grammar and Etymology, Reading, Dictation, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, and in ONE of the following branches, or *groups*:—

(a) Latin.

(b) French.

(c) German.

(d) Chemistry, Botany and Drawing.

(e) Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Book-keeping.

In order that masters may not be compelled to teach the six subjects in (d) and (e) concurrently, papers in these *groups* should be set for the examinations alternately, *i. e.* papers should be set in group (d), at the examination for the *first* half, and papers in group (e) at the examination for the *second* half of each year.

(3.) That part of the Grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of this "Intermediate" examination should be apportioned on the basis of the average daily attendance of the pupils in the *Upper Schools*, it being understood that, in every case, pupils passing the "Intermediate," are to be regarded as having been admitted to the Upper School at the beginning of the half year in which they pass such examination.

(4.) It will be necessary to remodel the Programme, and to appoint examiners to assist the Inspectors in reading the answers at the "Intermediate" examination.

We have now placed the essential features of the scheme before you : but it may not be inappropriate to add a few explanations on—

- (1) The "*Intermediate*" examination ;
- (2) The *necessity of assistant examiners* ;
- (3) The proposed change in the Programme ; and
- (4) In illustration of the working of the plan.

(1.) The *Intermediate* examination should be held in June and December of each year, at the time fixed for the Entrance examination.

The questions should be prepared by the High School Inspectors (or by the central committee), and sent under seal to the Public School Inspectors. The Public School Inspectors, or their substitutes (who should in no case have any connection with the Schools to be examined) should alone be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations. The answers of candidates should be sent to Toronto, to be read and valued by the High School Inspectors, or by sub-examiners acting under their supervision. [The Inspectors recommended that "any pupil that passes the University Matriculation Examination should be considered as having passed the *Intermediate*." This clause was not concurred in by the Council.]

(2.) The High School Inspectors would require assistance in reading the answers of candidates at the *Intermediate*. We could prepare the questions, but we could not, unassisted, read and value the answers. About *fourteen* papers would have to be prepared—of which each candidate would be required to answer about *ten*. There would probably be 800 candidates at the first examination, and therefore *eight thousand* papers to be read and examined. It is clear, therefore, that sub-examiners to assist the Inspectors are a *sine qua non*. These might be appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the Inspectors, and paid by the Department. For the first examination *six* sub-examiners would be required, and the expense would be about *three hundred dollars*. In order somewhat to lighten the labour of examination, it is proposed to make certain branches *test* subjects. It would, accordingly, be expedient to reject, without further examination, any candidate who should fail to make *forty per cent.* in any one of the following subjects :—English Grammar, Dictation, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid. These subjects would therefore be read *first*.

(3.) A change in the Programme, or more properly, a re-arrangement of the subjects of the Programme, is necessarily involved.

Instead of the fixed amount of work at present prescribed for each form, we suggest that the Council should prescribe the subjects of study and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively, leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors), according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects should be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once. We have no doubt that these changes in the Programme would be a great improvement on the existing arrangement. It has been found that the formal distinction between the English and the Classical Course cannot in practice be maintained ; that the sharp division into four forms cannot be effected ; and that too many subjects and too many classes have to be carried on concurrently.

The plan we propose leaves a good deal (but in our opinion not too much) to the discretion of the masters, as regards the subjects to be taken up, and the classes to be carried on during any term.

While sacrificing nothing important, it will remove, we venture to hope, the evils resulting from an impracticable classification, and a too extensive curriculum. We sub-

mit herewith an outline of the new arrangement of the Programme, which, if generally approved by the Council, we should wish fully to elaborate for publication.

(4.) Illustrations of the working of distribution on proposed *combined* plan:—

(a) The High School Grant is (say) \$72,000; this would be distributed as follows

I.	106 Schools receive a minimum of \$400 each	\$42,400
II.	One dollar per unit of average attendance (about 5,000)	5,000
III.	Sum to be apportioned on report of the Inspectors	10,000
IV.	Balance to be distributed on results of Intermediate examination.	14,600
	Total	\$ 72,000

The apportionments I. and II. present no difficulty whatever. The apportionment in III. would be determined by the rank obtained by the School. And apportionment IV. would simply require the average attendance of pupils in the Upper School to be kept separate in the half-yearly report. Thus the *distribution* of the Grant, on the proposed plan, would entail on the Department little or no increase of labour.

(b) Let us take the case of a School having an average attendance of *forty*, and regarded by the Inspectors as one of the *second* class. Assume that, for the whole Province, the average attendance of pupils in the Upper Schools would be 240, and that the School in question would have an average attendance of *eight* in the Upper School. Then the probable apportionment would be:

I.	Minimum grant	\$400
II.	One dollar per unit of <i>total</i> average attendance	40
III.	Awarded according to rank of the School	180
IV.	Average attendance (8) in Upper School	240
	Total	\$860

(c) Take the case of a well-equipped Collegiate Institute, with an average attendance of seventy, and ranked in the *first* class. Assume the average attendance in the Upper School to be *twenty*. Then the probable result would be:

I.	Minimum grant	\$400
II.	One dollar per unit of <i>total</i> average	70
III.	Awarded on account of rank	300
IV.	Average attendance in Upper School	600
	Total	\$1,370

(d) Take the case of one of the lowest class Schools, having none in the Upper School. Assume its *total* average attendance to be *twenty*. Then the probable result would be:

I.	Minimum	\$400
II.	Total average attendance	20
III.	On rank of School	50
IV.	Average attendance in Upper School	00
	Total	\$470

The School might be so inefficient that nothing could be allowed on III.; its apportionment would then be \$420.

In Conclusion: The principal difficulty in the way of the practical working of the proposed scheme is the labour attending the Intermediate examination. This can be surmounted by the appointment of sub-examiners, at an expense quite insignificant when compared with the desirable objects to be attained.

After repeated and careful consideration of the subject, and after consulting with some of the best masters in the Province, we state with confidence our opinion that the proposed solution of a difficult and important problem will, if fairly carried out, be attended with most satisfactory results.

It will give effect to the principle of payment by results without injuriously affecting the position of the smaller Schools; by lessening the importance of mere numbers, it will improve the High Schools, and prevent the degradation of the Public Schools; it will stimulate the masters by a direct pecuniary inducement, not as heretofore to *prepare* pupils for *entrance*, but to *PERFORM WELL THE WORK PROPERLY PERTAINING TO HIGH SCHOOLS*; it will show the country what Schools are really doing High School work, and what nominally High Schools are doing only Public School work, and will thus ultimately force the latter class to become what they profess to be, or give way to more efficient *Public Schools*; it will, we think, give a more powerful impetus to the progress of the High Schools than anything else that has been yet devised; and thus, by increasing the efficiency of the High Schools, it will exert no small influence for good on the entire educational system of the country.

Upon the other points to which our attention has been called by the Resolutions, but little need be said after the preceding statement.

With regard to the recommendations made in our Report for 1873, "as to the number of teachers to be employed in the larger High Schools" and Collegiate Institutes, we are of opinion that, should the suggestions made in this letter be adopted, the present tendency to swell the numbers in the High Schools will be, in a great measure, arrested, and that, therefore, it will not be necessary to take immediate action in the matter.

But if the present system is to continue, we adhere to the opinion expressed in the recommendation to which reference is made.

As to "specific recommendations regarding the alterations required in the Programme," we have already given them in the preceding pages, and respectfully refer you, also, to the *outline* of the proposed Programme, herewith submitted.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

J. A. McLELLAN,

J. M. BUCHAN,

S. ARTHUR MARLING.

Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

REVISED PROGRAMME FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Lower School.

Group A.—English Language.—Review of elementary work; Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax; Derivation of Words; Analysis of Sentences; Rendering of Poetry into Prose; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction*; the Framing of Sentences; Familiar and Business Letters; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures; Themes;—generally, the Formation of a good English Style; Reading, Dictation, and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from Standard Authors.

Group B.—Mathematics.—(a) Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Proportion; Percentage in its various applications; Square Root.

(b) Algebra—Elementary Rules; Factoring; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Square Root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; Easy Quadratics.

(c) Geometry—Euclid, Books I. and II., with easy exercises; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces.

* For 1876, Gray's "Elegy" and Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" have been prescribed. Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem, but the questions set will be based mainly on Cantos, v. and vi.

(d) Natural Philosophy—Composition and Resolution of Forces ; Principle of Moments ; Centre of Gravity ; Mechanical Powers, Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each ; Pressure of Liquids ; Specific Gravity and Modes of Determining it ; the Barometer, Syphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump and Air Pump.

Group C.—Modern Languages.—(a) French : The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax ; Exercises ; Introductory and Advanced French Reader ; Retranslation of easy passages into French ; Rudiments of Conversation.

(b) German : The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax ; Exercises ; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts ; Retranslation of easy passages into German ; Rudiments of Conversation.

Group D.—Ancient Languages.—(a) Latin : The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody ; Exercises ; Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico* B'k I., and Virgil, *Æneid*, Book II. vv. 1—300 ; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil ; Retranslation into Latin of easy passages from Cæsar.

(b) Greek, Optional.

Group E.—Physical Science.—Chemistry : A course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal, and Blue Vitriol ; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important Compounds ; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume ; Symbols and Nomenclature.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(a) Leading Events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the Death of Nero.

(b) A Fair course of Elementary Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political.

Group G.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Drawing, and Music.—(a) Single and Double Entry ; Commercial forms and usages ; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.

(b) Practice in Writing.

(c) Linear and free-hand Drawing.

(d) Elements of Music.

☞ An option is permitted between (i.) Latin, (ii.) French, (iii.) German, and (iv.) Natural Philosophy Chemistry and Book-keeping.

Upper School.

Group A.—English Language.—Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries to be prescribed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction ;* Composition, Reading, and Elocution ; the subject generally, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honors in the University.

Group B.—Mathematics.—Arithmetic : The Theory of the Subject ; Application of Arithmetic to complicated business transactions, such as Loans, Mortgages, and the like.

(b) Algebra : Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honors.

(c) Geometry : Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, Definitions of Book V, Book VI, with exercises.

(d) Trigonometry, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honors.

(e) Natural Philosophy : Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

For 1876, Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth," and Milton's "Il Penseroso," have been prescribed.

Group C.—Modern Languages.—(a) French: Grammar and Exercises; Voltaire, Charles XII, Books VI, VII, and VIII; Corneille, Horace, Acts I and II; De Stael, L'Allemagne, 1^o Partie; Voltaire, Alzire; Alfred de Vigny, Cinq-Mars; Translation from English into French; Conversation.

(b) German: Grammar and Exercises; Schiller, Das Lied von der Glocke, and Neffe als Onkel; Translation from English into German; Conversation.

Group D.—Ancient Languages.—(a) Latin: Grammar: Cicero, for the Manilian Law; Virgil, Æneid, Book II; Livy, Book II, Chaps. I to XV inclusive; Horace, Odes, Book I; Ovid, Heroides, I and XIII; Translation from English into Latin Prose, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honors.

(b) Greek: Grammar; Lucian, Charon and Life; Homer, Iliad, Book I; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I, Chaps. VII, VIII, IX, X; Homer, Odyssey, Book IX; etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honors.

Group E.—Physical Science.—(a) Chemistry: Heat—its sources; Expansion; Thermometers—relations between different scales in common use; Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat; Specific and Latent Heat; Calorimeters; Liquefaction; Ebullition; Evaporation; Conduction; Convection; Radiation. The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation, and the characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Oxide and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts; Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution, effects of Animal and Vegetable Life upon its composition; Combustion; Structure and Properties of Flame; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Waters such as Rain Water, River Water, Spring Water, Sea Water.

(b) Botany: An introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily, and Grass Families; Systematic Botany; Flowering Plants of Canada.

(c) Physiology: General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Vascular System and the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Function of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, and Sight; the Nervous System.

Group F.—History and Geography.—(a) History: The special study of the Tudor and Stuart Periods; Roman, to the death of Nero; Grecian, to the death of Alexander.

(b) Geography, Ancient and Modern.

☞ Masters will be at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any subject from the lower School that they may think fit.

Every pupil must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History and two other subjects from those included in Groups C, D, and E. In cases of doubt the Master shall decide. But candidates preparing for any examination shall be required to take only the subjects prescribed for such examination.

L. HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

We have frequently had occasion, in the detailed reports, to allude to the unsatisfactory character of the provision made, under the present law, by some County Councils, for the High Schools which they have authorized within their jurisdiction. First, let us men-

tion some instances of liberality. (a) The County of Elgin divides its territory into two High School Districts, giving to Aylmer, in addition to the village, the Townships of Malahide and S. Dorchester. (b) The County of Wentworth gives to Waterdown High School an amount equal to three-fourths of the Legislative grant; the township of Flam-
boro' provides \$300 more. (c) The Collegiate Institute of St. Catharines receives from the County Council of Lincoln \$1,500; from the Town of St. Catharines, \$1000, and from the Townships of Louth and Grantham, \$2,800. Other instances of public spirit might be added, but these will suffice. Were a similar spirit to actuate all the municipalities, the maintenance of the High Schools would nowhere be felt to be burdensome: the inhabitants of the adjacent townships, contributing to the support, and sharing the benefits of the High School in their midst, would be interested in its welfare. *Secondly*, however, let us, by way of contrast, state the position of some other schools:

Scotland	has for its High School District	the School Section only.			
Port Dover	do	do	do	do	do
Cayuga	do	do	do	do	do
Parkhill	do	do	do	do	do
Newmarket	do	do	do	do	do

yet the proportion of village to country pupils in Newmarket was in 1874 as 11 to 27.

Dunnville has for its High School District the School Section only (the By-law giving it a portion of the adjoining territory having been repealed).

Oakwood, in like manner, is limited to the School Section. These examples, which might be multiplied indefinitely, will explain the embarrassed position in which many of the smaller schools are placed. They are compelled to employ two teachers; they benefit the surrounding country equally with the villages in which they are situated; yet the burden of providing the amount necessary for the accommodation of the High Schools, over and above the amount required by law from the County falls, exclusively upon them. It is true that, in some cases, the County Council provides, as in the case of York, more than the law compels it to furnish; but this is the exception. Can it be wondered at that schools so situated are oftentimes considered as a burden rather than an honour and an advantage; and that the authorities, both Trustees and Masters, incur no small degree of unmerited odium in consequence of their connection with them? We would submit this important question to your wisdom and experience, with the hope that this matter of High School support may be fully gone into; and that some plan may be devised, whereby the burden of maintaining these schools, may be more equitably distributed among those who most directly profit by them. Many County Councillors have expressed to us the opinion, that they would welcome such an alteration of the law as would make it obligatory on the Council to allot a fair proportion of territory to each High School, subject to its jurisdiction. At present the law says that they "may" divide; and a hundred petty local jealousies spring up to defeat the proposal whenever made. If the Act said "shall," acquiescence would be yielded with very little murmuring. If this cannot be done, let the Counties be required to provide an amount *equal* to the Legislative apportionment for each High School, instead of one half, as at present.

M. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) We would respectfully suggest to you the advisability of calling the attention of Boards of High School Trustees to the necessity for using discrimination in exercising their appointing power. They are under a moral obligation, in engaging a master, to do so with due care and caution, to satisfy themselves that he possesses the legal and personal qualifications, and to hold him to his engagement. Instances have been brought to our notice of High Schools being threatened with destruction in consequence of the appointment without sufficient enquiry, of persons who had been compelled to leave their former positions in consequence of disgraceful or immoral conduct. It would hardly be credited, for example, that a Head Master could be dismissed from two High Schools for drunkenness within a year. Yet this has occurred. Again, schools have been seriously injured by the highly censurable conduct of persons who have accepted a Head Mastership, taught a few days, or less,

and then, on hearing of a more lucrative post, have taken instant flight, leaving the school to shift for itself as best it might.

(2) We moreover beg leave to suggest that the school authorities be urged to adopt more efficient means to secure regularity of attendance in High Schools. We have not the figures to state the average attendance as compared with the nominal number of pupils; but we have reason to believe that the difference is very great, and that it is significant of an evil whose gravity is inadequately appreciated.

(3) We would recommend that the Department communicate with the Senates of the several Universities, to the end that some English classical author be placed on the lists of subjects prescribed for matriculation. Such a measure would, in our opinion, operate very powerfully to promote the study of English literature in the High Schools; and, inasmuch as the University programme will virtually determine the course of study in the Upper School under the Revised Scheme, we would submit that it would be of great advantage that the author prescribed be the same for both.

(4) We are further of opinion that it would be of great advantage to local Boards of Trustees to be made officially acquainted with the results of the periodical inspections of their schools, as soon as convenient after these have been held. As the Inspector's report is now required to be sent to the Department immediately after each visit, there would be no difficulty in transmitting a copy of so much of it as you might think to be necessary.

(5) In the last place, we respectfully submit that the time has come when the female pupils of the High Schools should have a similar opportunity of testing their attainments to that which the University Matriculation Examination now affords to males. It is within our knowledge that, were the way open, many of the young ladies who are now studying the higher branches with much success, would be glad of an opportunity of securing the stamp of the University for their acquirements.

N. INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

During the year, in addition to inspecting the High Schools, we inspected some hundreds of divisions in the various Public and Separate Schools in the cities, towns and villages in which the High Schools are situated. The particular impressions produced by our visits to each individual School, we have already reported to you; but we may further state that we have formed the general opinion that, in most parts of the Province, the Public Schools are improving. There are, however, places in which the local authorities seem not yet to have become alive to their responsibilities; the School accommodations are unsatisfactory; the number of Teachers employed is insufficient; Teachers with little scholarship and less experience are engaged on the ground of cheapness, and thus with inefficient instructors in charge of crowded departments, the important work of the School-room must necessarily be ill-performed. It is needless to say that in such places the High Schools, in consequence of the inefficiency of the Schools to which they look for their supply of pupils, neither are, nor can be in a position to do the important work for which they were professedly established.

The inspection of the Separate Schools derives an additional interest and importance from the peculiar position they occupy in our educational system. Among them, we have found both well-equipped and ill-equipped, both well-taught and ill-taught Schools. On the whole, we regret to report that, in the majority of cases, the buildings, the equipment and the teaching, are alike inferior. There are but few Separate School Teachers whose School surroundings are such as to make their positions enviable, and accordingly a large measure of approbation is due to those who have succeeded in doing good work. We have pleasure in stating that in many places the Separate School Boards are beginning to see that they must either make the Schools under their charge more efficient, or close them altogether. There are many things connected with the operation of the Separate School Act which invite comment; but we think it best to postpone the expression of our views until they are matured by the experience of another year. In concluding this brief notice of an important subject, we have great pleasure in acknowledging the almost uniform kindness and courtesy with which we have been received by the Separate School

authorities on our visits of inspection, and in bearing testimony to their willingness, and in many cases earnestness of purpose, to do the very best they can for the Schools committed to their charge.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) J. A. McLELLAN,
J. M. BUCHAN,
S. ARTHUR MARLING.

To the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Toronto.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1874.

COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Donald McDiarmid, Esq., M. D.—The progress made by some of the Schools, during the year, has been as good as can reasonably be expected, but many have not shown much improvement. The chief obstacles to the advancement of the Schools are irregular attendance, change of teachers, small School Sections, poor teachers, bad School-houses, and the advancement of the pupils before they have thoroughly understood the work gone over.

Irregular Attendance.—Irregularity occurs in three classes of the pupils. The elder pupils, who are able to assist their parents in their daily employments, only attend School when there is little or no demand for the help they can give. The second class, comprising the younger pupils, do not attend regularly in severe weather, and especially when they reside far from the School-house, and the roads are bad. The third, and last, numerous class include those who are permitted to absent themselves, part of the time, from School, by the neglect and carelessness of the parents.

Change of Teachers.—Frequently a change of Teachers takes place at the end of the half-year or year. The succession of different Teachers, at short intervals, does not favour the rapid progress of the Schools. A Teacher employed for a short time is not apt to be thorough in his work, as the little apparent progress judged by the amount of book-work gone over, resulting from faithful teaching, would make him unpopular. Besides, much time is lost before the various methods of imparting instruction are understood by the pupils.

Small School Sections.—In some parts of the County the School Sections are small. The Trustees, in order not to overburden the rate-payers with School taxes, either do not keep the School open the whole year, or but secure the services of inexperienced Teachers, because they can be had for small salaries.

Inproper Advancement of the Pupils.—A serious drawback to the satisfactory progress of some of the Schools, is a habit of taking up new lessons before the pupils have acquired a thorough knowledge of those preceding. Thus they are permitted to pass from lesson to lesson, and book to book, with but a confused comprehension of the subjects treated of. The evil complained of is generally due to the anxiety of Teachers to gain popularity with the parents.

Teachers.—Over eighty Teachers were employed during the year, and of these only three held Provincial Certificates of qualification. Various reasons may be adduced for the number possessing these certificates not being more numerous. The chief being inadequate salaries. The want of a sufficient number of trained Teachers to supply the best Schools in each of the Townships is a serious hindrance to the progress of education in the County. Many of the Teachers acquired their education in the rural Schools,

which were often taught by Teachers whose knowledge of imparting instruction was not of a high order. In these Schools, classification, with the exception of the advanced reading classes and, perhaps, those of Grammar and Geography when taught, was ignored, individual teaching being the rule. It cannot be expected that Teachers having but an imperfect knowledge of the subjects to be taught, and never attending Schools where improved methods of teaching are practised, can be very successful.

Of twelve male Teachers employed, only six taught during the whole year. There is a demand for male Teachers which cannot be supplied. Other callings offer greater inducements than School teaching, so that a comparatively small number of young men can be induced to qualify themselves for becoming Teachers. In fact, those who are employed have, with few exceptions, no idea of continuing permanently in the profession. Thus, female Teachers are employed in the greater number of the Schools. Some of the more experienced are good Teachers, but the majority are young, inexperienced, and, from previous training, have but a faint idea of the responsibilities they have assumed. As they do not purpose to teach permanently, they have no incentive to pursue their studies further than is necessary to secure third-class certificates of qualification. The excellent papers prepared by the Central Board of Examiners for use in the examination of candidates for certificates of qualification, are compelling the more incapable Teachers to seek other avocations.

The present status of the Teachers will not materially change till a supply of trained Teachers can be secured, who will, in a measure, prepare their successors for the efficient discharge of their duties. The Ottawa Normal School will be the source from which that supply will be drawn.

In order to make up for the previous want of training of Teachers, in addition to the teaching of classes during the official visits to the Schools, a Teachers' Association has been formed, at the meetings of which, improved methods of teaching are discussed and practically illustrated.

Salaries.—There is very little difference to note from last Report respecting the salaries paid. The highest received by a male Teacher was \$600, and the lowest \$192. The highest paid to a female Teacher was \$350, and the lowest \$96.

The Trustees and the supporters of Schools in wealthy Sections are willing to pay liberal salaries to good Teachers. In a few instances where the salaries were increased and the Teachers did not come up to the expectations of the people, the Trustees have this year employed cheaper Teachers. When a greater number of good Teachers can be secured, the salaries will be raised. The services of good Teachers with fair salaries will secure a better attendance, as parents will make sacrifices to keep their children regularly at School for the greater benefit received by the increased outlay.

Classification.—The Classification as laid down on the programme of studies for the Public Schools, is, on account of the irregular attendance, difficult to adhere to. The classes are divided and sub-divided, so that instruction is given to a multiplication of classes. Justice cannot be done to any subject, and the emulation which should exist in a large class is, to a great extent, lost when the class contains but two or three individuals.

The greatest improvement noticed is in the first class, and especially in those reading in part I. of the First Book. The teaching of the First Book was regarded by Teachers as the drudgery of the School-room, when the pupils were generally taught individually. The introduction of the Tablet Reading Lessons led to the adoption of the simultaneous method of teaching, with the most gratifying results. The subjects in which the least acquaintance was shown were Grammar and Geography. It was the more surprising regarding the latter, as the Schools are well supplied with maps. History, and the other subjects of the advanced classes, are rarely taught in the rural Schools. The pupils comprising these classes, for the most part, only attend but part of the year, with the intention of acquiring a better knowledge of Arithmetic, Reading and Writing. They evince a strong disinclination to take up many of the other branches.

School-Houses.—Seven new School-houses were completed during the year, and more will be built the following year. The School buildings erected during the past three years, and a few of those formerly built, are comfortable and well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. In several Sections, new School-houses are much needed in

place of the small, uncomfortable buildings at present in use. Some of these internally reveal long, rough desks, with movable benches for seats. Similar benches, unprovided with desks, and intended for the younger pupils, are placed in convenient positions. The injury done by bad School-houses to the advancement of the Schools, occurs at the two periods of the year when the attendance is greatest. In winter the elder pupils attend, but feel little inclination to study, when the temperature of the room, with the exception of the immediate neighbourhood of the stove, is only a few degrees above zero. In summer the younger children occupy the small room, with its low ceiling favouring the rapid formation of a hot and enervating atmosphere, which soon deprives them of what little energy they have. It is to be recollected that the usual concomitant—wretched School furniture—adds to the discomfort.

School Grounds.—The School grounds in nearly all the Sections have not received much attention. Many have not yet been fenced in, and with few exceptions, have not been levelled, nor have ornamental trees been planted. In fact, instances have been met with in which the only ground occupied is that covered by the School-house. The pupils use the public highway for a play-ground.

Registers.—Daily Registers are kept in all the Schools, but the General Registers have not yet been introduced. Class Registers are kept in some of the best Schools, the Teachers of which send Monthly Reports of the pupils' standing to the parents, but generally no record of the progress of the classes is kept.

Quarterly Examinations are held in many of the Schools, but excite little local interest, the attendance of parents being usually meagre.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Alexander McNaughton, Esq.—It affords me much pleasure to be able to report a gratifying improvement in School accommodation during the year. Eleven new School-houses have been erected, and three others have undergone such extensive alterations that they may almost be considered new. A few inferior School-houses still remain, which will be replaced by more suitable buildings at an early day, but the great majority of the Sections are now provided with comfortable and convenient accommodations.

The improvement of the material accommodations of the Schools has been partially accomplished. The Schools are now generally held in suitable buildings, furnished with convenient desks, and equipped with maps, tablets, and other requisites.

One great obstacle to the progress of the Schools has thus been removed; but another calls aloud for reform. The Teacher makes the School. You may provide a comfortable workshop, furnished with suitable tools, and all necessary appliances, but unless the workman has previously acquired skill in the use of such tools, and experience in constructing the particular mechanism upon which he is employed, his efforts will be futile, and neither creditable to himself nor profitable to his employers. Special previous preparation is equally necessary for those who undertake the responsible duties of the Teacher's office. It is necessary to employ trained and skilful Teachers in order to reap the full benefit of the expenditure on buildings, furniture and apparatus.

The intellectual progress of the Schools does not keep pace with the material improvement in accommodations. The transitory nature of the Teacher's occupation causes the annual removal of experienced Teachers to more lucrative or attractive spheres of life, and the enrolment of a number of young recruits, destitute of training or experience. These pass through the usual course of experiments and failures, until their methods of instruction and organization have been corrected and matured by experience; and by the time they acquire sufficient practice to become useful as Teachers, the majority of them retire from the profession, giving place to successors who seem destined to undergo a similar ordeal.

Nine-tenths of the present Teachers have only such training as they have acquired by experience, and pass the first year or two of their career as Teachers in ineffectual efforts to discharge a duty concerning which they have but crude ideas, and for which they have made scarcely any preparation except such as enabled them to obtain third class certificates.

The great desideratum of our Schools is a supply of trained Teachers. Persons who incur the expense of attending a session or two at the Normal School, are predisposed from that circumstance to make strenuous and persistent efforts to achieve success in their adopted profession, and are not so apt to get discouraged at the first note of discord in a Section, or to fly to some other pursuit as a harbour of refuge.

The salaries paid to Teachers are gradually improving, although still far from commensurate with the importance of the office. Those for 1874 averaged about ten per cent. higher than those for 1873.

Although many young men pass the examinations, it is painfully evident that the number of male Teachers is yearly becoming less. The present inducements seem to be insufficient to retain them in the profession. The privilege of superannuation without being disabled, at an earlier age than sixty, might, perhaps, prove a sufficient inducement to cause a larger number to continue in the profession. Some measure ought to be devised which would have a tendency to entice a greater number of talented young men to select teaching as the occupation of their lives, by which to obtain a livelihood for themselves and their families, and to achieve success in the world.

I am looking hopefully to the time when the Normal School, now on the eve of going into operation in Ottawa, will afford a partial relief from the difficulties which beset us on account of the scarcity of trained Teachers.

The attendance in many of the Sections improved considerably during the year, but several Sections had to close their Schools temporarily on account of visitations of disease. The attendance throughout was far short of what it ought to be, and was a cause of complaint and discouragement on the part of Teachers, as irregular attendance disorganizes the Schools, and prevents the Teachers from carrying on a course of systematic instruction in the different subjects.

The Compulsory Attendance clause of the School Law has not yet been enforced in this County, but the Trustees in many Sections took the preliminary steps in December last, towards enforcing the law where necessary.

The urgent necessity of providing adequate accommodations by the purchase or enlargement of sites, and the erection of School-houses, has hitherto prevented me from pressing the subject of School Libraries upon the attention of Trustees; but I intend, hereafter, to direct the minds of the people to the benefits conferred by the diffusion of sound, healthy literature, and the advantageous terms upon which a valuable Library can be obtained by each School Section.

The distribution of prizes is gaining in favour, and the books received from the Department give general satisfaction.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Rev. Wm. Fergusson, A. M.—In entering on this Report I must beg your attention to some things which seem to indicate vacillation of purpose and doubtfulness as to the propriety of certain regulations lately established.

In regard to Assistant Teachers in High Schools, while I had no doubt as to the necessity of such aid in many Schools, I doubt if it was truly demanded in every case. Where the average attendance did not rise above forty, I could not see any difficulty to an energetic Teacher, whose mind was in his work, in compassing the whole circle of his labour without exhaustion to himself and with all justice to his pupils. Beyond that number an assistant might be required, and if the number exceeded eighty, a second assistant might be required to secure the due execution of the work.

I am of the opinion that where an Assistant Teacher is absolutely required in a High School, the former rule should prevail, and the situation be held only by those who hold a second class certificate.

It is a matter of grave doubt if a scholar can successfully assume the *role* of Teacher in that School, where but a week before he occupied a bench as a scholar, even if he holds a legitimate title to a Mastership. A class of pupil Teachers is in its place in a Model or Normal School, and no where else. The situation of assistant in a High School was one which was beginning to be sought after by the better and more aspiring class of Teachers. To gain such was to gain a step towards the University, and then——. But the value of

the situation must sink in public estimation, when its duties can be performed by one who has never reached a third-class certificate, and may never hold that certificate. I add that the admission of persons holding such limited qualifications, as are set forth in the instructions, to the position of second or Assistant Teacher in the High Schools, is calculated to lower these institutions in the estimation of the public.

There is a conviction rapidly increasing among some, and that is, if they can secure an efficient second-class Teacher, they can accomplish at home all that they can gain by sending their sons and daughters, at a heavy expense, to a distant High School. Add the continued benefit of a parent's wakeful care, at a time of life when such care is most needed, and is most available in guiding the young feelings and principles—a duty which might be neglected by Teachers who think their duties limited to the enlargement of the intellectual faculties and to the communication of elementary science and literature.

Several new School-houses have been erected in the course of the year, and give evidence of an increasing desire to make them correspond in all things to the requirements of the Law. One has been erected that might serve as a model for any in an inland Township. Others will be begun this year on the same principle of improvement, as to size, lighting and ventilation. The time has gone by when the winter's frosts secured the summer's ventilation in the School-house, and newspaper blinds did not interrupt all the means for optical acquaintance with the passengers on the road. In some cases additional play ground has been acquired at considerable expense, and very commendable fencing and conveniences have been erected. I trust the time is fast approaching when beauty will be conjoined with convenience, and symmetry with size.

There is an increasing desire to have maps and other aids to instruction supplied. I hold it a paramount task to convince reluctant and timorous Trustees of the vast benefit they would confer on the pupils by having before them, in their recitals of Geography lessons, maps of the various countries. Fear of offending their constituents, and an unwillingness to take the risk even of undeserved reproaches from grumbling constituents, deter too many Trustees from giving free scope to their own conviction of the benefit of such supplies as are demanded for their Schools.

If I understood aright one communication which reached me, it seems to be in contemplation by the Department to revise the School books in present use, and if found needful, to substitute others in place of some of them.

I must say, before I close, that it was well and wisely designed that Public Schools, numbering an average of more than fifty, should have an assistant Teacher of the pupil monitor grade, but this has been perverted in one instance at least, by the dismissal of a qualified third-class Teacher, who had a separate apartment, with separate entrance, and well defined functions, and the employment of a young female scholar at a nominal rate of wages, and whose success is problematical.

I rejoice, in conclusion, to bear testimony to the gradual improvement of Schools, of Scholars, and of Teachers. The influence of the School lessons has reached the workshop, the farm and the family. Thought, judgment and calculation, guide the workman's hands and stamp the impress of mind upon matter. The farmer knows now that if he would get from his fields, he must give to his fields; and he learns *what* to give, *how* to give, and *when* to give. The blessed bonds of family endearment are sweetened as the father identifies himself with his scholar-children, makes their lessons his own, to cheer and encourage those who are now the hope and are soon to be the blessing of the coming age.

I cannot but hope that the increasing liberality of the Department in submitting its noble collection of books and School apparatus, at prices so very moderate, may rouse a widely spreading spirit of liberality among Trustees, and a desire to have their Schools furnished with permanent libraries, which will afford their children instruction which will profit them through all life's business, labours and enjoyments, and will teach them what is true in reasoning and beautiful in truth.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Thomas Orton Steele, Esq.—Circumstances considered, the improvement in the Schools of my District is encouraging, for although only an increase of twenty-five is reported in the 4th and 5th Divisions, the work done in the lower Divisions has been more thorough.

thus laying a good foundation for future success—besides, most of the advanced pupils pass at once into the High Schools.

Number and Rank of Schools.—The number of Schools reported for 1874 is sixty-five; increase, one. Open the whole year, forty-eight; from nine to twelve months, seven; six to nine months, seven; less than six months, three. Schools rank about the same as last year, as regards Good; but there are more Medium, and fewer Inferiors.

School Population, Attendance, &c.

Total School Population, from five to sixteen,	3,947 ;	increase,	9.
“ entered on Registers during 1874	3,428 ;	“	109.
“ attended over fifty days	2,277 ;	“	146.
“ average, first half year,	1,242 $\frac{7}{11.5}$	“	141.
“ “ second half year,	1,193 $\frac{8.4}{10.6}$	“	216.

The average would have been even larger for the last half year but for the prevalence of small pox in a number of Sections.

Classification.—I have classified even more strictly than formerly, and have therefore placed none higher than the fourth class.

Public Examinations seem to have been neglected, or not reported, as the number is very small. I will attend to the matter, and have a change made for the better.

Prizes.—Prizes were given in ten Schools, but not all on the Merit Card system. Trustees generally do not seem to appreciate fully the benefits that would result from offering prizes in the Schools.

Expenditure.—East Hawkesbury, West Hawkesbury, and Alfred, show an increase of Expenditure; while Longueuil, Hawkesbury Village, and Caledonia, show a decrease (chiefly in Expenditure for building).

Salaries.—Highest (Male) salary, \$500; lowest, \$144; average, \$280; decrease, \$45. Highest (Female) salary, \$260; lowest, \$90; increase, \$15. Average salary, (Female), East Hawkesbury, \$144; decrease, \$2. West Hawkesbury, \$162; increase, \$8. Hawkesbury Village, \$178; decrease, \$22. Longueuil, \$202; increase \$16. Alfred, \$178; increase, \$11. Caledonia, \$169; increase, \$43. Increase on total average, \$21, or about fourteen per cent.

School Accommodations.—I have still to report a great deficiency in this particular, but progress is being made. Two new School-houses were built during the year, and others repaired. *Kind.*—Brick, 11; Stone, 2; Clapboarded, 8; Log, 43! School houses will accommodate about 3000 pupils, properly. The total value of School property reported, \$32, 013, being an increase of about \$2,400. *Maps.*—Far too many Schools report no maps, a deficiency which, I trust, will be largely remedied before next report.

Teachers.—A large number of the Teachers are working faithfully, although some manifest a large amount of slothfulness and indifference, but unless they improve they must soon give place to better ones, as the public will learn to rate them at their true value.

Certificates.—Provincial 2nd class, four; New C. B. 3rd class, twenty-eight; Old C. B. 1st class three, 2nd, two; Interim, twenty six. The reason of so many Interim Certificates is that a Resolution of the Board of Examiners passed in July, 1873, cancelled all the old Certificates, not made permanent by Law, on the fifteenth day of July, 1874, and as many of the Teachers holding such Certificates were engaged for the year, and did not succeed in obtaining new ones from the Board, I granted Interim Certificates, in some cases, until the end of the year, and in others until the next meeting of the Board of Examiners.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Rev. Thomas Garrett.—Now being well furnished with School-houses and School-furniture we have but one unmitigated grievance to complain of, namely, untrained Teachers. About one-half of the Teachers at present employed, are really capable of performing the duties of a Teacher. Then many of the Schools are half English, half French, as to language, and rarely in such Schools do we find the ideal Teacher in charge. Very decent

wages, from \$300 to \$500 have been offered for skilled Teachers for 1875, but so far, in vain. As evidence of the dearth I allude to, I have only to state that out of twenty-three candidates at the last July examination, only six merited Third, and one Second class Certificates.

Under such circumstances as the foregoing it is scarcely to be wondered that Trustees are reluctant to enforce the law relative to compulsory education; and that little or nothing has been done in regard to the establishment of School Libraries.

The good fruit resulting from an increased liberality in the distribution of prizes during the past year, has produced quite an impetus to popular interest in the *School*, and, I believe, has ministered largely to the ample supply of Maps and Tablets, &c., with which the Schools are universally supplied, or are being supplied.

While exercising patience in prospect of a superior class or grade of Teachers, there remains a large field for the exercise of judgment and discretion, in the formation of new School Sections, and in the settlement of the boundaries of those which are already established, but which are struggling at a large discount because of isolation and poverty.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Rev. John May, M. A.—It always amuses me when I read of the “gigantic strides” supposed to be made by science and general intelligence in this age of the world’s history. Nothing *grows*: nothing steps along with calm and measured pace; all good things stalk forth with mighty “strides.” We must be a “slow” people in the County of Carleton; we do not indulge in “strides.” The swiftest advance made here for many years, was made in 1870, when the Fire indulged in this “stride” business, devastating, in one day, large portions of several Townships. From the ruinous effects of that conflagration we have not yet recovered. This is a fact which must not be lost sight of in judging of our educational progress during the last four years. I suppose no other County in this Province has laboured under greater disadvantages in endeavouring to comply with the School Law and Regulations of 1871, than has this County of Carleton.

Under these circumstances I do not feel ashamed,—I am *proud* of the progress that has been made during the past four years. Hundreds of farmers and others had to rebuild their own dwellings, barns and stables, as well as aid in the re-erection of School-houses, and nobly, as a rule, have they undertaken and accomplished the task.

During the four years forty-five School-houses have been built, and twelve old ones repaired, and made as good as new. A few of these are built of sided logs, a few of brick; but the greater number are frame. At the date of my appointment in 1871, there were but thirty School-houses in this County which I did not condemn on my first visit. There are now eighty-seven which will pass inspection. I shall be able to report several more next year.

There is still, however, a great deal to be done in the completion of sites, fencing, and the erection of sheds &c., as well as in internal furnishings. I issued a circular to Trustees in November, 1874, calling attention to the Regulations on this subject. This circular has had its effect. Yet I find it easier to *build* a School-house, than to furnish it. The most unpopular part of the Regulations is that which requires a second Teacher when the number of names on the Register exceeds fifty. And I must say that the opposition of the people to this demand is not wholly without reason. There is hardly a School in this County which, according to this law, does not need a second Teacher; and yet, as a matter of fact, during eight months of the year, there is not work for *one*. In nine-tenths of our Schools, from April to December in each year, there is no need for a second Teacher. A few Schools have procured assistants for the current year. In general, monitors would be sufficient. But I perceive that the appointment of monitors, or pupil assistants, will not satisfy the law. If this be rigidly insisted on it will produce disastrous effects. The salaries of head masters will be lowered, and the tone of education lowered with them. The people will begin to ask whether Schools are not a burden rather than a boon. You will pardon these remarks. I deem it my duty to picture for your information, things as they are. This Regulation concerning assistants is too sweeping; and I hesitate not to say that a rigid enforcement of it would cause an insurrection. It is one of those Regu-

lations which work admirably in towns and cities, but which do *not* work, or work mischief, in purely rural sections.

And this brings me to make a few remarks on the question of holidays. I am decidedly of opinion that the midsummer holidays in rural districts are a great mistake. There ought to be no midsummer vacation. According to the published statistics, about three-fourths of the pupils attending School in rural sections, are in the first three classes,—the mass of them mere children under eleven years of age. These depend, in the main, on the summer months for their education. A month's vacation taken out of the very heart of their course, seems to me not to be in the interest of these children. I know I shall be met with the stale objection that in the dog-days children ought not to be shut up in a School-room. There is no force in the objection. Never do the country children breathe a purer atmosphere in School than that which they breathe there in the warm summer days, when all the windows and doors are flung open, as they may then be with impunity. I speak from experience. It is during the *cold* season, not the warm, that the health of our children is in danger. There are two seasons of the year when holidays might be given without loss to any one, and with advantage to all. The first of these occurs about the last week in March and the first in April, when the roads are breaking up, and when there is much greater danger from wet feet than ever there was from the heat of August. The other comes about the time of "potato-digging," when, as every Inspector knows, the Schools are all but empty. If two or three weeks could be given at each of these transition seasons, leaving a continuous session between, I am convinced the advantage to education would be great. I am also well assured that ninety-nine per cent. of the agricultural population would be delighted with the change.

The principal hindrance to the success of our Schools is undoubtedly "irregular attendance." The causes of this "irregular attendance" are numerous: scarcity of labour, distance from School, want of boots and shoes, apathy of parents or guardians. So far as I can judge, these causes will remain, in this country, till the end of time. I perceive that these things have been re-iterated in almost all the reports of Inspectors. The *chief* cause, however, seems to be very generally overlooked,—the *apathy or indifference of Teachers*. Experience has convinced me that apathy or inefficiency on the part of the *Teacher* is the principal cause of irregular attendance and a low average. I invariably find the Schools of able, earnest, "live" Teachers, even in inferior sections, well attended. It is *not* my experience that parents in general are so apathetic in regard to the education of their children, as represented. I believe that the great mass of them very reluctantly, and only under the pressure of urgent necessity, keep their children from School. But they are usually not slow in discovering whether it is really worth while to send their children or not. On a certain day, last year, I visited the Schools of two contiguous sections, similarly circumstanced. The attendance in each ought to have been pretty nearly the same. It was not: in the one I found (in the month of June) *eighty-three* pupils present: in the other, *twenty*. There was a live Teacher in the former, a careless one in the latter. If we *only could* have Teachers everywhere who would throw their whole energies into the work, this incessant wail over "irregular" attendance would subside to a whisper. No legislative enactments, no vigilance of Trustees, no Inspectoral supervision however active, will ever fill a country School "kept" by a lazy or inefficient Teacher. But it is easier to point out the malady than prescribe the cure: in too many instances the disease seems to be deep-seated and chronic.

I have done, and am doing what in me lies, to arouse Teachers to a sense of their responsibility. With this end in view I lectured last year in about seventy sections; besides delivering a short address at almost every visit. These lectures and addresses, ostensibly spoken to parents and children, but really intended, in the main, for the Teachers, I endeavoured to make as practical as possible. In a great many instances I was favoured with large and attentive audiences.

I also invited Dr. Sangster to hold an Institute in Ottawa, on the 22nd and 23rd days of May, last, extending an invitation to the Inspectors and Teachers of Ottawa City. There was present a very full representation of the Teachers of both City and County, as well as several Inspectors from adjacent Counties, and others interested in education. The Institute was a great success, and must have had a good effect in enlightening, and stimu-

ting to renewed exertions, all who enjoyed the great privilege of being present. I am now making preparations for a similar meeting this year.

At their January session, the County Council, always ready to act liberally in the furtherance of education, made a grant of money for the purchase of prizes, to be awarded at the County Competitive Examination. This Examination was duly announced in February, and was held at Bell's Corners, a central point, on the fourth day of August. It proved very successful, seeming to give universal satisfaction. I procured the assistance of a most able staff of Examiners from Ottawa, and the County. Two Examiners were assigned to each class, and the whole examination, although conducted entirely in writing, was completed in a few hours. Two gold medals were given for general proficiency: one to the best girl, the other to the best boy, under sixteen years of age. These medals, manufactured by Leslie, and engraved by Cox, of Ottawa, and valued at twenty dollars each, were given by G. W. Monk, Esq., M.P.P., and John Rochester, Esq., M.P. I am not aware that medals had been previously awarded at any County examination in the Province; but I think the idea a good one, so much so, that I have asked the County Council to establish a "County medal," which has been done. His Honor, Judge Ross, has also kindly volunteered to give, at our next examination, a gold medal to the female candidate who may obtain the highest number of marks on all subjects. I mention these things with the view of stimulating others to "go and do likewise." I may also state that Ira Morgan, Esq., Warden of the County, gave a special prize, as also Thomas Frazer, Esq., of Fitzroy. The Inspector's prize was given for spelling.

At this examination, not a few were surprised at the fluency of pen displayed. I have endeavoured, from the first, to diminish the amount of *oral* teaching, and increase that of *written*. This is a point on which too much stress cannot be laid. There is far too much oral teaching in the Schools. Very much of the daily work may be done in writing; and in every School there ought to be weekly or monthly written reviews. Many Teachers dislike this method, but chiefly those who have not tried it. A "want of time" is generally pleaded as the excuse. This method *saves* time amazingly, in the hands of a skilful Teacher. It is the best test of the pupil's progress; it *fixes*, anchors his education. It generates method and accuracy. It is the sovereign corrective of that *looseness* which is inseparable from oral teaching. It begets fluency in the written expression of thought: an accomplishment so conspicuous for its absence in the generation now passing away. How many candidates for certificates as Public School Teachers fail to pass, because they have not been accustomed to the use of the pen! I am of opinion that from the first day of a child's curriculum until the last, the pen or the pencil ought to be almost always in his hand.

In too many of the Schools the pupils are not taught to *think*. They learn lessons by rote. Ask the length of the earth's circumference, and you will get an answer at once. Ask the length of a chain that would pass around the earth at the equator, and you will get no reply. I am of opinion that there is a tendency to teach too many things. The programme is too full. The motto ought to be "*non multa, sed multum*." Education does not consist in knowing many things, so much as in knowing a few things well; or rather, should say, in that thorough mental training which is the result of a concentration of the intellectual powers on a limited number of subjects,—it matters comparatively little *what* they may be. The study of a multiplicity of branches not only fails to produce this result, but renders it impossible. As I take it, the great aim of the Schools ought to be, not so much to fill the memory with scraps of information, as to train the faculties for the mature acquisition of knowledge. Hence, I believe that much of the time consumed over the bare bones of history, for instance, might be more profitably spent in a thorough study of grammar, arithmetic, algebra or euclid. There is severe mental *drill* in mastering these subjects: in other cases the *memory* alone is exercised. Moreover, a few evenings' quiet reading of history at the fire-side, after the School career is ended, would probably impart to a *well-educated* mind, a more intelligent acquaintance with history than that which is usually attained in our Public Schools. In a word, Sir, I fear we are slowly drifting into shallow water,—in danger of substituting breadth for depth.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the zeal and efficiency of a very large number of the Teachers of this County. A few of them are young and inexperienced; more and there may be seen others who are old, and *too much experienced*; but the majority

are doing good work. Several have lately been superannuated, and others (generally among the best) have left the profession.

In a few sections I have succeeded in inducing the Trustees to place *bells* on the School-houses; and these sections would not now be without their bells at any cost. I hope, in time, to see a bell on every School-house. Nothing can have a better effect than a bell, in producing punctuality on the part of both Teacher and pupil. Should the Teacher be half an hour late in the morning, and ring the bell when he arrives, he at once proclaims his tardiness to the whole section. Should he omit to ring it, the very silence tells the same tale. I could name a section in the County,—a purely rural section,—in which, as I have reason to believe, the bell was never rung out of time during the whole of last year. Farmers, also, working in their fields, find the School bell a great convenience in the way of indicating the time of day. Is it visionary to hope that the day is not far distant when the clamour of a hundred bells will be heard in this County simultaneously, calling the little ones to the labours of the day?

I cannot close without observing that it seems to me a great pity that the valuable time of the Inspector should be consumed, (I had almost said *wasted*.) over the Annual Returns. For my own part I can testify that the compilation of my Annual Report consumes a very large portion of the winter season, when the Schools are at their fullest, and ought to be visited.

In this Report I have not deemed it necessary to enter into statistics to any great extent, since these have been already furnished in full, in my Statistical Report proper. I have only to add that I have made the required number of visits to the Schools under my charge, and in every other way endeavoured to discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability.

COUNTY OF LEEDS. No. 1.

W. R. Biggs, Esq.—The general state of the rural Schools is much about the same as last year, and yet one cannot fail to notice many general improvements, which must ultimately bear fruit.

Thus, sixty-one Schools in my Division are now supplied with maps, and I have no doubt that the remaining eighteen will nearly all be in a similar position at the close of another year. I do not think there were more than ten Schools in Division No. 1, Leeds, furnished with maps in 1871.

Again, a great many sections have this year complied with the Law, as regards enclosed half-acre sites, and many more will be thus improved in 1875. The following are the statistics for 1874:

1 acre site enclosed	.	3 School-houses.
1 " " not enclosed	.	1 " "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " enclosed	.	13 " "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " enclosed on three sides	.	10 " "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " not enclosed	.	10 " "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " enclosed	.	4 " "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " not enclosed	.	20 " "
Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " " not enclosed	.	18 " "

Schools with outbuildings, 44; without, 35.

Contrast.—In 1871 there was not a single site enclosed, and very few had the necessary half acre, and outbuildings. During the same period, (from 1871 to 1874,) thirteen new and substantial School-houses, or one-sixth of the whole number, have been erected in the place of tenements unfit for School purposes; and in the same period of time about fifty of the Schools have procured maps.

Liberal *promises* are made by nearly all the sections in default, to remedy the deficiency yet existing, while but few have exhibited no signs of vitality.

Whether, when three and a-half years' gentle persuasion to conform to the Law has been productive of no effect, it may be advisable still to continue urging and supplicating, may be questioned. On the other hand, the adoption of compulsory measures is fraught not only with disagreeableness, but with positive danger to the Inspector, whose situation is precarious, as the various members composing a County Council are but human, and

a threatened loss of support from some of their constituents occasionally induces them to represent the Inspectors as enforcing the School Law in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, although the truth is, that not a single compulsory step has ever been taken, or even a threat made. If I have ever erred in this respect, it is in having been *too lenient*, which conclusion you undoubtedly came to, when, giving me a "rap over the knuckles," you remarked, in 1873, in a letter to me, that some of the regulations of the School Law "seemed to be a dead letter in the County of Leeds."

It was a wise change made by the Law of 1874, requiring a two-third majority for an Inspector's dismissal, without cause assigned, or a simple majority with cause, as the situation was thereby rendered more secure. Still, the School Law, and regulations thereon, cannot be enforced by the Inspector as readily as if he were solely a Government officer. He is now obliged, for fear of giving offence, to be extremely cautious and extremely lenient; he can better afford to incur the displeasure of his superior officer—the Chief Superintendent—than of his more immediate and controlling master, the County Council.

In conclusion, I may add, that during the past year I have delivered twenty-one lectures in my Division, being an average exceeding one lecture to every four Schools.

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE, AND VILLAGE OF GANANOQUE.

There has been no marked improvement in the status of the Brockville and Gananoque Schools during the past year. Respectable mediocrity is all that has been attained by the senior classes, the more satisfactory progress having taken place in the junior classes.

Good Teachers are very scarce, and this deficiency is more strikingly observed when it is desired to impart a knowledge of the higher branches of an English education, especially in the various branches of mathematics and the natural sciences.

The truth is, the majority of even our first-class A Teachers are not thoroughly grounded in these important studies; hence, the instruction imparted is faulty throughout, and fully accounts for the lamentable ignorance displayed at all examinations.

At the examinations for Teachers' third-class certificates, the arithmetic paper is the stumbling-block, while for second-class certificates it is the same subject—now wisely made a special test—that "plucks" three-fourths of the candidates, to say nothing of their verandancy in the fields of algebra, geometry, mensuration, and natural philosophy.

I do not think a better idea of the state of our Town Public Schools, generally, could be obtained, than from the simple fact that throughout the Province, not over twenty-five per cent. can be got ready to pass the semi-annual High School entrance examinations, which at present only include a portion of the programme assigned for promotion from the fourth class to the fifth.

What then must be said with regard to the subjects indicated on the programme as necessary for the fifth and sixth classes? By looking at my "Detailed Report," you will see that the Gananoque Public School, and the Brockville Separate School, have no such classes, while the Brockville Public School, though attempting fifth-class work, omits the majority of the more important subjects specified for that form, viz., chemistry, botany, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, mensuration, Canadian history, elements of civil government, drawing and music. I can only compare this farce to the play of "Hamlet," with the ghost left out, so that for all practical purposes, the Brockville Public School has only a nominal fifth class, and is, in reality, in no better position than the other two Schools mentioned above.

If, then, the programme for the fifth and sixth classes is not compassed in towns and villages, what prospect is there of ever reaching it in our rural Schools?

As regards the sixth-class work, I think it might be struck out of the programme, as under present arrangements the High Schools monopolize all that can pass the required entrance examinations; the natural result of a *policy* that gives a premium of sixteen dollars per head for High School pupils, and only one dollar per head for Public School pupils, and which, while retarding our Public Schools, is effectually ruining the High Schools. The latter can no longer lay claim to the title of "Academies' sacred shades," that glory has departed, save in a few instances, to our "Collegiate Institutes."

With reference to improvements in School accommodation, Gananoque has erected a new frame building, in the West Ward, on an enclosed half-acre site. The School-house contains two large rooms, *each* fifty feet by forty feet, and fifteen feet high, with convenient cloak rooms, and suitably furnished with desks and seats for ninety pupils. It is also in contemplation to erect another School-house in the East Ward in 1875, as the population of the village is fast increasing, owing to the enterprise and energy of the inhabitants, who are now laying out a large sum of money in macadamizing the roads leading to the village, which will soon be dignified by the name "Town," as its population enables it to demand the more honourable appellation whenever deemed advisable.

The Brockville Board of Education has also in contemplation the erection of a new School-house in the East Ward, in order to supply the urgent need of increased accommodation.

The Separate School of Brockville requires *additional* and *distinct* rooms before the scholars can have any comfort, or the Teachers any chance of instructing, as three Teachers and six classes in one room must effectually prevent progress. Promises are made of altering this state of things "to-morrow, and to-morrow and to-morrow."

COUNTY OF LEEDS. NO. 2.

Robert Kinney, Esq., M. D.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report progress in educational matters. We are unquestionably on the move; though our progress would not be justly characterized as a quick march, yet it is nevertheless true that we are making haste. Evidences of this are visible on all hands,—School sites are being enlarged and enclosed,—new School-houses are being built in every municipality,—Teachers generally are faithful in the discharge of their duties, manifesting an amount of intellectual life, earnestness and zeal, which is highly creditable to themselves, and at the same time a guarantee for the advancement of education. There are a few Teachers, however, whose general listlessness and indifference would seem to indicate a want of proper appreciation of the work in hand, as well as a want of that rectitude and earnestness of purpose which should characterize all who aspire to direct others in the ways of wisdom and understanding. Every year adds to the number of those who obtain Provincial certificates, and in this way the standard is being gradually raised. Third-class Teachers are losing their popularity, and the best sections are asking for those of a higher grade. This is as it should be, and is economy of the strictest kind.

It does not appear to me to be necessary, or even appropriate, in this place, to enter into a detailed description of the various methods adopted in teaching the different subjects, or attempt to discriminate as to the success, or want of it, which characterizes the presentation of any or all of them; suffice it to say, that the programme is generally followed, and that each subject receives its due share of attention and time.

While acknowledging the liberal and increasing aid granted to Schools by our Provincial Government, and while witnessing the willingness with which the rate-payers support the burden of taxation necessary to sustain them, I cannot resist the conclusion that it is the duty of the Legislature to remove this burden, to a great extent, by additional aid.

When we consider that our Province is intersected by a net-work of railroads—that our colonization roads are opened up, our asylums and central prison built, and our treasury still overflowing with a surplus of \$5,000,000, the question very naturally presents itself: what better use can be made of a portion of this money than to appropriate it for School purposes? A permanent investment at seven per cent. of \$1,000,000 each year for ten years, in addition to the present Legislative grant, would place our Schools financially on a sound basis, and at the same time, most effectively insure their general prosperity.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Rev. George Blair, M. A.—In the general remarks which accompanied my last year's Report, I entered so fully into the state of Education in this County at that time, that I think it unnecessary, after so short an interval, to go over the same ground again. In one year the progress of Education over a whole County cannot be expected, under even

the most favourable circumstances, to take a very large stride in advance; and we cannot pretend to have achieved within the last twelve months any very wonderful results either regards the improved qualifications of the Teachers or the high character of the teaching. I may say truly, however, that if a steady and rapid increase in the number of element and new school-houses can be taken as a fair indication of a growing interest in Education, I believe that this County of Grenville, in some of its Townships at least, will now stand a favourable comparison with any other County in Ontario.

In the Townships of Wofford, Oxford, and South Gower, which are bounded on the north by the River Rideau, the Township Councils have wisely voted the greater part of the moneys accruing from the division of the surplus funds of the Province for the use of several School Sections, in building new school-houses; and the consequence is, that in these Townships the venerable log wigwams of a primeval time, having served faithfully their day and generation, are now rapidly disappearing.

In Wofford, for example, S. S. No. 4, lying between Merrickville and Barritt's Rapids, although one of the smallest sections in the County, has erected a handsome new brick school-house, looking down on the Rideau. Contiguous to this, on the site of what was formerly No. 2, now stands the thriving Village of Merrickville, with its splendid water-power, foundry and other factories; and in this village rises a tall and elegant Public School (to which I alluded in my last Report), containing four large departments, all crowded with well-dressed pupils. How different from the state of things two years ago, when Merrickville had three wretched ungraded schools, each supposed to be complete in itself, and yet utterly defective, the pupils passing from the one to the other without restraint on taking the smallest offence! Still further up the Rideau, S.S. No. 3 (known as Fork Town) has just united itself to S. S. No. 9, virtually, although not in name, a separate school; and these two small sections so united, formerly rivals, are now amicably engaged in building a handsome brick school-house for their common use, and will be able to support a good School between them all the year round, instead of having two miserable log cabins, neither of them good for anything, and both shut the greater part of the year.

Still further up the river is No. 8, formerly known, *par excellence*, as the stone school-house, being actually built of stone, and in that respect long proudly pre-eminent over all the other Schools in the Township; but now the only use found for the old stones is to serve as the foundation of an elegant new brick building, with handsome porch and belfry, arched ceiling, patent desks, and everything suitable to a large and wealthy section. In fact, we are now in the very garden of the County, resembling somewhat a slice of Old England; and a little way beyond this, in entering the Village of Easton's Corners, we observe, upon the grassy rising ground on our right, the foundations already laid of another elegant brick school-house, which (thanks to the spirit of emulation now fairly excited) will be loftier, larger and more commodious than even No. 8.

But brick, red or white, is not the only material employed in building the new school-houses. S.S. No. 13, Wofford, a little to the south of Easton's Corners, has completed a remarkably neat and commodious frame building, snugly ensconced by the side of a dark-green wood; and in S.S. No. 11, about a mile and a half south-east from Merrickville, as also in No. 17, on the side of the gravel-road near the south boundary of Wofford, good stone school-houses have been erected. No. 11, above mentioned, occupies a green knoll in the middle of a picturesque wood; the little stone building, well put together, has broad overhanging eaves; the floor is raised three or four feet from the ground to admit of a cellar beneath for the storage of the stove-wood, to which there is access from the school-room by a trap-door immediately in front of the Teacher's platform. This construction gives elevation to the school-house; and as it saves the expense of erecting a separate woodshed, I thought it might be worth while to describe it.

So much for the present state and prospects of the Township of Wofford, which, prior to the inception of the new order of things, had the worst and meanest school-houses in the County. It is now marching ahead; and the neighbouring Township of Oxford is not far behind. Indeed, under the influence of the liberal appropriation of the surplus fund made by the Oxford Council, the school-houses in this Township will soon be entirely remodelled, and will, I believe, be found considerably in advance of the school-houses in any other Township within the County. Already Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 18 have

elegant new school-houses either completed or contracted for; and of these, No. 8, in the Village of Oxford Mills, is destined to be a large and commodious double School.

Of the fertile little Township of South Gower, which is also bounded on the north by the Rideau, I have not much to say. It contains only five sections; and in one of these—the very smallest and poorest—has a new school-house been erected. No. 1, however—a large and wealthy section—is now in the act of building a new brick school-house; and I hope to have a good account of the other three sections in this Township at no distant day.

Of Augusta and Edwardsburg—the two largest and wealthiest Townships in the County—both fronting on the River St. Lawrence, and extending (in the aggregate) from a little way beyond the Village of Port Elgin up to within three miles of Brockville, I regret that I cannot speak at present in terms so encouraging and satisfactory as with reference to the three Rideau Townships, particularly Oxford and Wolford. It must be understood, however, that my remarks are confined at present to the visible symptoms of improvement now going on, rather than to the actual state of advancement of the several Townships in question; and it cannot be denied that when the new School Law was promulgated in 1871, the School architecture in the Rideau Townships was generally of a much lower type than in the two St. Lawrence Townships. It must be admitted also that both in Augusta and in Edwardsburg some important improvements have been effected within the last four years, and others not to be despised are now in progress. I may mention the elegant double school-house at Port Elgin, to which allusion has been made in former Reports; also the school-house at Spencerville (No. 15), and the Grove school-house (No. 16), with the early prospect of a good brick school-house now in progress in No. 18. In Augusta, also, the handsome new brick School (No. 1), near the Blue Church, the elegant stone building (No. 6), two Concessions back from Maitland, deserve to be mentioned; while new school-houses are in progress in Nos. 8, 9 and 21, and generally those Sections which had not sufficient play-ground have purchased and enclosed the required half-acre.

And now, in concluding this Report, I must frankly express my very deep regret that the Township Councils of both Augusta and Edwardsburg have not thought proper to adopt the policy pursued in Oxford and Wolford with regard to the division of the money accruing from the surplus funds, but have resolved to retain it as an investment, along with the Clergy Reserves, for paying the salaries of Teachers. The consequence of this resolution is, that we shall have much difficulty, for a long time to come, in getting many of the school-houses both in Augusta and in Edwardsburg improved up to the standard; and not much good can be accomplished in improving the character of the teaching or securing regularity of attendance until that is done.

COUNTY OF RL. FREW.

Rev. E. H. Jenkins, M. A.—Including the various departments of incorporated village Schools, the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and the additional departments of rural Schools, there were 127 Schools in operation during the past year, showing an increase of seven Schools. The number of rural Schools in operation during the year was 115, showing an increase of seven.

The following table will give, in a concise form, some of the most important facts as to the state of education in the County:

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the Schools reported, 127 Teachers have been employed, showing an increase of seven Teachers; of whom forty-five were male Teachers, and eighty-three were female Teachers.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—The Teachers employed in the Public Schools of this County during the year 1874 were of the following religious persuasions: Roman Catholics, forty-three; Presbyterians, forty-three; Methodists, eighteen; Church of England, eighteen; Baptists, three; Lutheran, one; Universalist, one.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—The total number of certificated or licensed Teachers was 127, showing an increase during the year of seven. Normal School Provincial certificates, first-class, one; second-class, five; County Board certificates, first-class, none; second-class, two; third-class, forty-one. The number who hold certificates from former

County Boards until annulled, thirteen; number who held licenses from County Board of Examiners, or from Inspector, sixty-four.

4. Number of Schools in which Teachers were changed during last year, 112; number of Schools in which Teachers have been employed for more than two years successively, fifteen.

We look upon the compulsory clause in the new School Act as a movement in the right direction; yet I fear that for some time to come the friends of Education must expect a great deal of disappointment as to the practical working of this law. The law is sound in principle, and is well calculated to promote the best interests of Education, yet I do not know of one instance where Trustees have availed themselves of the power which the "Compulsory Clause" gives them so as to enforce better attendance.

The highest salary paid in incorporated village Schools to male Teacher is \$600.

The lowest salary paid in incorporated village Schools to male Teacher is \$350.

The highest salary paid in an incorporated village School to a female Teacher, \$260.

The lowest salary paid in an incorporated village School to a female Teacher, \$170.

The highest salary paid to a male Teacher in a rural section, \$500.

The lowest salary paid to a male Teacher in a rural section, \$170.

The highest salary paid to a female Teacher in a rural section, \$300.

The lowest salary paid to a female Teacher in a rural section, \$140.

Trustees are now beginning to open their eyes to the fact that the cheap Teacher system has been one of the greatest hindrances to the welfare of their Schools. It is, therefore, a fact worthy of comment that the remuneration offered to Teachers of experience and ability has steadily advanced, whilst the remuneration offered to Teachers who hold simply a "license" to teach, has not very materially advanced. This is an evidence, therefore, that there is a growing disposition amongst Trustees to give a just and fair remuneration to Teachers for their services; but they naturally expect that Teachers so paid should be trained and competent for the work.

The frequent change of Teachers in most of the Schools of this County is an evil greatly to be deplored. Under this constant change and restlessness is it any wonder that we find so many instances of Schools which have been kept open, year after year, without any satisfactory results? Each Teacher has his own method and his own ideas about teaching, and just at the time when he has succeeded in moulding his pupils to his method he goes away, and another goes through the same routine. A Teacher who gives satisfaction during the first year of his engagement, is certainly worth more to the section the second year than he was the first. Perpetual change of Teachers ignores altogether the value of experience.

When authority to teach is given to incompetent Teachers who are unable to teach many of the more advanced pupils in the recognised subjects of the new programme, the profession of Teaching is really degraded by bringing an unqualified Teacher into competition with one who is qualified. The County Board of Examiners grants certificates of qualification to no Teacher who does not obtain the regular number of marks as laid down by the Council of Public Instruction, and does not grant a "license" to teach except from one meeting of the Board to another. The "license" then granted is only for one School, and is given on the application of the Trustees, who have to satisfy the Board, through the Inspector, that they cannot obtain a Teacher of a higher qualification. And in order to give due effect to this decision of the Board I have, in several instances, after having fully considered all the circumstances of the case, refused to grant a "license" to any Teacher for a School where the pupils were considerably advanced, or where a Teacher of good qualifications was required.

I trust that a large percentage of Teachers who are at present simply "licensed" to teach, will, as soon as the Normal School opens in Ottawa, avail themselves of the advantages of such an institution, and thus make themselves efficient in their profession. I have also to bear testimony to the work which is being accomplished in this respect by the three High Schools of the County. At nearly all the County Board Examinations a very large majority of those candidates who successfully passed the regular examination were pupils of the High Schools.

I notice a practice amongst Teachers of inferior qualifications which I cannot pass over without comment. Very frequently inferior Teachers apply for superior Schools before

the incumbent has resigned, or the Trustees expressed a wish for a change. This practice cannot be too strongly denounced. It affords a strong temptation for ignorant or illiberal Trustees to part with a really efficient Teacher for an inefficient one, who is willing to teach for a less salary. Teachers should make their wants known through some recognised channel, such as advertising in some local paper.

During the year nine new Schools and two additional departments were erected, and several others are in course of erection. Some of these are an honour to the sections interested. There are, I am sorry to say, many School-houses yet remaining which are entirely unfit for teaching purposes. But whilst so many sections remain so weak and poor it will be almost impossible to build proper School-houses. When there are only twelve or thirteen ratepayers in a section, and some of these very poor, the expense of building a suitable School-house, providing the same with proper seats and desks and the proper apparatus, and maintaining the building in a proper state of repair, falls heavily upon such a section. Yet in spite of all these difficulties, one of the most gratifying signs of the times is the capacity with which the people of this County are increasing their Public School facilities. I notice that the great deficiency under which the Pembroke and Renfrew Public Schools labour, viz., the want of suitable buildings for School purposes, is now about to be removed by the erection of School-houses which will reflect credit upon the Municipalities concerned, and which will afford additional evidence of the interest felt in the cause of Education. When those Public School buildings will be completed, the beauty of their design, the substantial character of the structures and their adaptation to the purpose, will show that there are no superior buildings in the County, if we take the population into account.

I believe that Trustees would generally build School-houses better adapted for teaching purposes than they do at present, if they had some easier method of borrowing money than they have. I know of numerous instances of Trustees being compelled to borrow money, in order to build new School-houses, at ten and twelve per cent. interest, and even then were put to great inconvenience in order to obtain it. And in some poor and remote sections to borrow money for the erection of a School-house is never dreamt of. There are many persons in this Province who entertain the conviction that the Government should have another object in view than the mere accumulation of money in the banks and leaving it there to bear interest. I do not know how the Government could obtain a better rate of interest, and at the same time promote the educational interests of the country, than by setting apart a certain sum to be distributed as loans to sections who are desirous of building new School-houses, at a certain rate of interest, and made payable in ten or fifteen years.

Prizes were distributed in several Schools during the year, and I am happy to say with the most gratifying results. If Trustees and ratepayers were really alive to the good attendant upon the distribution of prizes, they would certainly be more liberal in their grants for this purpose. Children need some encouragement in the prosecution of their studies, for learning, with them, is often an irksome task, and the judicious expenditure of a small sum of money would be well spent, if it set the whole School more vigorously at work, until the day of examination. I find in those sections where we have intelligent, liberal-minded, and working Trustees, we have also superior Teachers; and if Trustees and people took a greater interest in the quarterly or half-yearly examinations, encouraging competition amongst the scholars by a liberal distribution of prizes, I am confident that the efforts of the Teacher would be accompanied by a degree of success highly satisfactory.

Trustees generally in this County have not complied with the Act which requires that a "Library" should be established in connection with each Public School. In those sections where libraries have been established they seem to exert a good educational influence. Pupils delight in reading and form reading habits, and in due time look forward to the time for changing the books with pleasure. By such means they are also likely to carry on, in their after life, their own education.

Some time ago a great cry was raised by certain Educationists in this Province that proper precautions were not taken against the overcrowding of High Schools. In this County the reverse was the case; notwithstanding all the efforts of Teachers and Trustees, the average attendance could hardly be kept up, so as to secure the Government grant.

When the present system of examination for admission to the High Schools was inaugurated, many protested against it as being too stringent, and requiring qualifications altogether beyond those whom it was desirous to have in the High Schools. The examinations are far more stringent than they were, and higher qualifications are now demanded than was formerly the case; yet in spite of these facts, a far greater number of pupils have successfully passed the entrance examination this year than ever before. This is an evidence that Public Schools throughout the County have become far more efficient, and that the claims of Education are getting to be better understood.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Frederick Burrows, Esq.—The total receipts for School purposes were \$42,724.94. Total expenditure, \$37,411.80. Total amount paid Teachers, \$24,648.05, being \$2,430.30 more than in 1873, and \$5,799.02 more than in 1872.

6,541 pupils of all ages were enrolled during the year, of whom 3,388 were boys, and 3,153 girls.

The daily average attendance for the first half-year was 2,657, and for second half-year 2,390—a marked improvement on the preceding year. Of the 115 Teachers (twenty-nine males and eighty-six females) employed at the close of the year, two held first-class Provincial Certificates, nine second class Provincial, ten first-class Old Board, thirty one second-class Old Board, forty-nine third-class New Board, and fourteen Permits. The highest salary paid a male Teacher was \$500, and the lowest \$216. The highest paid a female Teacher was \$400, and the lowest \$144. The average salary paid male Teachers was \$364.67, and of female Teachers the average was \$206.

The Teachers were of the following persuasions: Methodists, sixty six; Episcopalians, fourteen; Baptists, two; Presbyterians, twenty-one; Roman Catholics, twelve.

Most gratifying progress has been made in the way of providing good School-house accommodation. From the enactment of the School Law of 1871 to the close of 1874, thirty seven School-houses were built—in most cases to replace those of most wretched character. Of the new School-houses, Adolphustown built two frame; Amherst Island, one brick and three frame; Bath, a large, two-story brick, with four rooms; Camden, two brick, three stone and five frame; Ernestown, one frame; North Fredericksburgh, three brick; South Fredericksburgh, one brick and one frame; Richmond, five brick and two frame; Sheffield, five frame and two log. School accommodation according to the legal standard has been provided for 6,394 pupils.

During the year our Schools generally made fair progress, notwithstanding the many obstacles encountered. In most of them I gave the advanced classes written examinations in several of the most important subjects of the Public School course, and found increasing evidence of thoroughness.

We have still, however, too many very young Teachers without any previous training for their work, whose Schools make but little headway. A good many of our young men leave the profession to enter other departments of labour more lucrative and congenial, just when they have acquired sufficient experience to make their work effective. Many of our Trustees, by their parsimony, have greatly conduced to this state of things. At the same time I am happy to say that we have many Trustees to whose liberality and high appreciation of the Teacher's work I can bear testimony.

I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the largely increased expenditure on account of Teachers' salaries.

Our Teachers' Association still continues its bi-monthly meetings, and I believe it has been of great benefit to those who have attended regularly; but owing to the very inconvenient shape of our County a large number cannot attend without considerable expense and trouble.

I find my Teachers ever ready to adopt suggestions for the improvement of their Schools.

We were led to hope that Teachers' Institutes would have been established before this time, but it seems our expectations were not well founded. This matter certainly deserves the earnest consideration and prompt action of our educational authorities, as the great majority of our Teachers are untrained, with little knowledge of the science and art

of teaching, and therefore but imperfectly able to discharge efficiently the important duties entrusted to them.

In this County we have only eight Teachers who have been trained at the Normal School. A large number of our Teachers have supplied themselves with works on practical education by the best authors—Currie, Wickersham, &c.—and have compensated to some extent for this want of previous training. The *Journal of Education* is read with much interest and profit by a considerable number of our Teachers as well as by the Trustees. A few take the *Ontario Teacher*, which always contains many valuable hints to Teachers.

Although we have made substantial progress, there are still serious difficulties in the way of attaining that high degree of success which it is desirable our Schools should reach. Among these I might mention the unequal burdens of local taxation for the support of Schools arising from the great disparity in the valuation of the various School sections. It not unfrequently happens that one section is assessed four or five times as much as another in the same Township, and, of course, to sustain a School of equal expense in each, the ratepayer in the poorer section will have to pay four or five times as much to the dollar as his fellow-ratepayer in the richer section.

No doubt the Township Board system is the grand specific for this most inequitable feature of the present School section system, but our people don't seem disposed to adopt it, for various reasons which commend themselves to the popular mind. A Township Council might relieve this difficulty considerably by taking advantage of the clause of the School Act which allows it to raise money from the whole Township at a uniform rate, and to distribute the amount so raised among the respective School sections in proportion to the Teachers' salaries.

The evil of irregular attendance is still one of the greatest obstacles in the way of improvement. It may well be called the bane of our Schools.

Teachers can do much to remedy this evil by making their School-rooms more attractive, their teaching more rational, their manners more pleasant, and by visiting the homes of the irregular ones and remonstrating with the parents. These suggestions rest on the assumption that the unwillingness of children to go to School induces carelessness on the part of parents, and *vice versa*.

Some of our Teachers have gone to a great deal of trouble in giving their School-rooms an inviting and home-like appearance by hanging up beautiful wood-cuts, drawings, &c., and cultivating flowering house plants. These efforts to make the School-rooms more cheerful and pleasant have invariably been followed by a decided improvement in the attendance.

The compulsory law is discussed a good deal by our people, but there seems a general reluctance to put it in force.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

G. D. Platt, Esq.—The general progress of Education in this County during 1874 was not in every respect satisfactory. In the case of many individual Schools, most pleasing reports might be given; but on the other hand there are too many instances of want of progress, if not of actual retrogression. These unfavourable aspects arise from a continuance of evils which have already engaged no little attention on the part of practical Educators.

Among the gravest of the discouraging influences above alluded to, I must again place the *irregular attendance of pupils*—a grievance by no means new or unstudied by the friends of Education everywhere. The Regulations framed by the Department to correct this evil, and providing that only those children who attend regularly shall be continued in the Schools, have not heretofore been enforced, on account of the unwillingness of Trustees to risk the opposition of parents which such a requirement would certainly provoke. If the welfare of the majority is to be considered, it certainly is not unreasonable that parents should be expected to keep their children either regularly at School, or regularly at home during each term; and yet, so universal is the idea that a ratepayer ought to have the privilege of sending his children or not, according to his own convenience, that it is very difficult to persuade people of the wisdom of the prescribed law. That such a law is absolutely necessary to the progress of Education, the following figures will prove: The average attendance of pupils in all the Schools of the County during 1874, was only 43 per cent. of the number on the Register. In

1873, the average was 41 per cent., showing a slight increase last year. By Municipalities, the Township of Ameliasburg stands highest, showing 53 per cent.,—the Village of Wellington next, 50 per cent.,—S. Marysburg, 47 per cent.,—Hillier and Sophiasburg, 43 per cent.,—Hallowell, 40 per cent.,—while Athol and North Marysburg are down to 37 per cent.

Probably the next most serious discouragement to be noted is the lack of experienced Teachers. It may be said that time will cure this evil, and yet there is some doubt of that, judging from past experience. Every year some of our most successful Teachers leave the profession and give place to others who have yet to learn their art. In this way some very efficient Schools are handed over to be experimented on by beginners. Upon examination of the list of Teachers in the County Schools during the year 1874, it appears that seventeen began teaching during last year; thirty had taught less than three years, and only thirty had been in the profession more than five years. Some well-digested scheme for the practical training of the large numbers of young persons yearly entering the profession, is of essential importance to the welfare of our Schools.

As regards the salaries paid, I believe there are few Counties in the Province more liberal than Prince Edward. In 1874, four Teachers received a salary of \$500; four received a salary from \$450 to \$500; eleven received from \$400 to \$450; twenty-two received from \$300 to \$400; thirty-eight received from \$200 to \$300; and seven received less than \$200. Very few male Teachers received less than \$300, which was the highest amount paid a female. The average salary of male Teachers was \$373—an increase of \$21 over 1873; while the average paid females was \$218, a decrease of \$15. The total amount paid Teachers for the year was \$23,720—an increase of \$1,627 over 1873, and of \$6,759 over 1870.

A number of School premises are yet inadequate and inconvenient. Many of the Trustees and people move very slowly in the direction of these needed reforms. The short harvest of 1873 probably had much to do with the failure of some plans for improvement in 1874. Only four new School-houses were built during the year—one each in N. Marysburg, S. Marysburg, Athol and Sophiasburg. Four others were pretty thoroughly improved and repaired—three in Ameliasburg, and one in Hallowell. In the matter of yards and wells, something has been done, but far too little. Promises have been given by Trustees for the erection of at least ten new houses during the present year, and the thorough repair of four or five others. I also expect considerable to be done towards the improvement of out premises. Intimations of the probable withdrawal of the Legislative grant were made in the case of a few delinquents, but promises of a speedy compliance with the requirements of the School Act have prevented the execution of any serious intention.

The practice of frequently changing Teachers, once so common in our Schools, is being gradually discontinued. Teachers are now generally employed by the year, but of course some changes are unavoidable, even when this is the case. During 1874, twenty-six changes occurred among eighty-five Teachers, of which eight were occasioned by sickness, or some necessary cause on the part of the Teacher. Twenty-one Teachers have held their situations two years or over, and nine during three years or over. It is pleasing to observe this improvement in the tenure of office of our Teachers—an indication that the advantages of the permanent system are becoming duly appreciated by our School authorities.

The average time during which the Schools of the County were kept open during last year is seven months and seven days—an improvement over 1873 of twenty five days. This, of course, includes the usual holidays and vacations.

Our Schools are, almost without exception, well supplied with the requisite maps and apparatus, but in the matter of Public Libraries they are still very deficient. We expect to attend to this after the more essential points are arranged.

There is not so great an inequality of taxation for School purposes in the various sections of this County as in those of many others. It happens that those townships which embrace the greater portion of the poor sections are fortunate in having a liberal annual revenue from their portion of the Clergy Reserves Fund, that is kept invested for School purposes.

In addition to this, the same townships have already taken measures to invest their share of the lately available Municipal Loan Fund for the same praiseworthy object. After all, however, owing to difference in the size of sections and quality of the land, there is still considerable inequality in the School taxation of the several sections of the same townships. This injustice ought to be remedied without delay, and some more popular and practical method should be devised than the Township Board system is ever likely to become. The general opinion

of the people of this County is most decidedly opposed to one feature of the system—the giving up the local control of their Schools to the management of a Central Board. In my opinion this is not essential to a proper adjustment of the educational burdens of the people, and I further believe that the evils arising from local prejudices and jealousies are far less than are generally imagined, and are well nigh counter-balanced by obvious advantages.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—NORTH.

William Mackintosh, Esq.—The organized portion of North Hastings contains 73 rural School Sections and one incorporated village—Stirling. In the unorganized Township of Jones, District of Nipissing, a School Section was provisionally established in 1872. Acting in conjunction with the Stipendiary Magistrate, C. Doran, Esq., Pembroke, and at the request of the inhabitants, I formally established a Section, the boundaries of which I gave in a former Report.

Altogether I had the charge of 75 School Sections. These are located as follows, viz. : In Rawdon, 14; Marmora and Lake, 10; Huntingdon, 9; Madoc, 15; Elzevir, 7; Tudor, Limerick, Cashel, and Wallaston, 8; Dungannon and Faraday, 2; Carlow and Mayo, 2; Monteaige and Herschel, 4; McClure, Wicklow, and Bangor, 2; Jones, 1; Village of Stirling, 1.

The number of Union School Sections is 18, twelve of which are included in the above list, and six have School-houses in South Hastings.

Assessed Values.—As the standard of excellence to which a School can be raised depends very materially upon the amount of *taxable* property contained in the School Section, the following statement is instructive :

The average amount of assessed property in each School Section, omitting the Township of Jones, and Union School Sections whose School-houses are situated in South Hastings, was, in 1874, \$18,697—the strongest Section being Stirling, composed of an incorporated Village and portions of the Townships of Rawdon and Sidney, which was assessed at \$120,000, and the weakest being S. S. No. 17, Madoc, with an assessed valuation of less than \$3,000.

In Monteaige, Wicklow, Herschel, McClure, and Bangor, the average was \$4,581; in Carlow and Mayo, \$8,400; in Dungannon and Faraday, \$8,975; in Tudor *et al.*, \$6,631.

In Madoc, the average was \$15,824; the assessed valuations ranging from \$60,885 in S. S. No. 1, to less than \$3,000 in S. S. No. 17.

In Huntingdon, the average was \$24,347; the amount of assessed property varying from \$56,516 in School Sections Nos. 2 and 5, to \$8,500 in S. S. No. 13.

Rawdon had an average of \$34,788; the assessment in the Sections varying from \$50,300 in Section No. 7, to \$11,280 in Section No. 20.

The average in Marmora and Lake was \$11,999; the strongest Section being No. 4, assessed at \$22,000, and the weakest No. 1, Lake, with an assessment of \$6,866.

Elzevir had an average valuation for each Section of \$13,628, the amounts ranging from \$21,508 in S. S. No. 4, to \$3,870 in S. S. No. 5.

As a necessary result of this very unequal division of the various municipalities, the rates of taxation for School purposes were also very unequal. Take a few examples. To keep a *very* inferior Teacher for *three* months, S. S. No. 17, Madoc, was compelled to levy a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar. S. S. No. 1, in the same Township, enjoyed the services of two experienced Teachers during the *whole* year by taxing itself at the same rate.

In Huntingdon, S. S. Nos. 2 and 5 can, by levying a rate of 5 mills on the dollar, keep a Teacher, at a salary of \$400, for 12 months, while S. S. No. 13, of the same Township, is forced to tax itself $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the dollar to enable it to retain for 10 months a Teacher at a salary of \$216.

In other Townships anomalies fully as suggestive occur.

In some remote Townships the Trustees were obliged to levy for School purposes a rate of five cents on the dollar. And the necessity for imposing so oppressive a burden on themselves did not arise from extravagance. Were the same spirit of economy to influence our Dominion and Provincial authorities, that governs the Trustees of these Sections, Mr. Crooks' surplus would rapidly increase, and Mr. Cartwright's have a real

School-houses.—The number of School-houses in the Riding was, in 1874, 77. Their situation, and the material of which they are composed, are as follows, viz. :—

	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.
Monteagle <i>et al.</i>	0	0	2	4	6
Carlow and Mayo	0	0	0	2	2
Dungannon and Faraday.....	0	0	1	4	5
Tudor <i>et al.</i>	0	0	1	6	7
Madoc	0	1	13	1	15
Elzevir	1	0	5	1	7
Huntingdon	3	0	2	4	9
Rawdon	3	6	5	0	14
Marmora and Lake.....	0	0	5	5	10
Stirling (village).....	0	0	1	0	1
Jones (unorganized)	0	0	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	7	35	28	77

Of these a considerable number do not meet the requirements of the School Law.

In the matter of School furniture there is great necessity for improvement. In a large number of Schools the seats and desks are of the most primitive pattern. In many instances the pupils are compelled to sit on benches without backs. In others the furniture is of such a nature as to prevent anything like good order. Omitting the Township on the Colonization roads, 27 School-houses need re-furnishing. In the majority of cases there is a sufficient amount of sitting and writing room; but long desks placed around the house and attached to the wall, and, still worse, desks for from six to twelve pupils, placed across the floor, obtain in all the 27 School-houses. In the older townships there is no reason why School-houses should not, in the majority of cases, be furnished fairly. In the more remote districts, much will have to be borne with. The erection of a log School-house, and the payment of a Teacher's salary for even a portion of the year, render the taxation for School purposes so burdensome in many localities, that I cannot but wonder at the endurance of the people. In these Townships a School rate of two cents on the dollar is esteemed by no means unusual. To the honour of the people be it said, that in no instance have they failed to make absolutely necessary improvements when their attention has been called to the matter. I doubt very much if any County in the Province can show a larger percentage of its Schools *in new and remote Townships*, so well furnished with maps, tablet reading lessons, and numerical frames.

School-houses Erected.—During the year, nine School-houses were erected or completed—one stone, three frame and five log.

In the Village of Stirling, a large, convenient and handsome brick building (two stories) is (1874) in course of construction for the use of the High and Public Schools. It will be a credit to the County when completed.

School Grounds and Outhouses.—Ten School-houses were enclosed during the year.

In Rawdon, Stirling, Huntingdon, Elzevir, Madoc and Marmora, 27 School premises are still unenclosed.

In the same Townships 23 School-houses have no offices attached to them. With, I think, but one exception, all the School premises in the northern Townships are in a similar condition.

Surrounded as many School-houses in these Townships are by the primeval forest, there is no necessity for the premises being enclosed. In many instances it would be an act of insane folly to do so. Decency demands, however, that outhouses be erected.

School Population.—The number of children between the ages of five and sixteen reported was 4,801. Of these, 4,138 attended School during some portion of the year, 663 between these ages, and more than 200 between seven and twelve, did not attend any School.

The number of pupils of all ages attending the Public Schools was 4,494.

To assist Trustees in enforcing compulsory attendance at School, I sent to each Board a blank Census Return, a blank notice to parents, and a circular explaining the

provisions of the law on the subject. In my next Report I hope to be able to give some definite information as to the operation of the law. Its moral effect upon parents is excellent, and I trust to see good results flow from its prudent and cautious enforcement.

Irregular Attendance.—Perhaps the most serious of the causes which obstruct the advancement of our Schools is irregular attendance. It renders much of the labour of our Teachers unavailing, and checks their enthusiasm. It is the bane of our School system. In Schools conducted in an unsystematic manner, with nothing of organization and classification but the name, the greater part of the result and injury falls upon the irregular attendant. In his case the effect is educationally ruinous. Half the dislike that some children manifest to attendance at School is engendered by this evil. Let them be sent regularly, and soon the dislike will vanish.

Given, however, Schools in which order and system obtain—in which each day's instruction is essentially and intimately connected with every other day's instruction—a link, wanting which the value of the whole is much lessened, if not altogether destroyed—and irregular attendance is ruinous in its effect on the whole School. As a Briton, it may be one of my privileges (1) to allow my child to be irregular in his attendance at School, so long as such a course injures that child alone, many would concede me that right; but when the progress of the whole School is thereby retarded, and when the educational prospects of other families are injuriously affected, no commands but those of stern necessity justify me in detaining the boy at home a single day.

In connection with this principle the following statement is anything but cheering. *Of the 4,194 pupils who attended some Public School in N. Hastings during 1874, one in seven attended less than twenty days; one in four less than three months; one-fifth less than 100 days; one-tenth less than 150 days, and only one in forty-four more than 200 days.*

The causes of this lamentable state of affairs, by reason of which the majority of the pupils in our Schools are receiving but the "shreds and patches of Education," are manifold. Distance from the School-house; the *weal, real or supposed, for the child's labour on the farm*, uninteresting and lifeless teaching, and the indifference of many parents, are among the most important. So long as the labour of the pupil is valuable at home there will be irregular attendance and absenteeism. Much can be done to lessen the evil. As the standard of Education among Teachers becomes elevated—as they become more intelligently alive to the importance of their work, and acquainted with correct principles and methods of instruction, the schools will become more interesting, the instruction given in them more valuable, and indifference on the part of parents less marked. The true remedy for nine-tenths of the evil that acts as a clog upon the Educational progress of the County, will be found in improving the quality of the work done in the Schools. The Teachers hold the key of the position. Raw, untrained and empirical teaching will inevitably be accompanied by irregular attendance. Let some means be devised for providing professional training for masses among the Teachers, and much of the evil will be cured. But I purpose returning to this again.

Classification.—Very few of the Schools were found in which any earnest attempt had been made to carry out the requirements of the programme of studies. In none were all the classes up to the standard. In many, grammar was not taught. Pupils reading in the Fifth Reader failed signally to do simple problems in the elementary rules of arithmetic. In many Schools geography was not taught. A large number of them were unprovided with "programmes" or limit tables, and, consequently the Teachers in these were very insufficiently acquainted with their duty in regard to classification.

With these facts staring me in the face, I did not deem it prudent to insist at once upon the enforcement of the regulation as to classification. Trustees were induced to procure "programmes" and "limit tables," the attention of Teachers and pupils was called to these, and the necessity for the law, and for enforcing it, explained. In addition I felt, however, called upon to rectify the most glaring inconsistencies in classification. In short my aim was to place the classes in such a position that the Teachers might be reasonably expected to work them up to the required standard during the year. On my second visit the programme was enforced more strictly. None of the Schools have any class higher than the fourth.

I have been much hindered in this part of my work by the inexperience of the majority of the Teachers. A few old Teachers, who have taught for from twelve to thirty

ears, are not in sympathy with the new state of affairs, and of course display no earnestness in conforming to the regulations. In one or two cases these men were teaching before the Inspector was born. This makes the duty of urging *reform* a very delicate one. However, nearly all the teachers of North Hastings are anxious and willing to do their duty. Their inexperience acts as an obstacle. In addition, frequent changes of Teachers serve to render futile much of the labour of classification. When prudently but firmly gone about, there is not much difficulty in classifying. The difficulty lies in *keeping the School classified*.

As an aid to the classification of First Classes, I would respectfully suggest that the programmes of study and limit tables be re-arranged so as to show distinctly and in detail the subjects of instruction required to be taken up, and the advancement to be made in each, before the pupils may be promoted (*a*) from the Tablet R. Lessons (First Reader, pt. I.), (*b*) from the First Reader, part II., and (*c*) into the Second Class. If First Classes can be kept thoroughly classified, no great difficulty will be, in the long run, experienced in insisting upon strict conformity to the regulations with respect to higher classes.

I have found it impossible, and unwise if possible, to enforce the Programme so far as the Fourth Class is concerned. With but very few exceptions, the Teachers are possessed of no higher education than is required to secure a Third-Class certificate. They consequently know little, if anything, of Chemistry, Botany and Natural History. Some have tried to teach these subjects from text books. The effect on the minds of their pupils was anything but desirable. If the natural sciences are ever to be taught successfully in elementary Schools, it must be by means of Object Lessons. Few of the Teachers in North Hastings, and an extensive acquaintance with the Teachers in a large number of Counties warrants me in saying that but a *small minority* of the Teachers of Ontario, are sufficiently instructed themselves to teach these subjects well.

I would not wish to see them removed from the "Programme." Their presence there will do much to induce Teachers to fit themselves for teaching them. But I am strongly of the opinion that Inspectors should be allowed to use a wise discretion as to the enforcement of this feature of the "Programme."

Previous to 1874 "Object Lessons" had not been introduced into the Schools. I have found it a hard task to induce the Teachers to conform to the requirements of the Programme in this respect. By means of Teachers' Institutes—of which more again—I have been enabled to exemplify approved modes of conducting these Lessons. A few earnest Teachers have commenced teaching them, and the number will increase. I look upon these Lessons as a most admirable means for the development of intellect. Purposely I have avoided asking Trustees to provide object cards or pictures. Inexperienced Teachers lean upon these entirely, and what should be the most interesting and educative part of the day's work becomes as dry as dust and *dwarfing* in its effect. I have preferred to advise Teachers to make use, at first, of the objects themselves, (and no rural Teacher need lack these) the "Pictures" may then follow.

Grammar.—This subject, until lately untaught in a large number of Schools, is still very ill taught in the majority of cases. So far as could be discovered at my first visit, analysis of sentences was taught in no School. Only at rare intervals was a class formed which could parse a simple sentence. Some improvement has been made, but much remains to be done. However, as in the teaching of this important subject the Schools had *reached bottom*, I anticipate a marked advancement. I have been able to induce a considerable number of Teachers to make their instruction in Grammar oral.

In Composition little is done. In Spelling I am pleased to be able to report a *very* marked improvement, consequent upon the adoption, during the year, of more approved methods of instruction.

In Reading, the improvement, especially in First Classes, has been great. Very few of the Teachers do not now know the approved method of conducting Junior Reading Classes. Had the Schools done no more than give up, in one year, the ancient alphabetic method of teaching Reading, they would be worthy of much credit.

While the reading has thus become much more intelligible, greater attention is paid to tone, inflection, &c., but there is yet a great lack of *intelligent* reading.

Very few pupils can glean *easily* what the passage they read was intended to convey. Too little attention is paid to this.

During my first tour of inspection, I discovered that a majority of the Schools were unprovided with Maps, Tablet Reading Lessons, &c. As a necessary result the standard of these Schools in Geography was very low.

During the year, 49 School Sections, out of a total of 75, supplied their Schools with these articles. By the close of 1875, every School in the Inspectorate—the most northern being 130 miles from the most southern—will possess a *sufficient* supply of Maps, &c.

The greater number of our Geography classes are now taught *orally*. Good results will follow.

The average time for which the Schools were open (including holidays and vacations,) was—

In the Riding.....	9 months, 5 days.
In Northern Townships.....	8 months, 10 days
In older Townships.....	9 months, 24 days.

In the remote Townships, the majority of which are situated in the Free Grant District, and all on the Hastings, Monck, Carlow, Peterson, and Opeongo Colonization Roads, the School Authorities, as a rule, do their utmost to keep their Schools open as long as possible. They have many difficulties to contend with. The most pressing of these is the prevailing scarcity of Teachers. This has not arisen, as is popularly supposed, from the standard of examination being too high, but from a *scarcity of persons competent to teach the most rudimentary branches of education.*

In the front Townships—even some of these are but poorly settled—much valuable time is lost by Trustees neglecting, in many cases, to engage Teachers or even seek for them, until after the annual School meeting. Had Trustees of vacant Schools made prompt and early efforts to engage Teachers, the average time for which the Schools in the older Townships were kept in operation would have been more than 11 months.

Another cause that tends to lessen the time for which our Schools are kept open is the late date at which the annual examination of Teachers commences.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the Board of Examiners to expedite matters, the first week of August was well-nigh spent ere I could announce the result of the examination. The vacation was thus nearly over before Trustees and Teachers knew their position. I would strongly urge upon the Council of Public Instruction, through you, the advisability of the Examination being commenced as soon after the 1st of July as possible.

Next to irregularity of attendance on the part of pupils, the frequent change of Teachers exercises a very baneful influence on the prosperity of our Schools. *Twenty-seven* Teachers changed situations during the year. More than sixty per cent. had been in their positions not more than a year.

Every School in the Riding, with very few exceptions, was inspected twice during 1874. *All* would have been visited twice, had all been in operation at the time of my visits. In the remotest part of the County, it seems to be impossible to select a time for visiting the Schools at which some of them are not closed. A number of Schools, which appeared to me to need it, were visited several times.

Each visit occupied, on an average, half a day. This time was spent in examining and classifying pupils, and in suggesting and *exemplifying* needed improvements in discipline, modes of instruction, &c. Much additional time was taken up in consultation with Boards of Trustees in regard to the purchase of maps and apparatus improvements in School premises, &c.

Quarterly Examinations.—Ascertaining at the close of the year, from the annual Reports of Trustees, that in the majority of cases public examinations had not been held as required by law, I mailed to each Board of Trustees a circular calling their attention to the fact, and informing them that in future no grant would be paid to Schools neglecting to comply with this requirement. The effect has been marked. Many Teachers complain to me bitterly that few, sometimes *none*, attend these examinations. Such apathy on the part of parents is calculated to dampen the ardour of the Teacher. By throwing more life into the work of the School, and by making the proceedings at public examinations more interesting, much will be done to secure an increased number of visitors at them.

Teachers' Institute.—To assist in remedying many evils in connection with the Schools,

Teachers' Institute was established during the year. *Eleven* meetings were held in Mac, Marmora, and Stirling. Subsequently it was found necessary to form two Institutes, one at Stirling and another at Madoc. These meet on every sixth Saturday. This gives an Institute meeting every three weeks. At them the proceedings are thoroughly practical. Methods of instruction are explained and illustrated, subjects of study taught, and mutual aid on School matters given whenever needed. The attendance has been very creditable, and the benefits accruing to the Schools evident.

Cannot something be done towards providing some modicum of training for third-class Teachers? A good work is being done by the Normal School so far as first and second-class Teachers are concerned. Something more is needed. The lack of professional training on the part of the vast majority of the Teachers of the Province is one of the most clamant evils that the educationist has to face.

By referring to your valuable Report of 1873, I find that out of 5,642 Teachers employed in the Public Schools of Ontario, 1,084 held Provincial certificates. Of the latter, a large percentage had received no training. Omitting such, however, it appears that for 558 Teachers, fully 80 per cent. of the whole teaching staff of the Province, no facilities for securing professional training are provided. Third-class Teachers are multiplying with much more relative rapidity than those holding other grades. The majority of Public Schools—for many years the overwhelming majority—will continue to be taught by Teachers without training, unless some steps be taken to remedy the evil. The mere multiplication of Normal Schools to any practicable extent will not overtake the work. The voluntary exertions of Teachers and Inspectors are accomplishing something. But some general system ought to be adopted. Every person who has conscientiously striven to elevate the status of the Public Schools needs not to be informed of the incalculable injury done by the inexperienced and haphazard efforts of many Teachers. Facilities for imparting *some* amount of professional preparation ought to be provided in each Inspectorate or County. Whether this be done by establishing District Model Schools or County Teachers' Institutes it is not for me to say.

Salaries.—The highest salary paid to any male Teacher during the year was \$600 (in Madoc Village). The lowest was \$180 (l). The average salary paid to male Teachers was \$90.63; to female Teachers, \$216.63.

Qualifications of Teachers.—Provincial first-class, 1; second-class, 3; third class, 49; 1 County Board, first-class, 4; special certificates, 36.

Libraries.—But three Public Libraries have as yet been established: a Township Library in Madoc, one in S. S. No. 1 of the same Township, and a third in S. S. No. 3, Marmora. The first has gone completely to wreck.

When so much had to be done in the way of increasing School accommodation, purchasing and enclosing School premises, and procuring Maps, Tablet Reading Lessons, and apparatus, I deemed it unwise to press Trustees to get Libraries.

I was not able to deliver many School lectures during the year. The labour incident on the inspection of Schools scattered over more than twenty Townships, conferring with Trustees personally, formation and alteration of School Sections, my duties as arbitrator, the conducting of a monthly Teachers' Institute, High School and Teachers' Examinations, prevented my doing so—but it is needless to enumerate. Are not the duties of Public School Inspector written in the Regulations? (My experience leads me to think some of the most onerous, yet important, are necessarily not therein mentioned.) However, these labours left me no time to perform, as fully as I would have liked, a duty that, when performed, might result in much good. In a number of cases where misapprehension or ignorance of the School Law was proving a marked obstacle in the way of advancement, I held public meetings in School-houses. I do not feel justified in styling these informal "talks" I on these occasions had with ratepayers, "*lectures.*" Much good resulted; more, probably, than would have followed the delivering of more formal lectures.

Poor School Grants.—I have to thank you very sincerely for the liberal way in which, during 1874, you made grants to poor Sections in North Hastings from the Poor School Fund. Without this aid a number of Schools would have been closed; some School-houses would not have been built, and many would not have been supplied with maps, apparatus, &c.

Another great benefit conferred upon School authorities was your providing them with copies of the Consolidated School Law and Regulations.

In reviewing the work of the year, while there is much to discourage, much indifference and apathy to overcome, I feel convinced that, when compared with districts similarly circumstanced, this Riding has no cause to be ashamed of its educational standing. Since 1871 a great number of decent School-houses have been erected. I have not at hand the information required to enable me to state the exact number, but it is certainly very large. Much hard toil and persistent labour on the part of my predecessor, T. S. Agar, Esq., was devoted to the replacing of huts, unfit for habitation, by comfortable School buildings. His efforts in this direction materially lightened the task for his successor. A respectable number of our Teachers are earnest in their endeavours to improve themselves and their Schools. The change for the better made by many during the year deserves the highest commendation. A number seem, however, incapable of improvement.

In conclusion, I would respectfully call your attention to my former Report on the Schools in new and remote districts. In it a large number of facts required to enable the Department to understand the situation of the Schools, &c., was given.

Thanking you and Dr. Hodgins for the invariably prompt and courteous manner in which advice and assistance have been given when required, I hope that you, Sir, may be long spared to witness the consolidation and perfection of the School system which will ever be connected with your name.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—SOUTH.

John Johnston, Esq.—I have much pleasure in stating that shortly after the introduction of the School Law of 1871, the Schools of South Hastings were well supplied with maps, tablets, and black-boards, many with object lessons and apparatus; and every year since more maps and apparatus have been added, so that in 1874 every School was supplied with all the necessary requisites for the successful teaching of the pupils attending them.

The Schools have been thoroughly examined every six months, and some oftener, and everything has been done to get them taught efficiently and according to the improved method. Classes have been taught and the best advice given as regards the teaching and conducting of them. If this had not been done the Schools of South Hastings would not have improved so much as they have during the past three years, as many of the Teachers were inexperienced, not having had any special training at any institution such as the Normal School.

To help the Teachers, and to show them the best methods of teaching all the School subjects, an Institute is held in Belleville on the third Saturday in every month, at which the best and most improved method of teaching is shown practically. This has done an immense amount of good to earnest Teachers, who were willing to put what they saw into practice. It has been quite well attended, and those who have attended regularly have been much benefited.

Reading and spelling are now very well taught in most of our Schools. Great attention is paid to beginners. They are not allowed to leave a lesson or reading-book till they can read well, and spell all the words and give the meanings. As Teachers have improved much themselves as regards teaching, so have the scholars of the School improved in proportion; but yet the great drawback to many Schools is the want of a thoroughly energetic Teacher—one who is a worker, and prepares the work he has to do in the School. I believe that many Teachers fail from this want of preparation. Many of our best Teachers prepare every lesson they have to teach, from the lowest up to the highest; and yet we have many so indolent that they think nothing of their work for the next day, and those Teachers have the worst Schools.

I have recommended that those third-class Teachers who have been doing well may come up for examination again; yet I do not think it would be wise to give them certificates for three years again, as by not doing so they would be kept studying. We need them, as they have had experience, and are better than many of those beginning would be.

The teaching of grammar has much improved, and now this important subject is quite well taught in nearly all the Schools. At first it was difficult to get it taught properly, as many of the Teachers were deficient in the real practical knowledge of it themselves, but there has been a marked progress in Schools, and among Teachers.

The method of teaching arithmetic has improved a good deal during the past two years.

Teachers are paying more attention to mental drill in the simple rules; they use the black-board much more than formerly, and give more practical questions, and pay more attention to mental arithmetic, and to the working of questions by analysis. While I say that the teaching of this important subject has greatly improved in many of our Schools, yet as compared with the other subjects taught, the scholars, on the whole, show more lack of practical knowledge of this subject than they do of most of the others. I expect, during my next visit, to find much more improvement. Without specifying any more of the School subjects, I must say that though most of our Teachers are of the third class—a fact very much to be regretted here is a very marked improvement in the teaching, as shown by the result of the examinations of their Schools.

We want more thoroughly trained Teachers—Teachers who understand how to teach all School subjects, for the Schools will never be thoroughly efficient till young men and women have made some special preparation for the work, besides the mere knowledge of getting a third-class certificate. Even if energetic young Teachers take charge of Schools, much time is lost before they get in the right way of teaching.

Not including those trained in the Normal School, our best Teachers come from the Public Schools in each Township, taught by very efficient Teachers, for they see, every day, a School properly conducted, and how each subject should be taught. Young Teachers receive much benefit by visiting such Schools and spending one or more days therein. When applicants had to be given for special Schools the applicant was required to spend a day, at least, in one of these Schools.

Libraries :—The law requires that each School must be provided with a library and a black-board; but it was not thought wise, when so many things had to be done, to press them beyond their attention to the requirements of the law. Many sections have libraries, and I expect that during 1875 each section will have a library and well.

Religious Instruction :—The Schools are opened by reading a portion of Scripture and prayer, and the Ten Commandments are taught in nearly all the Schools.

Lectures have been given in nearly all the Sections, and they have done a great amount of good by making the people more thoroughly acquainted with the regulations and School law; but in many sections it was difficult to get a majority of the people to attend them.

School Houses :—Since 1871, twenty-eight new School-houses have been built; many of them are brick and stone; a great many have been repaired and seated. The grounds are all fenced, and each School-house has the necessary outbuildings. During 1875, seven School-houses will be built, making, up to the end of 1875, thirty-five School-houses that have been erected since 1871.

There are ninety Teachers in South Hastings; of these, only eight ever attended the Normal School; sixteen have Provincial certificates; sixty-two third-class (new law), and eleven have interim certificates.

In introducing the new School Act I proceeded very cautiously, trying to show, in the first place, the necessity of proper accommodation; they, in all cases, seeing the necessity of it, went to work and built a proper School-house. I could always get Trustees to send for maps, blue-prints, &c., by having printed forms, provided by the Department, and by giving them a list of the articles needed; but it was not so easy to induce them to build a proper School-house, purchase one-half-acre or more of ground and fence it. This has all been accomplished, but could not be done without incurring the ill-will of some parties, yet the intelligent people of South Hastings are glad there is a law compelling Trustees to provide a suitable School-house for their children.

There are eighty School-houses in this Division; of these, twenty-seven are brick; eleven are stone; thirty-eight, frame, and five log; of the log, two will be replaced by good frame houses this summer, and the remaining three are hewed, and as good as the sections can afford, being in the poorer parts of Hungerford and Tyendinaga.

The amount received from all sources for School purposes during 1874, was \$39,857.34. The amount paid Teachers was \$22,415.79. The amount paid for repairs and fencing grounds was \$2,542.46; for sites and buildings, \$5,400.07. As many of the School houses were built in 1872 and 1873, the amount is small compared with those years. The highest salary paid a male Teacher, in Sidney, \$500; in Thurlow, \$550; in Tyendinaga, \$475; in Hungerford, \$525; in Trenton, \$500, and Mill Point, \$425. The highest salary paid a female Teacher is \$350, and in Tyendinaga.

Of the Teachers teaching in 1874, only one, in Sydney, ever attended the Normal School; five in Thurlow, none in Tyendinaga; two in Hungerford, and none in Mill Point. The average time the Schools have been kept open is eleven months, and Tyendinaga has the advantage of twenty days over eleven months.

Not including Trenton, there were in 1874, 196 children, from seven to twelve, that did not attend any School; and at least 1200 attend School so irregularly that it may be said that they are getting no education. It is believed that a far greater number do not attend School, as a great deal of the information furnished by Trustees is not reliable. It is a matter much to be regretted that children attend so irregularly, and that so many do not attend school at all.

Trustees have been made acquainted with the law requiring them to see that all the children in the section between seven and twelve, inclusive, must attend at least four months, and everything has been done to impress them with the necessity of seeing that all in the section are getting an education. They have been advised in all cases to notify parents and guardians, and to try to induce them to send their children to School. To help them in this matter I got census returns, forms of notice to parents, and a short synopsis of the law printed, and then sent them to Trustees with a circular, wishing them to take the census at the end of each year. In the majority of the sections the census was taken, but I was sorry to find that some Trustees had not done as requested.

The great hindrance to real progress in many Schools is the frequent change of Teachers. Some Schools are continually changing them, and every time a Teacher is changed it is believed that the scholars lose three months. They lose a good deal of time even if as good a Teacher as the former should take charge of the School, but this is not always the fault of Trustees.

Irregular attendance is the great drawback to many Schools. It keeps those who come regularly from making the progress they should. It is discouraging to the faithful Teacher, and if those who come occasionally are allowed to go on with the class they are groping in the dark, and finally become discouraged, as they do not understand what the class has gone over, from having missed so much of the explanation given by the Teacher in their absence. We want the youth of the country taught practically, and to be fully prepared for the duties of after life, but unless they are well taught, and come to School regularly, they will leave School very poorly educated. We want our children taught to think, and in such a way that they may go on educating themselves after they leave School, instead of forgetting, in a short time after they leave School, all they had ever attempted to learn. We want less book teaching, and everything has been done to discourage mechanical teaching. Teachers have been encouraged to get up the work so well that they may teach without confining themselves so closely to it, for scholars may answer definitions in geography, and in grammar, and not understand what is contained in them; and they may work questions in arithmetic in their seats, but unless they are brought up in classes and given plenty of practical questions dictated by the skilful Teacher, they will not be able to work the questions they meet with after they leave School, and all they have learned about arithmetic will be of no use to them. More blackboard explanation is needed on the part of the Teacher.

I am very much encouraged with the progress made by the great majority of the Schools, and by the increased energy shown by a great many of our Teachers during the past three years, and hope, by increased energy on my part, as well as on the part of the Teachers, and by the growing interest taken by the people, to make the Schools still more efficient during 1875.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

E. Scarlett, Esq.—In comparing the present educational state of this County with that of five years ago, the contrast is very great. For five or six years previous to 1870 the stagnant state of the Common Schools presented a sad spectacle. But the meetings held by the Chief Superintendent in every County of the Province, a short time before the period referred to, the discussions at those meetings, and the vast amount of information on School affairs that resulted from those discussions, the proposed educational scheme of the Chief Superintendent brought before Parliament, in 1870, its opposition, the way that opposition was met, and its complete triumph in 1871,—all conspired to operate most powerfully on the public mind, and to prepare the country for the reception of the grand

and wisest educational enactments hitherto bestowed on this Province in connection with our other excellent municipal institutions.

The fabled stories of fairy tales, and the reputed transformations wrought by the wands of the old wizards, never more astonished us in childhood than have the results that have followed in School affairs the passing of the School Law Amended Act of 1871! Instead of old school-houses—blessed reminiscences, however, still cling around them, with their rusty furniture and antique benches—we have either substantial brick buildings of considerable, nicely-painted and well-furnished frame edifices. Forty new school-houses (many of them on enlarged sites) have been erected the past few years, as well as a large number of School buildings that have been thoroughly repaired.

I am of opinion that all candidates for the office of Public School Teacher should be required to attend a Training School, and show an aptitude to teach before receiving license to take the oversight of a School.

I beg to remark that the thoroughly and faithfully performed work of our High School Inspectors has a powerful reflex influence for good on our Public Schools.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—EAST.

James H. Knight, Esq.—During the last year the new County of Halibarton has been erected, reducing the number of Townships under my charge by three—namely, Lufferworth, Hindon and Hindou. The change had more to do with territory than Schools, for although there were six School Sections, only two of the School-houses were within the County of Victoria.

The prosecution of the Victoria Railway has had the effect of introducing into the Township of Somerville a settlement of Icelanders, about 300 in number. It is desirable that special arrangements be provided for the children of these people, and should application be made to the Department, I trust it will be met in a liberal manner. I have given a certificate to a person who has been acting as interpreter, and I understand a School has been erected.

During the past year five new School-houses have been erected, of which one was in a new Section. Three are of brick and two frame. Of the former, one is a substantial two-story building in the Village of Bobcaygeon, and adapted for two Teachers; another in the adjoining Village of Rokeby, in the same Section, is a primary School adapted for one Teacher. These two School-houses have all the modern improvements, and are a credit to the Township of Verulam. The third, at Dunsford, is a good building but not so well arranged. One of the frame buildings is about three miles from Bobcaygeon, the other three miles from Osoconk.

I anticipate the erection of four or five more School-houses during the present year. Tenders are advertised for, for one at Mount Horeb, in Ops. This I expect will be of the first-class. New efforts are being made to erect a School house in No. 2 Ops. A disagreement about site, and the operation of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act, have frustrated all previous attempts. In Emily a site has been purchased and fenced in No. 7. A frame School-house is to be erected this summer. I was in hopes the building would be of brick, and the heating arrangements in the basement, as the ground is well adapted for this system, but the Trustees are unwilling to make the experiment. In No. 5 the building is out of repair, and to build would probably be cheaper than repairing. In No. 1, at Downeyville, the School house is too small, and the Trustees have promised to make preparations for building this year, and to erect a brick School house in 1876.

Negotiations for the enlargement of sites have been going on in several sections, but only one fence was built last year—namely, at Kimmount, in S. S. No. 3 Somerville. I expect they will be erected this year in S. S. No. 11, Ops. 9 and 13 Emily, and probably others. In S. Nos. 3 Emily and 7 Verulam an unsettled survey interferes either with the acquiring title or boundaries of the site.

Woodsheds have been erected in S. S. 7 Ops and 3 Verulam. Privies in 7 Ops, 4 Emily, 3 Verulam and 5 Somerville. A well has been sunk in No. 10 Verulam, and a bell put up in 8 Somerville.

The County Council, on my recommendation, has provided for printing forms for taking censuses of School population in every Section in the County of Victoria, and forms of

notices to parents and guardians of defaulting children. These have been forwarded to the Trustees, and although the first attempt may be imperfect, I have no doubt the result will be that many children who never go to School will receive an education, and others who have only attended a few days in the year will be sent much more frequently. I am happy to report that the feeling is very general in favour of putting the compulsory clauses of the School Act in operation.

I am sorry to be able to report very little improvement in the qualifications of Teachers. The demand in the County for Teachers with higher attainments is greater than the supply. Out of fifty Teachers in 1874, sixteen were beginners or had taught a very short time. Of the remainder, five of the best left the County at the close of the year to take charge of other Schools, or to further prosecute their studies.

The salaries continue too low. Trustees in the poorer Sections consider that they cannot afford to pay more than £200 or thereabouts to a Teacher. In some of the wealthier Sections \$500 or \$600 would be given to experienced and well-qualified Teachers, but they cannot be obtained, and inferior Teachers have to be accepted. There is a reluctance on the part of many Teachers to accept situations in rural Districts.

Prizes are given in some instances. I do not recommend their use except where the Teacher has had experience and possesses good judgment. The least unfairness or supposed partiality in distribution does more injury than the prizes can do good. It would be an advantage if the Trustees could know the value set on the books by the Department.*

The programme and limit table are generally followed. The fourth-class is usually the highest, and all the subjects are not always taken at the same time. No reasonable objection can be taken to this arrangement.

I have not been able to obtain any additional libraries, although I have brought the matter before the County Council, the Trustees of the Town of Lindsay and other Corporations.

No competitive examination was held in the Township of Ops last year, owing to the Municipal Council refusing to grant a sum of money for prizes. As the present Council consists of entirely new members, I trust they will be more liberal. I intend to apply to the Council of Verulam for a grant for the same purpose, the new School-house at Boboaygeon providing the accommodation the Township never had before.

A Teachers' Convention was held in Lindsay by the Teachers' Association of the County of Victoria in July last. The attendance was good, and I believe the result was to increase the efficiency of our Teachers. Mr. Brown, Public School Inspector of Peterboro', attended and contributed much to the success of the Convention. The next meeting is to be held in the Easter holidays.

The education of the pupils in the Town of Lindsay is carried on by means of a Union High and Public School, Roman Catholic Separate School, a Convent and three or four private Schools. The Union seems to work very satisfactorily at present, there being no connection between the Schools save the building and the Board of Trustees, and there being no disposition to rush pupils into the High School.

The School Board employs a staff of thirteen Teachers, of whom nine are employed in the main building, two in the south Ward Primary School and two in the East Ward Primary School. In each of these latter Schools the Junior Teacher has charge of the scholars in the two parts of the First Book, and the Senior Teacher the Second Book and second class. The High School employs two male Teachers. The Head Master of the Public School and an assistant have each a division of the fourth class. The third Teacher has the third class, the fourth the second class and the senior division of the first class. Two other Teachers have the remaining divisions of the first class. There is also a Teacher of drawing and instrumental music. Another Primary School is to be built this year.

A great prejudice exists among some persons against Public School Education for girls the grounds taken being rather from a social than an intellectual point of view. Whether the pupils gain by being sent to private Schools in town, or boarding Schools at a distance, will probably never be settled. Certain it is that very few who apply for admission to the High and Public Schools are as far advanced as girls of the same age who have regularly attended the Public Schools. Not only have I heard parents lament the money spent and the time

* Each book is marked at the rate of 18 cents to the 1s. sterling.

at private establishments, but I have observed that those who send one daughter seldom send a second to the same place. As to the social aspect of the matter, I have failed to see that the deportment of those who have attended private Schools is superior to that of Public School pupils. On a recent occasion His Honor Judge Dean spoke very highly of the Public Schools of the Province as compared with private Schools generally, and I trust his influence will have the effect of increasing the efficiency of, and confidence in, our Public Schools.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—WEST.

Henry Reazin, Esp.—in transmitting to you my Annual Special Report of the Schools of West Victoria, I have the honour to state that, taking into consideration the fact that all the Townships within my jurisdiction, except Mariposa, Eldon and Fenelon, are newly settled and poor, my Report shows a satisfactory state of progress.

Certificates.—We have very few Teachers holding second class certificates. The majority are of the third class. The old County Board certificates have nearly disappeared. A large number of interim certificates are still required to be issued in the poorer Townships, and I have no prospect of lessening the number for some length of time, as, owing to the many privations that Teachers holding class certificates would have to undergo, where there are neither shops, churches, stores, or suitable boarding places—and the lowness of the salaries paid—persons living in the vicinity of the Schools, holding interim certificates, are the only Teachers that can be induced to accept the situations.

Salaries.—Salaries are still very low in this County, but are gradually increasing.

Half-yearly Schools have nearly all disappeared. Two of this number for the year 1874, viz., No. 2 Digby and No. 3 Dalton, were closed on account of the prevalence of small-pox.

Changing Teachers.—The frequent change of Teachers has a very pernicious effect, and still, I regret to say, too prevalent in this County.

School Work and Government.—The style of School work is rapidly improving. Nearly every Teacher reports the habit of preparing the lessons beforehand. A few only have commenced the study of professional books. I have prepared a short circular to the Teachers in which prominence is given to this subject, as also to the necessity of keeping all three Registers required by the Law and Regulations. Written exercises and blackboard work are largely on the increase. Public Examinations are held quarterly in nearly every case. Prizes are not given in the majority of Schools; whenever given on the basis of School work the result is satisfactory. The discipline of the Schools is constantly improving, at the same time that the amount of corporal punishment is decreasing.

Irregular attendance is reported by nearly every Teacher as the great stumbling block to the progress of the Schools.

Maps and Libraries.—Nearly all the Schools are now supplied with Maps. I regret to say that the number of Libraries is not increasing, and that those which do exist are nearly falling into disuse and becoming dilapidated.

Out-Door School Premises.—Nearly all the School grounds in the newer Townships are fenced and without wells. The Schools are mostly situated on roads that are very little travelled, many of them entirely surrounded by forest, so that the same necessity does not exist for fencing as in the older Townships. The whole country is rocky, rendering the digging of wells impracticable. In fact, no School Section in the 13 Townships, Carleton, Dalton, Bexley, Laxton, Digby and Longford, Ryde, Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Stisted, Fenelon, and Chaffey, can boast the possession of a well. School sites have generally been selected near some running water or spring; The water of the rivers and streams being soft and the country being devoid of limestone, although not very agreeable to the taste, seems not to be unwholesome. I have myself frequently gone a week in hot weather without any other water than that procured from creeks and rivers.

School Sections.—All the School Sections of Mariposa, Eldon and Fenelon (except No. 7 Fenelon), now rank as wealthy Sections, are able to keep their Schools open during the whole year, and have nearly all substantial brick or frame School-houses. Those of Bexley, Laxton, Eldon, Dalton, Digby, and Longford are poor, and with two exceptions have log School-houses. Those of the united Municipalities of Laxton, Digby and Longford, by recent changes suggested by myself (attaching Longford to the two Sections of Digby—abolishing one

of the Sections of Laxton—forming some unions, and *largely increasing the County School grant*.—are now in a position to carry on their Schools during the whole year.

Muskoka—With one exception the School Sections are all poor, and without the liberal provision made by the Legislature in providing a poor School Fund for their assistance, very many of them could not exist, and large numbers of the children of those industrious pioneers who are now enjoying a Public School education would be entirely deprived of that blessing.

Ryde has two Sections formed and one School in operation, viz., No. 6, union with Draper.

Oakley has no School yet. The settlers have asked for one, but are in my opinion scarcely strong enough yet to support a School. Their settlement is likely soon to be increased.

Draper has six Schools, including the union with Ryde. The Sections are all poor and difficult of access.

Macanlan has six Schools in operation, one at Bracebridge with three departments. They are all very poor with the exception of No. 1, which includes the Village of Bracebridge.

McLean has one School Section—extremely difficult of access.

Stisted has two Sections formed, with one School in operation.

Brunel has three Sections formed, but no School yet in operation.

Chaffey has four Sections formed, with two Schools in operation. (Chaffey is thirteen Townships north of Lake Ontario.)

Ryerson, McMurrich, and Perru, still farther north, have asked for assistance. I hope to be able to reach them during the year 1875.

Owing to innumerable lakes, rocky hills, swamps, the absence of roads, large forests, &c. the Schools in the above Townships are very difficult of access.

✓ COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

James McBrien, Esq.—I have the honour to submit some general remarks on the condition of the Schools under my jurisdiction for the year 1874. The *magnum opus* of Education is creeping up the steep ascent of efficiency and proficiency. The total receipts derived from all sources, for School purposes, amounted to the noble sum of \$90,830,29— increase about ten thousand dollars. Of this amount, \$84,441,58 were expended for building, repairing, and in the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books, &c. This amount may be justly regarded as an externalization of the public mind in relation to the great work of Education in this County. I am happy to be able to say that the interest in the greatest of all causes (I do not except the cause of religion, for it is a part of the same cause) is deepening and widening. The disposition to engage what is erroneously called a cheap Teacher is passing away. Let it fly. The people are beginning to look more at the excellence of the work done, and not so much through the golden medium. Hence I find that Trustees, in engaging a Teacher, are more anxious about the educational equivalent which they will receive than the amount of salary they are to pay. The demand for Provincial Teachers is greater than the supply. This is hopeful. I made 255 visits, averaging a half day in length, during the year 1874. The primary object of these visits is to test the general principles upon which the Teacher conducts his School, to correct his faults or remedy his defects in a friendly and confidential manner, and to encourage him in his most arduous calling; without this very little good can be effected, inasmuch as the cause contains all its effects. The state of the School is an effect, of which the Teacher is the cause. The remedy is apparent.

The number of pupils between the ages of twelve and seven, who did not attend any School during the year, was 193—decrease, 100. We rejoice that the mighty arm of the law is mercifully stretched down to those in the horrible pit of wilful, determined ignorance, because there they and their posterity must remain forever, as they have not sufficient light of their own to lay hold of the inestimable blessings of education; and in the parlance of Dr. Johnson, it would require a surgical operation to introduce it. We are glad the law has taken this surgical knife, and is cutting an entrance through the opaque substances to admit the light of the sun of Education into the Egyptian darkness.

I have appropriated the motto of the illustrious Addison, the substantial first and afterwards the ornamental—and, therefore, I have directed my efforts more especially to the

jects of Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading, &c. In these essentials I am safe in saying there is fair improvement.

Arithmetic.—In this subject, the laws and relations of numbers are more inculcated than formerly. These being engrained in the reason and judgment of the pupil, they will serve as a compass to guide him through the most complex difficulties.

Grammar.—More attention is given to the construction of the different kinds of sentences. This furnishes with the means of future composition.

Reading.—The meaning of words, phrases and sentences are taken before reading the lesson: hence the scholars are enabled to read with a higher degree of intelligence, fluency and impression.

The New Programme.—This continues to achieve a great work. Classification, graduation, and a proper division of time, have extended their salutary influence. It is a lamp to guide, and a defence to ward off the attacks of the presuming and interfering. Although many of its subjects are not taught, from the incompetency of Third-Class Teachers, I would not have a single subject left off it. They are all needed to secure a harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, by giving each its proper nourishment in due season.

COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH.

David Fotheringham, Esq.—From the summary it will be seen that while the expenditure on Education is less than in 1873 by nearly \$10,000, there is no falling off, but rather increase, in the amount laid out on salaries and incidentals. The contraction is accounted for by the fact that a very large outlay was made on buildings in 1873, while in 1874 the amount was \$12,792. The salaries of Male Teachers on an average have improved by nearly \$20, while those of Female Teachers have decreased by nearly \$13. The former stands for 1874 at \$400; the latter at \$244. The entire amount paid to Teachers was \$34,320; for Maps, &c., \$426.

Gratifying progress has been made since 1871 in providing better accommodation. In that year 31 houses were adequate; in 1872, 41; in 1873, 55; and in 1874, 60 were adequate, leaving only 15, and some of these but slightly, defective, while others have been considerably improved.

In 1871, 31 sites were of half an acre's extent or more. Now 72 are all that the law requires, while some liberal-minded Trustees have provided grounds of an acre or more.

In internal management, too, there has been great improvement. Maps and Charts have been promptly and liberally provided, and the classification of pupils has in most cases been faithfully carried out. Most of the Teachers and Scholars have realized the advantage of this, while I am sorry to believe that few reap it, owing to irregularity of attendance. There has, it is true, been steady improvement in the average, yet it amounts only about 35 per cent. of children from 5 to 21 years of age, and to 43 per cent. of those from 5 to 16.

Were an explanation asked for this irregularity, it might be found in the lack of appreciation and consequent indifference of parents who allow neglect of school for trivial uses, in the distance of many in North York from School, in the employment of untrained and inexperienced Teachers and in their frequent change. There is machinery enough and there is raw material enough, but there is lack of skilled labour, and there are times when the machinery has too much work to do, while at other times it is racked for want of feeding.

The number of persons teaching on Provincial Certificates was 22, on Old County Board certificates 20; on New County Board 45—half of all in the Division. 29 have attended the Normal School.

A successful effort was made early in the year to form a Teachers' Association and a Professional Library, both of which have already given impulse to self-improvement in the theory and practice of teaching.

Towards the end of 1874, circulars (of which some copies are enclosed) were sent to all the Boards of Trustees, recommending and urging the purchase or enlargement of Public School Libraries. This means of Education, as will be seen from the summary, is not in a

healthy condition. Both the number of volumes in the libraries and the numbers taken out have diminished from year to year.

I trust that what seems to me satisfactory progress during the three and a half years under the new law may prove permanent and initiatory of still greater progress, and that the Reports now submitted may in your estimation justify this hope.

COUNTY OF YORK—SOUTH.

James Hodgson, Esq.—The P. S. Inspector for South York begs leave to present his Fourth Annual Report, and to place before you, in as clear and succinct a manner as possible, the character and standing of each of the Schools in the Municipalities of which he has the oversight, by comparing which with the status of the same Schools as given in 1873, you will be able to form a correct opinion of their present standing and character; and see, at a glance, what Schools have risen to a higher grade, what Schools have maintained their standing, and *any* that have retrograded.

In 1873, the standing of the Schools was as follows :

24	Schools ranking in the highest class, No. 1 A.
30	“ “ “ second “ ...No. 1.
19	“ “ “ third “ ...No. 2.
2	“ “ “ fourth “ ...No. 3.
3	R. C. Separate Schools.....No. 1.
2	“ “ “Nos. 2 and 3.

Of the Public Schools of the highest grade, No. 1. A. :—

Yorkville.....	has one, containing five Teachers
Markham Village.....	“ one, “ three “
York Township.....	“ six,.....Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 18, 21.
Markham Township....	“ six. ....Nos. 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 20.
Scarborough “ ...	“ six,.....Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9.
Vaughan, “ ...	“ three,.....Nos. 1, 7, 12.
Etobicoke, “ ...	“ one.....No. 8.

Of the Schools ranked in the Second Class, styled No. 1. the various Municipalities contain as given below :—

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.
York	Eleven	4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Markham	Eleven	1, 2, 3, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23.
Scarborough.....	Two	8, 10.
Etobicoke.....	Three	2, 6, 7.
Vaughan	Three	8, 13, 14.

Schools of the Third Class (No. 2.)

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.
York.....	Seven	8, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Markham	Five	6, 12, 14, 19, 21.
Scarborough.....	Two	7, 11.
Etobicoke.....	Four	1, 3, 4, 5.
Vaughan	One	2 (Union M. and V.)

Schools of the Fourth Class, No. 3.—Of this class there were only two, No. 4, Markham, and No. 4, Scarborough.

At the close of 1874, the standing of the Public Schools, as given in the Inspector's detailed report of each School, was as follows :—

32	Schools of the highest grade, styled No. 1 A.
34	“ “ second “ “ No. 1.
10	“ “ third “ “ No. 2.
None	“ “ fourth “ “ No. 3.
2	R. C. Separate Schools “ No. 1.
3	“ “ “ “ No. 2.

Of the Schools of the *highest* grade, No. 1 A :—

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.
Yorkville has.....	1	containing 5 Departments,
Markham (Village).....	1	“ 3 “
York (Township).....	9	S. Sects. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 15, 18, 21.
Markham “.....	10	“ “ 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21.
Scarborough “.....	6	“ “ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9.
Etobicoke.....	0	
Vaughan.....	5	U. S. S. Markham No. 1 ; S.S. 7, 12, 13, 14.

Public Schools of Second grade, No. 1 :—

	SCHOOLS.	
York has.....	10	in S.S. Nos. 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 25.
Markham.....	11	“ “ 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 23.
Scarborough.....	4	“ “ 7, 8, 10, 11.
Etobicoke.....	6	“ “ 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
Vaughan.....	3	“ 2 (Union M. & V.), 8, 4, (Union M.)

Schools of the Third grade, No. 2 :—

	SCHOOLS.	
York.....	5	Nos. 6, 8, 10, 20, 23.
Markham.....	1	No. 18.
Scarborough.....	1	No. 4.
Etobicoke.....	3	Nos. 4, 5, 10.

A careful comparison of the above data with the data of 1873 will show that a large number of the Schools have maintained their standing well ; whilst in York, the Schools in Sections 4, 13 and 15 have risen during the year to the highest grade—in Markham, five schools have done the same, Nos. 2, 6, 13, 17 and 21—in Vaughan also, two Schools, Nos. 3 and 14. In Etobicoke, one School, No. 8, has fallen from *No. 1 A.* to *No. 1* through a change of Teachers ; and in Markham, No. 8 has fallen into the Second grade, on account of the attendance being too large for any Teacher to keep up to a high state of efficiency, although employing monitors. The Trustees have now employed an assistant.

It will also be seen that several other Schools have risen from a lower to a higher grade ; for instance, S. S. No. 21 Markham, has risen from *Third* grade to the *First*, and No. 7 Scarborough from the *Third* to the *Second*, falling only a little below what was required for the *First*. In both cases the advancement is attributable to more efficient teaching.

Before closing this part of my Report, I may be allowed to call attention to a table published some time ago in the daily *Globe*, showing the average percentage in Arithmetic obtained in December last by the candidates for the various High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the Province of Ontario. In that table Weston and St. Mary's were at the head of the list, each having obtained 69 per cent. and Markham 54 per cent., whilst out of 103 Schools only 27 obtained 50 per cent. in Arithmetic, and 76 failed to do so. In the above extract it will be seen that the Candidates at Weston stood higher in Arithmetic than those at Markham ; in justice, however, it is necessary to state that the Candidates at Markham obtained, on the *whole* of the papers, more marks than those of Weston. They were, however, all passed by the Central Committee.

School Accommodation.

York.—One brick School-house was erected and two enlarged during the year.

Scarborough.—No change in this Township. The School accommodation is excellent, except in one section, and that will no doubt soon be remedied.

Markham.—Two new School-houses have been erected during the year.

E. Etobicoke.—Four School houses (3 of brick and 1 frame) have been built, and furnished with the most improved desks, &c.

Langham.—The brick School house at Woodbridge has been enlarged, and a new one is to be erected in No. 14 during the current year.

Yorkville.—A large addition to the Public School in this village has been made, containing accommodation for two departments.

Average Attendance.—York is now first in average attendance, reaching the number of 1,127; Markham, 960; Scarborough, 624; and Etobicoke 318.

The Government grant per pupil was in York, \$1.13 $\frac{23}{100}$; in Markham, \$1.03 $\frac{46}{100}$; in Scarborough, \$1.09 $\frac{12}{100}$; and in Etobicoke, \$1.34 $\frac{28}{100}$.

Assistant Teachers.—All the Schools in South York whose daily average was more than 50, with one or two exceptions employed assistant teachers, some during a part and others during the whole of the year. In each case the Inspector recommended them to be engaged *conditionally*, with the understanding that they might be discontinued, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the School might require. He is much pleased to find that for the current year several Boards of Trustees have employed an assistant for the entire year, being fully convinced of the advantages of so doing, not only in greater efficiency in teaching power, but also in a larger attendance.

Change of Teachers.—During the past year, as usual, a number of changes were made—in some instances with advantage, in others with detriment. Several very efficient Teachers have left the district for other Schools, induced thereto by a very powerful incentive—a higher salary.

A liberal compensation, as a rule, not only secures a more *efficient* Teacher, but also greater *perseverance*, thus avoiding, to some extent, those changes so frequently detrimental to the success and prosperity of many of our Public Schools. In conclusion, the Public School Inspector for South York cannot close his Report without expressing the great pleasure and satisfaction that he has experienced from the kind and cordial co-operation of the Teachers, the Trustees, and all others concerned in endeavouring to advance the interests of Public School Education in this Division of the County of York.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE, N. B. A.

James C. Morgan, Esq., M.A.—With respect to the Schools under my jurisdiction, I have the honour to report that, as far as can be gathered from returns now in—many have not yet been received, or have been received in so incorrect a state as to necessitate their being returned to the Trustees—the improvement in such matters as do not specially come under my control, is but slight. I refer to the greatest evil which at present retards the progress of our Schools, the small salaries paid our Teachers, and the constant change which this produces. As a matter of fact, over eighty Teachers have within the past year changed Schools. Under such an arrangement it is impossible to make such improvements in Teaching capacity as might otherwise be obtained. In fact, an inspection of a School only twice a year does but little good. Actuated by this belief, I have, within the past year, visited nearly every School three times (except those in the Muskoka district), and several of them four times, examining about two-thirds of the School at each visit. In my return I have, therefore, entered only two full visits instead of three partial ones. The uncertainty of the time of these visits, two of which, of course, came in the same half year, kept up the attention and interest of the Teachers. If possible, I shall continue this practice, having found much good result from it; but as it entails a considerable amount of additional expense, and as it gives much more labour, and takes a much longer time, I may not be able to continue it, more especially as, in order to accomplish it during the current year, I have had partially to neglect my returns to your Department—a state of things, however, due principally to the fact that these returns are not sent to me until the roads are sufficiently clear to admit of my going through the country. Some regulation for compelling the prompt return and correct filling of these returns is much needed.

One more matter I have the honour to bring before your Department—the question of

TOWNSHIP BOARDS.

I believe that the unanimous feeling is now (among educated men and those who take a real interest in the welfare of our Schools) in their favour, but I do not believe that they will be generally accepted, unless the Legislature steps in, as it did, acting under our wise suggestion, in the matter of Free Schools, and makes them compulsory. The Trustees of the Schools are most tenacious of *their* authority, and being generally the most important people in the Section, they *create* a public opinion by careful misrepresentation, the chief arguments used against these Boards being “centralization” and “expense,” the latter argument being, of course, utterly fallacious. I am strongly of opinion, and so are many other Inspectors with whom I have spoken, that if you were to issue a pamphlet on the subject, written with the logical clearness which distinguishes your Reports to the Legislature, such pamphlets being sent to the Inspectors for distribution, they would do more than anything else towards obtaining these Township Boards. I, myself, purpose availing two Townships on this subject immediately after the vacation, and I believe shall meet with some degree of success. In conclusion, I have to acknowledge with thanks the generous grants to the Muskoka District. No Schools under my jurisdiction need aid so much, none make so good a use of it. I earnestly trust that so generous a support may not be withdrawn, but that their position may again this year be met in the same large-hearted spirit as has hitherto marked all your dealings with this very poor, but (in the cause of Education) this most earnest and rapidly improving District.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Robert Little, Esq —1. The inspectorate of the County of Halton comprises the following municipalities, viz.: The incorporated villages of Acton, Burlington and Georgetown; the Towns of Oakville and Milton; and the townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Nelson and Trafalgar. The total value of property in this inspectorate, assessed for Public School purposes during 1874 amounted to \$5,905,374, or less by \$49,528 than in 1873. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$51,832 72½ (decrease, \$2,915,50), and the total expenditure to \$48,109 27½ (decrease, \$2,598,03). The disbursements are as follows:—(a) Teachers' salaries, \$26,473,55 (increase, \$1,832,04); (b) rent and repairs of School-houses, and fencing of school grounds, \$2,567 (decrease, \$824,26); (c) invested in purchase of School sites, and building School houses, \$13,749,24 (decrease, \$4,814,75½); (d) purchase of libraries, maps, apparatus, and prize-books, \$58,600½ (increase, \$80,20½); (e) collectors' fees, fuel, and incidental expenses, \$1,658,25 (increase, \$1,051,46). The estimated value of School property is \$110,690 (increase, \$27,637, or fully 33 per cent.), being nearly one fifty-third part of the value of the property assessed in the County for Public School purposes, and averaging \$1,942 (increase, \$490) for each civic and rural section. The estimated value of School property is, in Nelson, including the village of Burlington, \$26,727 (increase, \$8,222); Trafalgar, \$20,810 (increase, \$5,380); Esquesing, including the villages of Acton and Georgetown, \$40,820 (increase, \$16,115); Nassagaweya, \$10,618 (increase, \$3,348); Milton, \$4,815 (increase, \$1,315); Oakville, \$7,500 (increase, \$4,900). The value of the desks and furniture in our Schools is \$9,585 (increase, \$2,149).

2. The whole number of civic and rural sections in the County—a Union School Section being counted as one section—is fifty-seven. Of these, *five* are civic sections, viz.: Acton, Burlington, Georgetown, Oakville and Milton; and *fifty-two* are rural sections, of which *nine* are in Nassagaweya, *eleven* in Nelson, *fifteen* in Esquesing and *seventeen* in Trafalgar. It gives me pleasure to report that *all the School sites in the County are “ad quate,”* i. e., are at least half an acre in extent. In Burlington there are two sites, each an acre in extent. The Acton School site is an acre; Georgetown, three fifths; Oakville, three-fourths; and Milton, four-fifths of an acre. In Nelson, five sites are an acre each; five, half an acre each; and one is three-fifths of an acre. In Trafalgar there are three sites of an acre; two of three-fourths of an acre; and twelve of half an acre. In Esquesing one site is an acre and three-fourths in extent (the largest School site in the County); four are an acre each; one is three-fifths

of an acre; one, two-fifths; and eight are half an acre each. In Nassagaweya, two sites are an acre each; and seven, half an acre each.

Fifty-one out of the fifty-eight sites are enclosed (increase, seven); five are partly fenced in, and two (one of them a new site) are unenclosed. In *fifty-four* sections, external conveniences for the pupils are supplied, leaving one section in Nassagaweya, one in Esquesing, and one in Trafalgar still in want of suitable out-door accommodations. *Forty-six* sections are supplied with School wells.

3. In the fifty-seven sections, there are fifty-eight School-houses. Of these, twenty-two are brick, twelve stone, six concrete, and eighteen frame. All are freehold but one. *Six* new School houses were erected during 1874. In Burlington, a handsome brick building for two departments. To further the erection of this second Burlington Public School John Waldie, Esq., made the liberal donation of \$400. In No. 5, Nassagaweya, a fine stone School-house for two departments. One in No. 1, and one in No. 4, Esquesing, both frame. One in No. 1 and one in No. 6, Trafalgar, the former frame, and the latter brick. In addition to these, the Normal School (No. 7, Esquesing) was enlarged for an additional department, and the Oakville High and Public School was enlarged so as to accommodate two High School and four Public School departments. Since the passing of the School Law Improvement Act of 1871, twenty-one new School-houses have been built, viz.: six in Nelson, seven in Esquesing, six in Trafalgar, and two in Nassagaweya, and four have been enlarged, viz., in Acton, Milton, Norval and Oakville.

The number of departments, in separate rooms, in operation throughout the year, was seventy-eight (increase, two).

4. The total number of pupils of all ages enrolled during the year was 6,116 (decrease, 241); boys, 3,249; girls, 2,867. The number of pupils enrolled under five years, four; between five and ten years, 3,181; between ten and sixteen years, 2,697; between sixteen and twenty-one years, 324. The number of children between seven and twelve years of age not attending any School, 234 (increase, forty-eight). As Trustees are now required to ascertain, before the thirty first day of December in every year, the names, ages and residences of all the children of School age in their School Section, distinguishing those children between the ages of seven and twelve years inclusive, who have not attended any School for four months of the year, more reliable statistics in regard to the School population, and to the number of children not attending any School, may be looked for in future reports than have heretofore been obtained from Trustees' "estimates." Present statistics, however, show that last year *one in twenty-five of the children of School age never crossed the threshold of a School*. Facts have come to my knowledge proving that there are children in this County who have not attended a School for years. It is greatly to be regretted that some parents should require to be compelled to educate their children, but the fact is undeniable; and it is to be hoped that Trustees, whose duty it is, will judiciously enforce that salutary provision of the School Law known as the compulsory clause, until every child in the County enjoys his right—the right of being educated.

The attendance of the 6,116 enrolled pupils was as follows:—(a) Less than twenty days, 691 (or, avoiding fractions, 10 per cent.); (b) between twenty and fifty days, 1,169 (or 19 per cent.); (c) between 51 and 100 days, 1,591 (or 26 per cent.); (d) between 101 and 150 days, 1,430 (or 23 per cent.); (e) between 151 and 200 days, 1,167 (or 19 per cent.); (f) between 201 days and the whole year, 155 (or 3 per cent.). This shows an improvement of 9 per cent. in classes (a) and (b); a falling off of 3 per cent. in class (c); an increase of 1 per cent. in class (d); and of 3 per cent. in class (e); and that class (f) is stationary. Although there are thus shown to be slight signs of improvement in attendance, there is still a lamentable amount of irregularity. On an average, three sections are required to supply eight pupils that attend School all the year round. The almost universal testimony of the Teachers is that irregular attendance is one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of their Schools.

The daily average attendance for the first half year was 2,902.94, (increase, 93.75); for the second half-year, 2,510.11 (increase, 206.89); for the year, 2,760.02, or about 43½ per cent. of the number enrolled. The daily average attendance for the first half year gives 51.15 pupils for each civic and rural School, and for the second half year, 46.04.

5. The classification of the 6,116 enrolled pupils may be thus tabled:—

I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
3,349	1,326	80	529	32

6. The following table shows the number of pupils engaged in the study of the subjects prescribed for the first four classes, and the number not complying with the programme in 1874, compared with the number not complying in 1873:—

Subjects of Study.	No. for whom prescribed.	No. not complying with Programme.	
		In 1873.	In 1874.
1. Reading.....	6,116	—	—
2. Spelling.....	“	759	265
3. Writing.....	“	1,019	517
4. Arithmetic.....	“	1,106	734
5. Geography.....	“	2,094	377
6. Linear Drawing.....	“	4,066	2,610
7. Vocal Music.....	“	5,171	4,560
8. Grammar.....	2,735	343	69
9. Composition.....	“	576	243
10. Chemistry and Botany ..	529	230	214
11. Canadian and English History	“	148	32
12. Natural History.....	“	358	139
13. Christian Morals.....	“	202	414

The above table shows, in nearly every subject, a marked and gratifying improvement over 1873.

All our Schools, last year, but three, were opened and closed with prayer. In forty-four Schools the Ten Commandments were taught weekly, and in one School religious instruction was given by a minister.

7. The whole number of Teachers employed at the close of the year was seventy-nine (increase, five), of whom thirty-seven were male Teachers, and forty-two were female Teachers. In addition to these Teachers, two monitors were employed during a portion of the second half-year. Three Teachers held first-class Provincial certificates; twenty-three, second-class Provincial; five, first-class Old Standard; forty-five, third class New Standard; and two held Interim certificates. The highest salary paid to a male Teacher was \$600, viz., in Georgetown. Lowest salary paid to a male Teacher, \$347. Average salary of male Teachers by Townships, including the incorporated villages, \$425 73 (increase, \$20 69). Average salary of female Teachers by Townships, \$281 95 (increase, \$17 65).

8. The number of Public School libraries in the County is twenty-six (increase, one), containing 4,086 volumes. Thirty-one sections are still unsupplied with these important auxiliaries in the work of education. The estimated value of the Public School libraries is \$2,734. The largest and most valuable Public School library is at Acton. It contains about 1,200 volumes, valued at nearly \$1,000. *The Board of Trustees maintain and foster the interest in the library by the yearly addition of \$100 worth of books.* The value of the library as an educational instrument is shown by the fact that during 1874 more than 2,800 volumes were taken out by the pupils and ratepayers.

The whole number of maps in the Schools is 677, or nearly a dozen for each School. Value of maps \$2,763 (increase, \$836). All our Schools are supplied with maps and blackboards. Thirty-seven Schools have globes; twenty-seven, apparatus; eleven have clocks. Thirty-nine have object and tablet lessons (increase, thirteen). In three Schools, museums have been commenced, the best being at Bronte; and three have magic lanterns, microscopes, or other scientific amusements for the pupils.

9. During the year I visited every School in the County twice, and a few three times. The average length of each regular official visit was four hours and twenty minutes. As in former years, I examined every class, from the highest to the lowest. In every School but two I obtained specimens of *Writing* from the senior division of the I. class, as well as from the II., III., IV., and V. classes. Specimens of *Composition* were entered in my “Book of Records,” by pupils of the II., III., IV., and V. classes. From these classes I also took specimens of *Spelling* at my second visit, and, when possible, specimens of *Drawing* at each visit. The volumes containing these specimens of the pupils’ work, and a detailed report of the state of every School at each visit, have already been submitted to your examination.

The basis upon which I assigned the numbers prescribed by the department to be used

in marking the proficiency of the classes in the various subjects of study in which they were examined, was the following:—(a) Under 30 per cent. of the work given, five; (b) between 30 and 50 per cent., four; (c) between 50 and 70 per cent., three; (d) between 70 and 90 per cent., two; and between 90 and 100 per cent., one. In my "Detailed Report" the percentage of marks obtained by each class has been entered opposite the standard mark.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D.—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following Report of the Public Schools of the County of Brant for the year ending 31st of December, 1874. I may state at the outset that the Schools of the County, as a whole, have made satisfactory progress during the year. Every School was twice visited by me, as the law requires—some oftener. The number of visits and School Lectures will be found detailed further on. In the Appendix accompanying the Report I have tabulated, for convenient reference, the most important facts connected with our Public Schools, and to these tables I respectfully direct your attention. In my Report for the year 1873, I was able to say that "our Schools are steadily improving. The primary branches of learning are better taught now than formerly. A sensible improvement has taken place in the methods of teaching Reading, Spelling and Writing. In Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c., there has been satisfactory progress." In order to show that our Schools are still progressing favourably, a comparison may be instituted between the results of 1873 and 1874, as shown in the subjoined table:—

	No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Geography.	No. in English Grammar.	No. in Composition.	No. in Pottery & Chemistry.	Modern History.	Ancient History.	Human Physiology.	English Literature.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.
1873	3,602	4,484	2,478	1,875	296	1,588	164	362	—	30	119	32	117
1874	3,972	5,068	3,014	1,892	162	1,949	122	358	72	72	251	52	228
Excess in 1874	370	584	536	17	deficit 134	361	deficit 42	deficit 4	72	42	102	20	111

From the comparison it will be seen that there has been a most gratifying increase in the number of pupils engaged in the study of all the most important subjects embraced in the Public School Programme. But not only has a greater number of pupils than in the previous year entered upon the study of the more advanced branches, but the methods of instruction have much improved and are still improving. Our Teachers, and, I believe, Teachers generally, are beginning to realize that Education is an art as well as a science. The County Institute, established in 1872, and so well patronized by most of our best Teachers (both Public and High School), must be credited with a great deal of this improvement. The meetings are held quarterly, and the time is spent, not in profitless disputations, but in profitable work. The best modes of teaching the several subjects prescribed in the Public School Programme are illustrated by competent practical instructors, and are intelligently discussed by the members of the Institute.

The great aim of modern educationalists is to make the paths of knowledge pleasant to the young, and to this end to combine, as far as possible, the analytic and the synthetic processes in the acquisition of it. In the education of the young we have to begin by exciting their interest; if we succeed in this, the rest is not difficult. That there is no royal road to knowledge has been so often said that it has grown into a proverb; yet all knowledge is in itself attractive. When it loses its fascination, the fault must be in the mode of its communication. Can anything be more preposterous than that the minds

of the young should be burdened and wearied at the outset by that which should be the delight, if ever it is to be the nourishment of their being! The order of nature is always to be observed, and no Teacher can afford to scorn the lesson which it offers. The phases in a salutary educational gradation are these: We have to start by enchaining the attention, by engaging the sympathies. Then we store and fructify the intellect—then we cultivate it—then we give it discipline. Finally, we mingle and mould all we have been doing and bestowing into a training of the whole individual. As the supreme work of education is to arm and aid the human being in his march to perfection, there should be ethical teaching, to some extent, even in our Public Schools, and provision is made for this in the official programme of studies. Man's whole life, it has often been observed, is an education. The instruction, the discipline, the culture which the youth receives at the Public School are parts only, and not even the principal parts, of an educational process which extends from the cradle to the grave. Every individual is, in the main, his own destiny; his fate is determined by his character. Next in influence are the circumstances by which he is surrounded; next to these, the principles which his parents or others implant in his heart and conscience. Education, as the very word implies, is a drawing forth, a development of innate faculties. To implant, or try to implant, principles, without regard to the conquering contact of immediate and perennial circumstances, or to create the most favourable circumstances, yet overlook the distinctive individuality of him we are striving to educate, is to violate the cardinal and luminous law of all true education. If herein the parent frequently errs, the Teacher errs more seriously and frequently still.

By education many parents understand only a sort of painful and perpetual compression, and there were not a few Teachers formerly, and there are some still, who join to this compression of the home an oppressive and suppressive force of their own; trusting more to the influence of fear than to diviner instrumentalities. The importance of the principles here set down, it is among other things the province of Teachers' Institutes to exemplify.

School Finances.—The number of School Sections in the County is 74, number of Schools 68, the whole assessed value of property \$6,259,521; the amount apportioned the Schools from the Government grant during the year was \$2,789, from the municipal grant \$2,819. Of these two grants the whole of the former was paid before the close of the year. The grand total amount received from all sources during the year by trustees was \$40,127.35. The proportion of this raised by local tax on property was \$26,422.55. Grand total amount paid out during the year was \$36,374.14, and of this \$20,940.59 was paid Teachers. Balance in the hands of trustees at the close of the year was \$3,723.95½, being \$256,33½ in excess of the balance on hand at the end of 1873.

School Accommodation, Grounds, &c.—Five new School-houses of a superior kind were finished during the year—one in Onondaga, one in South Dumfries, two in Brantford Township and one in Burford. The School-house erected in No. 22 Burford, near Kelvin, is of concrete, the remainder are brick. During the present year it is expected that new houses will be erected in the following sections: No. 5 Onondaga, Nos. 1 and 12 Brantford, Nos. 7 and 27 South Dumfries, and Nos. 1 and 20 Burford. The estimated cost of the building to be erected in No. 12 Brantford is \$2,500. Of all the School-houses in the County 38 are adequate, 23 inadequate; of the School sites, 39 are adequate, 22 inadequate. A good deal was done during 1874 to improve the grounds. In School Section No. 16 Burford, one of the trustees planted trees at his own expense.

Public School Libraries, Museums, &c.—I am glad to be able to report considerable improvement in the matter of School libraries. In the early part of the year Gavin Fleming, Esq., M.P., of Glenmorris, who has manifested great interest in the welfare of our Public Schools since I have known him, informed me that he would give, for the purpose of establishing School libraries, \$10. to every School Section in the North Riding of the County where the trustees were willing to contribute as much or more for the same purpose. Since I made it public, a number of Sections have availed themselves of Mr. Fleming's liberal and intelligent offer, among which the following may be enumerated: Nos. 2 and 6 Onondaga, Nos. 8, 13, 16 and 18 Township of Brantford. During the present year I have no doubt many more Sections will take advantage of Mr. Fleming's offer. A library has been established in School Section No. 9 Brantford, and considerable

additions have been made to that in No. 5, in the same Township. The number of School libraries reported at the end of the year was 18, number of volumes 1,894; as against 14, number in 1873, and 1,419 vols. The total value of the School property as reported is \$75,999, an increase of more than \$10,000 over the previous year.

In addition to Public School libraries, there are reported 49 Sunday School libraries, containing in all 7,768 volumes.

Teachers' Certificates, Salaries, Examinations, Maps, Apparatus, &c.—Of the sixty-eight Schools in the County, sixty-seven were occupied at the close of the year by duly certificated Teachers; only one had an "interim" certificate. Six had first-class Provincial certificates, distributed as follows: In Onondaga Township, two; in South Dumfries, one; in Brantford Township, three. Twelve held second-class Provincial certificates: in South Dumfries, six; in Brantford Township, three; in Burford, three. Holding first-class, old County Board, thirteen; third class under the new Board, thirty-six. Twenty-four of the Teachers of the County had been trained in the Normal School.

Salaries.—The salaries of Teachers have increased considerably since last year. The following tables exhibit this fact:—

	Oakland.	Onondaga.	S. Dumfries.	Burford.	Brantford.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Highest salary paid Male Teacher, 1873.	400 00	400 00	500 00	454 00	475 00
" " Female " "	300 00	300 00	350 00	350 00	300 00
Lowest salary paid Male Teacher, 1873.	360 00	360 00	340 00	340 00	350 00
" " Female " "		240 00	110 00	168 00	144 00
Average salaries, Male Teachers, 1873	380 00	386 66	467 00	377 30	406 00
" " Female " "	264 00	270 00	293 00	242 71	244 53
Highest salary paid Male Teacher, 1874	450 00	400 00	500 00	466 00	500 00
" " Female " "	282 00	350 00	250 00	350 00	300 00
Average salaries paid Male Teachers, 1874.	387 50	386 66	424 50	391 18	438 12
" " Female " "	282 00	278 00	293 75	248 57	260 16

The highest salary paid to any Teacher of a rural School in this County the present year is \$550, and he was offered a position of \$600 elsewhere shortly after he entered on his duties here.

Teachers' Examinations.—Only one examination of Teachers was held during 1874—commencing on the 20th of July. Seven candidates applied to be examined for Second Class Certificates, and one succeeded, to whom was given a Second Class Grade "B." Of the others, three were awarded Third Class Certificates for brief periods. Twenty-one candidates applied to be examined for Third Class Certificates, and of these nine passed the examination successfully. At the conclusion of the meeting the Rev. John Wood, who had been the Secretary-Treasurer of the County Board of Examiners during the previous ten years, resigned his position, having resolved to take up his residence in Toronto.

Maps, Apparatus, &c.—The whole number of Maps in the County was 630, distributed as follows:—Oakland, 28; Onondaga, 51; South Dumfries, 146; Brantford, 214; Burford, 191. The number of Schools provided with Globes is 37; with Tablets, 47; with Clocks, 15. Much was done during the year to increase and improve the equipment of the Schools, but there is still room for improvement in this particular.

School Visits and Lectures.—The number of visits made and lectures delivered in 1874 may be thus tabulated:—

	By Inspect- tor.	By Clergy- men.	Municipal Councillors and Magis- trates.	Judges.	Trustees.	Others.	Total.
School Visits.	133	72	29	—	274	548	1,056
School Lectures	42	—	—	—	—	2	44

Miscellaneous.—The total number of enrolled pupils in the County was 5,038, of whom 2,058 were in the First Class, 756 in the Second, 770 in the Third Class, 775 in the Fourth, 529 in the Fifth, and 170 in the Sixth or highest. The aggregate attendance for the first half year was 265,397—the average, 2,230; 195,721 was the aggregate for the second half year—the average daily attendance, 1,957. Of the 5,038 pupils attending School, 4,704 were between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 312 between 16 and 21, and 22 under the age of 5.

TOWN OF BRANTFORD.

The total amount of money expended in support of the Schools of the Town during the year was \$10,252.69, of which \$6,040.14 was paid as salaries to Teachers, and \$360.25 for a Library, Prizes, &c. The amount received from all sources was \$10,902.23. Of this, the Government Grant constituted \$1,036, and the Municipal Grant \$8,500. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 2,005—boys, 1,053, girls, 952. The attendance was generally regular. All the pupils were engaged in vocal music, 1,750 in linear drawing, in composition 951, in chemistry 160, in history 311, in natural history 311, in physiology 311, in English literature 64, in natural philosophy 172, in algebra 172, in mensuration 172, in geometry 86, in book-keeping 71, in drill 340. The number of Teachers employed was 20, and of these 6 had been trained in the Provincial Normal School. The highest salary paid a male Teacher was \$1,000, lowest \$500—average \$684. Highest salary paid a female teacher was \$375 (since raised to \$450), the lowest \$180—average \$249.50. 221 visits were recorded during the year, as follows: by the Inspector, 76; by clergymen, 38; by judges, 5; by municipal councillors, &c., 7; by justices, 51; by others, 44. A School Library was purchased at the Department before the summer holidays. It consists of 686 volumes, and of these 2,000 have been taken out. There is a Mechanics' Institute Library with 1,800 volumes. Two other public libraries exist, with about 600 volumes. There are 15 Sunday School Libraries, containing 6,000 volumes. Total number of libraries 19, of volumes 9,086. A Ladies' College is now established here, under the auspices of the Presbyterian body, and has about 100 young ladies in attendance. The building and grounds are spacious, and admirably adapted for the purposes intended. A new High School has been erected, and the number of regularly entered pupils now in attendance is over 125. In conclusion, I may say that all our Schools are prospering and progressing favourably.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

John B. Somerset, Esq.—I have the honour to submit the following remarks suggested by the statistical reports of the Schools of the County for 1874, just completed.

One of the most reliable tests of the earnestness of a community in any cause is perhaps their willingness to contribute or tax themselves freely for its support. In view of this, the County of Lincoln presents a very satisfactory exhibit during the last four years, during which its receipts and expenditure for School purposes have increased nearly fifty per cent. This rapid increase in an old and long-settled county indicates, beside the satisfactory improvement of public interest in the cause of education, that great need for such improvement must have previously existed. In 1871 the most notable characteristic of very many rural Boards of Trustees was their economy—economy that often degenerated into penuriousness. The number who now, in administering their School affairs, make cheapness their sole aim, is but small and is yearly diminishing. The close supervision exercised by the ratepayers over their Trustees' expenditure is an effectual barrier against extravagance; so that the very material increase above referred to may fairly be attributed to a general advancement of public sentiment in favour of efficiency in the conduct of our Public Schools in preference to cheapness. This is evinced by the almost universal desire now to secure Teachers of experience and capability—a desire that it is difficult to satisfy on account of their scarcity, owing to their being in equal demand in other parts of the Province.

The classification of the Teachers of this County shows but 4 first-class Provincial certificates, 11 second-class, and but 11 Normal-trained Teachers; and yet I presume we have an average number. From this it is clear that the resources of the country for supplying the

demand for trained Teachers, which the gradual enlightenment of the people as to the necessities of their Schools is certain to create, are totally inadequate. In view of this, the early establishment of the two additional Normal Schools contemplated by the Government will be hailed as the addition of a most important link to our educational system. In the meantime, I am conscious that it is the part of the School Inspector to do all that in him lies to supply the lack of training in the young Teacher. From the shortness and rarity of his visits to each School, the good he can thus accomplish must be but limited; yet every year's experience proves how effectually the system of instruction in a district may be leavened by the silent influence of the peripatetic visitor. All true Teachers are quick to discern points in others worthy of imitation, and beginners, as a rule, are ready to adopt every hint given by any one whose experience makes him an authority. Many Teachers of this County, beginners only a few years ago, have, by faithful effort, raised themselves to the status of efficient educators, and their influence has been, and is a most valuable aid in discriminating the true principles of teaching; so that at the present time the all but universal aim of the profession in the County, in spite of a general lack of regular training, is after practical, intellectual teaching, instead of the lifeless, mechanical process that formerly prevailed.

With regard to the attendance of pupils, I regret that my Report presents a picture but little brighter than in former years; indeed, this proves itself one of the most serious and obstinate difficulties to be contended against in connection with our Schools. Of the 5 599 pupils entered on the registers of the County for 1874, there was an average attendance of 2,256 during the first, and 1,971 during the second half-year, and in no Township was the average as high as 50 per cent. of the number enrolled.

Another and still less favourable aspect of the case is presented by a glance at the columns showing the number of days' attendance of each pupil, which shows 640 pupils to have given the useless attendance of less than 21 days, and 1,866 less than 51 days. In rural districts there are but few families who entirely neglect sending their children to School, but many flatter themselves that their children have the benefit of schooling, who are only deceiving themselves and depriving them of the benefits of education; for the few days' attendance during the year that they give, composed, too, of broken periods, is of no practical use to them whatever.

The number of children between 7 and 12 years of age, reported as not attending any School, 120, is probably less than the actual number, several sections not having yet reported. A considerable number of these, however, show good cause of absence, and in all cases of real neglect, public opinion has so advanced that Trustees have little hesitation in giving the required notice as to the consequence of continued indifference.

In the classification of pupils and adhesion to the programme, three great difficulties are encountered, viz., the insufficiency of qualification of third-class Teachers to teach every subject required for the second and third classes, the irregular attendance of pupils, and the frequent changes of Teachers. While every subject enumerated in the programme is of importance and its study feasible in a well-attended, graded School, the faithful adoption of the whole course by every pupil of a rural School is impossible, without serious neglect of those subjects that form the ground-work of a plain education. There are large numbers of half-grown pupils who attend only during the winter months at each School; to take up the whole prescribed course in the case of such would plainly be to fitter away their time without any practical benefit to them; indeed, the number, even of the more permanent pupils, whose attendance is sufficiently regular to enable them to take the whole course advantageously, is but limited. The large proportion of our Teachers, too, who are but beginners, and their frequent changes of situation, must necessitate for some time to come the direction of our main efforts to the efficient teaching of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar. The examination of the papers of candidates for admission to the High Schools is conclusive evidence that devotion to the three R's has not yet been practised to excess in the Public Schools, or at the expense of other subjects of study; on the contrary there was a ludicrous deficiency in knowledge of the merest elements of orthography and composition, in the candidates who first appeared under the new Regulations; and while it is gratifying to note the steady improvement visible at each succeeding half-yearly examination, we should not yet, I think, relax our efforts in behalf of thoroughness in the teaching of the elementary

anches. In the case, however, of almost every Teacher of the County, I have noticed an honest, faithful endeavour to carry out the programme as far as circumstances render practicable, and in my special Report I have judged their efforts more perhaps from their aims than from the results achieved, believing that encouragement rather than criticism is their due.

There are other subjects in the Report that call for remark, but this paper has already exceeded the length originally intended; and from the foregoing remarks may be gleaned, I think, the nature of the principal difficulties we have to contend with, the extent of our successes and discouragements, and the grounds for our future hopes in advancing more effectually the cause of Education in this County.

The method of obtaining a percentage for *Reading* may be thus stated. The number was taken as the maximum mark for each pupil in a class. The highest number of marks obtainable by a class of *ten* would be 50. If, however, the class received only 30 marks, or 60 per cent. of the number obtainable, it would be entitled, according to the standard of excellence adopted, to the mark 3, or middling. The number 5 was selected in order to note, in the higher classes, the five qualities essential to good reading, viz., correct pronunciation, distinct enunciation, firm articulation, proper emphasis, and intelligent expression.

Writing was marked on a similar principle.

10. Marking pupils in Part I. of First Reading Book (*a*), those in Part II. of First Book (*b*), and those in the Second Reading Book (*c*), the following table shows the number of pupils enrolled and the number present in the different classes on days of inspection:—

First Visit.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
Enrolled	779	559	1441	1214	787	520	21
Present	612	425	865	762	430	269	19

Total number enrolled, 5,021; total present, 3,382.

Second Visit.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
Enrolled	1044	623	1251	1197	790	514	20
Present	532	327	727	515	286	127	3

Total number enrolled, 5,439; total present, 2,517.

11. The following table shows, in a condensed form, the standing of the classes in the subjects named in the margin. Subjects in which comparatively few Schools were examined are omitted from the table:—

Subjects.	FIRST EXAMINATION.						SECOND EXAMINATION.					
	No. of Classes Examined.			Percentage of Marks obtained.			No. of Classes Examined.			Percentage of Marks obtained.		
	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.
Reading.	57	46	28	58	63	60	58	38	20	57	62	67
Spelling.	62	49	34	68	65	68	63	47	25	64	60	65
Writing.	61	48	34	56	62	66	63	47	25	57	63	69
Arithmetic.	43	39	32	37	45	36	59	43	23	40	42	26
Composition.	58	50	30	41	50	49	52	45	22	41	48	54

12. In bringing these remarks to a close, I wish to state what I regard as the great hindrance to the prosperity of our Schools. They are, 1st, irregular attendance of pupils; 2nd, absenteeism of pupils for lengthened periods; 3rd, the frequent change of Teachers; 4th, the employment of untrained and inexperienced third-class Teachers in Schools in which second or first-class Teachers should be engaged.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

J. J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A., M.B.—In referring to the progress of education in this your native county during 1874, I shall confine myself to a very few general observations. As you will perceive from the Detailed Report and the Statistical Report, the condition of the Schools is upon the whole encouraging, although in some sections much remains to be done to meet the requirements of the law.

School Accommodation.—During 1874 four new School-houses were erected and extensive improvements were effected in the School grounds, &c., of about twenty sections. There still remain about fifteen sections where the houses are of an inferior description, although they are not so bad as to warrant my condemning them *in toto*, especially as in most of these cases the people are preparing to build new houses. There are a few sections where new houses are imperatively required, and it is probable that the want will be supplied during the summer of 1875.

Teachers.—I am happy to report that there is a very strongly marked improvement in the methods of teaching employed by our Teachers. There is a more generally diffused knowledge of the principles of education. We have had some very successful meetings of the Teachers' Association. The largest was the Institute conducted by Dr. Sangster, in April last, which was attended by most of the Teachers of the County. His admirable lectures have been productive of highly beneficial results. I should like to see such an Institute held here once every year.

Pupils.—The saddest feature of the educational prospect is the fact that out of 9179 pupils attending in 1874, *twelve hundred and two* attended less than 20 days; *two thousand one hundred and forty-five* attended between 20 and 50 days; while *one hundred and eighty-six* did not enter a School at all during the year.

It is evident that compulsory education is the grand educational problem for our legislators. The Statute declares the right of every child between 7 and 12 years of age to attend School for four months, or 17 weeks, each year. It declares it the duty of Trustees to vindicate that right. Yet in this old County—glorious old Norfolk—with good Schools, good Teachers, good roads, 3,533 pupils out of 9,385 did not attend even ten weeks during 1874. True, some of these may not have been within the specified ages of 7 and 12, but still a gross neglect of the means of education is sufficiently demonstrated.

It would be unfair, on the other hand, not to remark that over 2,000 pupils did attend School with praiseworthy regularity. Nor is there anything more gratifying to me in my visits than to observe the steady and rapid mental development of many of these pupils. From year to year I have watched their progress. Not a few have already entered upon the duties of life with every prospect of success; nor have I any doubt that they will in years to come attribute their success largely to the training which they received at School.

It is a pity that for years past one-third of the children of this County have, by the apathy of their guardians, been debarred from ever giving utterance to so happy a reflection.

It cannot be too often repeated, at the present stage of the growth of our School system, that if national necessity demands free Schools, it also demands a reasonably regular attendance therat. No one can argue that our Schools are made free merely to give poor children a chance to obtain an education. This is a consequence, no doubt and, a very beneficial one. But the real basis on which free Schools rest is that the future welfare of the country demands that no one, be he poor or not, shall have the slightest excuse for allowing his children to grow up in ignorance.

It is my belief that one-fourth of the children of the County are not receiving any education worthy of the name, and that twenty years hence they will be regarded by their neighbours, and will regard themselves, as uneducated persons. Considering the vast ex-

From this table, it will be seen that the number of very poor Schools has fallen from 17 in 1872, to 1 in 1874; of poor, from 28 to 17; of fair, remains about the same; of good, is about doubled while the number of excellent has risen from 1 to 6. The only very poor School left, also disappeared towards the close of the year.

There are 107 Schools in the County. 60 during these three years have risen one or more grades, 9 that stood low at the beginning of this period maintain their low status, 4 of them however have adopted measures that will effect an improvement; 11 have descended in grade. In reference to these it is no injustice to their Teachers to state that in more than half of them, the cause of descent is without excuse, but it is one that will exist so long as Trustees will run the risk of engaging Teachers of no experience, and holding the lowest grade of certificate, who succeed predecessors far above them in all the qualifications of a Teacher. Such Teachers are engaged at a lower salary in consideration of their inferior merits, and these are held responsible for not maintaining the Schools at the standard they had reached under superior and better remunerated management.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Thomas Pearce, Esq.—The total receipts for School purposes from all sources amounted to, in round numbers, \$83,000—increase over the previous year of \$4,000. The total expenditure was \$72,000—increase \$5,000.

School Population, Pupils and Attendance.—The total number of children in the County between the ages of 5 and 16 years for 1871, was 11,763; decrease 248. Number whose names were entered on the School Registers, ages from 5 to 16 years, was 11,290; increase 107. Number on Registers of other ages was 217; decrease 140. Total number on Registers of all ages 11,507; decrease 33. Boys 6,330; girls 5,177. The number of children that attended School less than 50 days in the year was 3,199; decrease 340. The number that attended over 150 days 3,345; increase 56. The average attendance for first half year was 5,073; decrease 479; for second half year 4,368; decrease 451. The yearly average attendance was 41 per cent. of the whole number on the Registers, a falling off from the previous year of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Classification.—Of the 11,507 pupils whose names were on the Registers at the close of the year, there were in First Class 6,484; Second Class 2,759; Third Class 1,398; Fourth Class 659; Fifth Class 167; Sixth Class 40. The pupils reported in Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Classes, have, with a few exceptions, been obliged to pass a thorough written examination of from 5 to 7 hours, according to the Class.

County Competitive Examination.—In my last Annual Report, I referred briefly to a uniform examination, which was held on a limited scale towards the close of 1873. That examination having had a most excellent effect upon the Schools, I made arrangements to hold a uniform County Examination, in the month of March of the past year. This examination was partly competitive, but its chief object was *uniform classification*. All Teachers wishing to report pupils in Fourth, Fifth, or Sixth Classes, were requested to send them to a central place in the Township on a day mentioned. Seven different places, throughout the County, were selected. Every School in the County (except Galt, of which I was not the Inspector) was invited to take part. Sixty-nine Schools, out of a total of 92 sent up pupils. 393 sought promotion from Third to Fourth Class, 147 from Fourth to Fifth Class; and 52 from Fifth to Sixth Class. Total 592. The same questions, which were prepared by myself, were submitted at all the examinations, and the same length of time given to write the answers. 50 per cent. of the marks were required to pass. The result was as follows:—277 passed into Fourth Class; 80 into Fifth; and 22 into Sixth. Total 379. But the pupils who were candidates for Fifth and Sixth Classes failing to score the required 50 per cent. were allowed to stand in Classes below these according to the number of marks they obtained. The ranks of the two lower Classes were in this way, increased, the Fourth by 71, and the Fifth by 23. The Classes then stood 348 in the Fourth; 103 in Fifth, and 22 in Sixth, total 473, leaving 119 to go and prepare themselves better in Third Class work. Books to the value of about \$350, were distributed among the successful pupils. I believe these examinations are attended with most beneficial influences. There is a greater interest taken in School matters. Eager expectation on the part of both parents and pupils takes the place of indifference.

A spirit of emulation is awakened among the pupils. A wholesome desire to excel is noticeable among the Teachers. Education in general and Schools, and Teachers in particular are brought more before the people, and given greater prominence than was known before. The mere text-book or rote system of teaching, where there is no appeal to the understanding, receives its death blow. As the questions are drawn up with the view of testing the reasoning powers, "cramming" proves a failure. Indeed, I question if as much good could be accomplished by any other means within our reach.

In the present year (1875), competitive examinations will be held shortly before the Easter Holidays, in nine different places simultaneously. The questions will be printed. With the exception of Reading the examination will be written throughout. Every pupil will be required to be a candidate for a class, higher than that into which he or she passed last March. Several of the Municipalities have already passed resolutions making grants of money for the purchase of prizes for distribution among the successful pupils in the same manner as last year.

Teachers.—The number of Teachers employed in the County, on the 31st December, 1874, was 146; increase 5; males 88; increase 4; females 58; increase 1. 53 were assistants; increase 5. About 10 of these assistants were employed only for a part of the year. Paid monitors, not enumerated in the foregoing were employed toward the close of the year, in a few Schools.

<i>Qualifications.</i>	1874.	1873.
First Class Provincial Certificates.....	9	7
Second " " "	32	27
First Class County "	16	21
Third " " "	83	76
Interim Certificates.....	4	8
Religious Orders.....	2	2
	146	141

Only 38 have ever attended the Normal School. Of these 7 did not remain there sufficiently long to obtain provincial certificates.

It will be observed from this statement that nearly two-thirds of the youth of the County are being taught by Third Class Teachers. This is much to be regretted, for so long as our Teachers are unable to take at least Second Class Certificates, we may look in vain for Fifth and Sixth Class pupils. Although I gladly bear testimony to the industry and even efficiency of many Teachers who hold Third Class Certificates, yet I must admit that very few of them are competent to teach pupils beyond the Fourth Class. They cannot teach that with which they are not themselves acquainted. I am sorry to be compelled to report that a large number of those holding Third Class Certificates are putting forth no effort whatever to qualify themselves for Second Class Certificates on the expiration of the Third. They are apparently resting in the belief that owing to the scarcity of Teachers, their Thirds will *have* to be renewed. Is a Teacher whose ambition soars no higher than a Third Class Certificate, the proper person to guide the shooting idea?

The evil of frequent change of Teachers, seems to be on the increase rather than otherwise. The number of changes during, and at the end of the year was 69; increase 13. This is a state of things much to be deprecated. Inadequate remuneration, I regard as the chief cause.

Schools, School-houses, and School Property.—Although there are but ninety-three Schools in the County, there were ninety eight buildings occupied during the year. Of these, fifty-four are brick, nineteen stone, nineteen frame, and six log. There are five School lots less than half an acre, and six yet to be fenced in. One of these in each case is a Roman Catholic Separate School, to which the amended Act does not apply. Action on the part of the others has remained in abeyance for various reasons. There are yet forty Schools without wells, and forty-two without clocks. Three brick School-houses were erected during the year; one in New Hamburg, for four Teachers, at a cost of \$8,000; one near the village of West Montrose, for two Teachers, at a cost of \$3,000; and one in No. 19, Waterloo, at a cost of nearly \$2,000. Additions to the School-houses were built

in Wellesley Village, Flora, and No. 9, Woolwich. A fine stone School-house, for two Teachers, will be erected during the present year in Crosshill. Cost, between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Preston builds a large stone addition that will accommodate two Teachers. The aggregate value of School property in the County, exclusive of the Berlin Separate School, is estimated at \$162,530.

The average increase of salaries in rural Sections, over the previous year, was, for males, \$12; for females \$11. The averages of female Teachers' salaries in Wellesley and Woolwich are lower than in 1873. In the latter Township, however, females are employed only as assistants.

The highest salary paid a male Teacher in a rural Section was \$600; the lowest \$330. The highest salary paid a female Teacher was \$375; the lowest \$168.

TOWN OF GALT.

Not having been appointed Inspector of the Galt Schools until the latter part of November, I am not in a position to give an opinion as to their condition and management during the year. I may state, however, that shortly after my appointment I examined and classified the pupils as follows:—First class, 560; second, 228; third, 151; fourth, 43; fifth, 16; and sixth, 8. The pupils of the three higher departments were required to undergo a written examination of from five to seven hours' duration. There were twelve Teachers employed at the end of the year—three males, and nine females. The highest salary paid a male Teacher was \$1,000; the lowest, \$500. The highest salary paid a female Teacher was \$280; the lowest, \$144. The accommodation and School requirements in general are, with a few trifling exceptions, very superior.

TOWN OF BERLIN.

I am happy to be able to report that the progress made in this School during the year has been most satisfactory. The Principal's superior management, his excellent order and discipline, and his assistants' punctuality, diligence and earnestness, are deserving of the highest commendation. There were nine Teachers employed on the 31st December—four males and five females. The highest salary paid a male Teacher was \$800; the lowest, \$400. The highest salary paid a female Teacher was \$275; the lowest, \$200.

The accommodation at the Central School having become inadequate, a large room in the second story of the new engine house was fitted up for a primary division in the fall, and an additional assistant employed and put in charge. This very necessary step gave immediate relief to the overcrowded junior divisions at the Central, and also obviated the necessity of making premature promotions.

Pupils of the three higher departments of this School receive instruction in German.

VILLAGE OF WATERLOO.

In scholarship this school does not occupy the position it did some years since. One of the causes is, more of the advanced pupils take advantage of the High School than formerly. The frequent changes of Teachers in the second department have affected the School more than is generally supposed. German is taught to the pupils of the two higher divisions. The order is good, discipline most strict. The interior of the building is well and neatly kept, but the grounds do no credit to Trustees, Principal, or anybody else. Two or three attempts, in about as many years, have been made to lay out the grounds in front, on a plan that would be at once both useful and ornamental, but they all proved abortive. It is to be hoped that public opinion will step in ere long, and see that the grounds are put in keeping with a building of which any town might feel proud.

VILLAGE OF PRESTON.

For years this School has occupied a prominent position among the best Schools in this part of the country. Here are some of the reasons:—A most efficient Principal, well assisted Trustees who not only understand their duty, but do their duty; and a people

who feel deeply interested in the welfare of their School, and proud of its success. German is taught here also. A large stone addition of two apartments, with hall between, is to be erected this year. Increased accommodation was much needed, more particularly, however, since the closing of the Roman Catholic Separate School. The building is but one story high, and when completed will form the letter H and accommodate six Teachers. The plan is a very common one.

VILLAGE OF NEW HAMBURG.

This School did nobly during the year. In the art of teaching, I believe the late Principal has few superiors in this part of the country. I regret exceedingly his leaving this County. The German department is in excellent hands. A commodious brick School-house of four apartments and a basement, was erected during the year, but will not be ready for occupation for some months yet. The building stands on a fine elevation, which gives a very extensive view of the surrounding country. I hope this School has a bright future before it. There is good material in the village for a first-class School. The children are intelligent.

VILLAGE OF HESPELER.

I believe no School in the County suffers so much from a kind of ebb-and-flow attendance as this. The irregularity is caused by the boys and girls, of almost all sizes and ages, staying out of School or going to it, according as their assistance is required or not at the factories. Since the removal of Farr & Randall's business, this inconvenience is less felt than before. In spite of this evil, however, the School can show an excellent record. The present Principal has occupied that position for over ten years. He is a most energetic and faithful public servant. For the last two years he has had the good fortune of having the assistance of two most industrious and earnest Teachers. The accommodation is good. The Trustees take an interest in their School, and freely provide it with every requirement.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, NORTH.

A. D. Fordyce, Esq.—During 1874, the equalization of rates was partially attended to, and completed, but I am increasingly of the opinion, that the benefit expected from making this duty devolve on the Reeves and Inspectors is not commensurate, so far as my experience goes, with the expense incurred; and that, in general, it might be safely entrusted to the School Trustees of the Sections interested, who have very frequently, although of course extra judicially, equalized the rates to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; which, so far as I have seen, is not always so under the present system, and with no expense whatever being incurred. I shall not specially allude to the state in which I found the Schools in general, having brought before you the circumstances, I found very many in, but for the unavoidable existence of which I might have experienced less disappointment than I sometimes did; for I have not the smallest doubt that I had no fair criterion by which to judge of the average state of most Schools.

1st. I have to observe that, as occasionally happens, the County assessment in several Townships fell short of the Government Grant; but as the Municipalities concerned always get timely notice of this, I have never had any hesitation in issuing my orders for a sum equal to the Government Grant for the particular Township. In the case of the Township of Arthur, the deficiency was \$29, and I had issued my orders for \$429, before I learned that the Township Council wished to make it \$450. I, consequently, issued supplementary orders; but the report sent to you was made up earlier than allowed of this being shewn.

2nd. A few financial statements of Trustees, I could not comprehend without explanation, owing commonly to the omission of some item or items, rendering the balance as rendered, inaccurate. In almost every case by correspondence I got the requisite correction made. In one only, that of Section 7, Amaranth, was it otherwise. On sending the Trustees their own statement or copy of it, I got back a detailed account of all receipts and payments, and yet this left me as much in the dark as ever in regard to some particulars. I had not time to do otherwise than put my own interpretation on some things

of which I stood in doubt. In general there is now a very great improvement in such statements, over those of former years.

3rd. Notwithstanding the reduced attendance I frequently found in the Schools when I visited them last half year, and although (taking into account merely Rural Sections) the number of scholars enrolled in 1874 was smaller than that in 1873, still, the aggregate and average attendance was considerably larger. In 1873, the roll number of scholars was 7,950. In 1874, it was only 7,699; yet for the first half of 1874, the average attendance was 3,157, corresponding to 3,106 the previous year. The difference was even more marked the second half year, when it was 2,765, while in 1873, it had been only 2,619. I have given above the roll number for 1874, merely in the Rural Public Schools, as 7,699, but taking into account, likewise, the Separate Schools in rural Sections and in Villages, both Public and Separate Schools, the total number of enrolled pupils is found to be 9,660; boys 5,026, and girls 4,634.

4th. During the year, 110 Teachers were employed either as Principal or Assistant Teachers, in the Rural, Village, and R. C. Separate Schools, 53 male, 57 female. This leaves out of account, seven who resigned, and had their places supplied, and who, consequently are not reported. Of these 110 Teachers, two were members of a Religious Order; the legal qualifications of the others were Second Class (Provincial) nineteen; Third Class (New County Board) seventy-four; First Class (Old County Board) two; Second Class (Old County Board) two; Permits or Temporary Certificate eleven. Of these Teachers, thirty-seven were Methodists; thirty-four Presbyterian; fourteen belonged to the Church of England; thirteen were Roman Catholics; seven Baptists; three Congregationalists; one belonged to the body called "Christians," and one to the "Brethren." A rise in the average salaries of Male Teachers amounted to \$15.14, and in the case of Female to \$20, will be found in the Rural Sections. While I fully believe in the good policy as well as propriety of giving good salaries to good Teachers, I feel some doubt of its being well to give over \$300, sometimes \$350, to those who have never taught before, and who hold merely the lowest Class of Certificates. I fear that where this is given to such, and Trustees are required in addition to employ Assistants, or at least Monitors, difficulty and sense of hardship will be felt. About one half of last year's Teachers remain for 1875 in the Schools they taught in 1874; one-sixth remain in the Division, but in other Schools; and one-third have left, and their places are filled by Teachers from other Counties or by beginners, fifteen of the number having never taught before. This is one among other difficulties standing in the way, in such localities, of a perfectly satisfactory classification of the scholars. In apportioning the School Fund, allowance was made to different Schools for ninety-four days reported as employed by Teachers in visiting other Schools, or in attending Institutes held by Dr. Sangster; of these visits eight were in March; one in April; three in May; eight in June; twelve in July; three in August; four in September; ten in October; four in November, and no fewer than forty-one in December. On non-attendance of some children, a Trustee says "the Trustees notified by letter the parents and guardians of scholars not attending four months;" while another says, "I am glad to be in a position to inform you that the children with one exception have attended the time required by law. The Trustees did not think it advisable to impose the fine on the defaulting parents, on account of their extreme poverty."

5th. During 1874, after protracted preliminary and antagonistic proceedings arising out of the location of the School-house, excellent substantial buildings have been erected in central positions, in Sections 6 Minto, and 10 Peel; the former a frame building, the latter of brick, both well seated, provided with wells, and the latter completely and sufficiently enclosed. Two other frame School-houses have been built during the year; a capacious and well finished one, in Section 7 Arthur, where for years the accommodation had been of the very poorest order; the other, a smaller, but neat and convenient building with belfry and bell, in Section 10 Luther. I am glad, also, to report the erection of a new School-house, a log building in Union Section, 9 Arthur, &c., not all that could be wished, nor provided yet as it ought, but an improvement on what preceded it. The School was closed during the first half of 1874, but opened when the new School-house was ready. In several Sections, especially in Minto, the grounds have been well enclosed, and similar improvements are looked for in other quarters. The unfortunate and, so far as

have learned, unaccounted for destruction by fire, in the month of November, of the nice new School-house, in Section 13 Minto, will cause the erection of a new building in spring. In the meantime, an unoccupied room at Teviotdale supplies the place. A contract has been entered into for the building of a new brick School-house, in Section 4 Arthur, where besides age and inconvenience, the present building has been rendered unsuitable from the Railway running close by it. The new one is to be erected on the opposite side of the road. In several cases, I have intimated that steps must be taken before another apportionment of the School Fund is made, to improve accommodation. I regret very much when, as is sometimes decided on, this is done, after a fashion, by patching up and enlarging an old house. I cannot always prevent this, except by dissuading from it strongly. A new Section has been organized in the North-west corner of Amaranth, and school opened in it (Section 9), within this year. In the Township of Arthur, one of the three Roman Catholic Separate Schools (that in Section 3) has been given up, and accommodation will probably have to be provided for its scholars in the Public School of the Section. Another Separate School in the same Township is likely soon to follow the same course (that in Section 11), which has also been taken by the supporters of the R. C. Separate School, in Section 9 Peel, who are petitioning the Township Council to form a Section for them, and some others, out of adjacent Sections. What action will be taken in the matter, I cannot say; but this is not the only quarter of Peel where changes must soon take place; Sections 4, 6 and 7 will all probably be changed. In all of them I have hitherto delayed insisting on improvements that should be made, knowing that they must come with the incorporation of the Village of Drayton, which has now taken place. Agitation is likewise going on in Maryborough, where Sections 2, 3, and 13 are specially interested, and Section 17 is connected now with Drayton; and in the Township of Luther, the Township Council has now before it changes connected with several Sections, one of which will probably end in the separation of the Ratepayers of Luther and West Garafraxa, from the Arthur Village Union, and their establishment as a new Union Section between Luther and West Garafraxa, with School-house on the Town line. The Union School Section, 20 Maryborough, Peel, Wellesley and Mornington has now passed out of my Inspecting Division by the erection of a new School-house, and no suitable site to be had except in Mornington.

6th. The outlay for Prizes, Library, Books, &c., is pretty much the same for 1874 as 1873. I find that the Township Reports give thirty-six as distributing prizes while my special Report only gives twenty; this however may be owing to a slight difference in the question. In Section 8 West Garafraxa, the Trustees remark "When the last debenture for the cost of School-house (due a year hence) is paid, a Library will be got." I regret cannot report more Sections coming to a similar determination.

7th. The number of Sunday Schools in Rural Sections as reported does not greatly differ from the former year's report.

VILLAGE OF MOUNT FOREST.

The School premises are good; the Teachers were active and efficient; but out of six only two were retained this season—a rise of salary having been asked, which the Board of Trustees did not judge it best to give without receiving offers on advertisement, while all would not, in the circumstances, make any offer. Prizes are not given, but in place, the Honour Roll is given in the local papers each month, and those whose names appear are entitled alone, of the scholars, to the privilege of receiving books from the School Library. I believe the plan is found to work satisfactorily. An arbitration was held during the season, on the value of additional ground for enlarging the School premises, which is really necessary. The Trustees offered \$400 for the acre appropriated—\$700 was demanded—and the result of the arbitration was an award of \$550. The Board of School Trustees, by a majority, demurred to take it on these terms. There the matter rests: it remains to be seen whether the owner will insist on the award being accepted. For your satisfaction I subjoin a condensed abstract of the monthly average attendance for the several departments. There are six rooms, each having its own Teacher and Register. All are well seated and well provided with wall blackboards. In the following abstract the month in each department with lowest average is omitted:—

For the 1st, or lowest Division (1st half year)	58 to 82,	(2nd half year)	76 to 112.
“ 2nd, or next higher	“ 43 to 58,	“	42 to 51.
“ 3rd, “ “	“ 40 to 55,	“	30 to 43.
“ 4th, “ “	“ 33 to 55,	“	30 to 37.
“ 5th, “ “	“ 36 to 49,	“	35 to 37.
“ 6th, or highest Division	“ 23 to 31,	“	21 to 24.

VILLAGE OF ARTHUR.

I regret, from ignorance of the nature of the Reports, that I have not obtained the attendance for the two departments distinctly, so that I have been compelled to report them as one, and some anomaly may be found in class attendance which I could not obviate, from error made by the Teacher, in reporting the total roll number as 161, in place of 222, and his being no longer in the situation. There has been, however, I am sure, too great an attendance in the junior division for one Teacher. Another apartment, however, could not well be got, and after this year it might be less needed (unless the village increases), as there is a movement for separation from the Section, of the ratepayers who reside in Luther and Garafraza. This, if effected, would considerably reduce the attendance. The School has been carried on satisfactorily during the year.

VILLAGE OF HARRISTON.

I have adopted the same plan here as with Mount Forest, checking the statement given me by means of the half yearly Reports, and giving them separately for each of the four departments, using my own figures, which did not very greatly vary from those given. I have, however, to remark that I cannot account for the attendance at each of the divisions being given for every month of the year, while, to the best of my belief, the lowest division was not in operation before the month of *May*. I have no doubt the seeming anomaly is susceptible of satisfactory explanation, and I shall make a point of ascertaining how it really is. This lowest division of the School is carried on in an apartment unconnected with the School-house, in another part of the village, there being no possibility of providing otherwise in the meantime. The next higher division is carried on in a room originally intended as a private room for the Teacher, situated between the other two rooms, and connected with both, so that it is narrow, and not very suitable for the purpose it now serves. You will observe that from the abstract average monthly attendance, given in the same way as that for Mount Forest, there are more scholars under some of the Teachers than should be to ensure real progress:—

For the 1st, or lowest Division (1st half year)	30 to 55,	(2nd half year)	44 to 52.
“ 2nd, or next higher	“ 44 to 52,	“	43 to 47.
“ 3rd, “ “	“ 47 to 61,	“	44 to 55.
“ 4th, or highest	“ 39 to 53,	“	33 to 42.

All the Teachers are retained for the present year.

VILLAGE OF CLIFFORD.

Here, as in Arthur, I had no opportunity to note the attendance under the Principal and assistant Teacher. No separate apartment: but Teachers, as in Harriston, are working faithfully.

I trust next season's Report will show more attention to the important query as to actual ascertained number whom it might be necessary to bring the compulsory clause of the law to bear on.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Rev. James Kilgour.—In presenting my Report for 1874, it affords me pleasure to be able to state that, notwithstanding certain deficiencies and defects that still exist in a few of the Sections, yet the progress is marked and onward.

I will arrange my observations as follows:—

Salaries.—The salaries of the Teachers are advancing, which we would hope is an index to their increased efficiency. The highest salary paid male Teachers in rural Sections is \$500, the lowest is \$200, which is the only instance under my inspection of a male Teacher being paid less than \$300. I find that the total average of salaries of male Teachers is \$400.65. In the Township of Puslinch the total average of the salaries of male Teachers is \$432.27. This is the highest average of any of the Townships under my charge.

Certificates.—With regard to the standing of the Teachers, I am enabled to report a general advancement which they are making, as instanced by the following :

There are 2 first-class certificates,
 “ “ 25 second Provincial certificates,
 “ “ 41 third New Board certificates,
 “ “ 9 first Old Board certificates,
 “ “ 1 2nd Old Board certificates,
 “ “ 2 Interim certificates.

Programme.—The Programme, with a few solitary exceptions, is strictly followed, a few of the subjects being omitted by some of the larger boys and girls, who only attend for a few months in winter.

Accommodation.—During the last two years more than a dozen handsome and commodious School-houses have been built, principally of brick, two or three of stone. So far my detailed Report shows, there are only four Sections where it can be said that adequate accommodation really exists. These four are as follows, viz. :

No. 8, Township of Erin,
 No. 3, Township of Guelph,
 No. 10, Township of Puslinch,
 No. 1, Township of Eramosa.

The last mentioned two are large enough to accommodate all the scholars that any one Teacher can either properly or legally manage. Additions, where assistant Teachers could be employed, are all that is required. In the two first mentioned Sections, preparations are being made for erecting new School-houses.

Libraries.—Scarcely one Library exists for every three School Sections, and some of these Libraries are merely nominal. Many of them are not only small, but the books have been so often read that scarcely a volume is asked for by the pupils. For instance, in the Township of Nichol, where there are six School Sections, three School Libraries exist, containing 523 volumes; only 20 are reported as having been taken out during the year 1874. In order that an interest be kept up among children with regard to reading matter, new books must be added to the Libraries. Many of the Teachers have remarked to me that those pupils who are in the habit of reading instructive books at home, are not only the ripest in general knowledge, but are the best prepared in their School studies. It is much to be desired that the different rural School Boards would take advantage of the inducements held out by the Educational Department, where books are sold at the People's Depository of Ontario at the rate of 18 cents on the shilling sterling of retail cost, to establish and enlarge School Libraries in every Section. This would truly be a valuable and happyfying investment.

Trustees.—The Trustees have generally attended to the requirement of the 27th Section of the Consolidated Public School Law. Out of a School population of 7,044, there were returned 86 between the ages of seven and twelve years who have attended no School. I am not aware of any Trustees who have prosecuted any of those, or subjected any of the parents of such children to a fine by Rate Bill.

Journal.—The Journal is looked for and read with great earnestness, both by the experienced Teacher and the Trustees.

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE.

In the Town of Orangeville there is a central School, a brick building, two stories high, 80 x 48. There are six rooms in the building, all nearly of equal size. The School grounds contain a little over two acres, enclosed by a board fence. In no School Municipality

pality visited by me has there been so rapid a growth in School population as in this. In the year 1871, there were less than 200; and now, at the close of 1874, the population between the ages of five and sixteen years is 684. In 1871, one Teacher was deemed sufficient; now five are scarcely adequate for the performance of the work. The School building, which was considered two years ago to be so large that all the room would scarcely ever be required for use, is now almost too small.

The Trustees, notwithstanding all the money they may think they have expended in Public School business, have yet much that they ought to do. The different rooms are yet deficient in School apparatus. A small sum would be well expended in providing for the pupils, prizes.

The School is in excellent condition, and doing good work under the able management of the energetic and efficient Principal; he is well sustained by a staff of hard working Teachers. In the fifth or lowest room where the First Book, part 1st, along with one division of part 2nd, is taught, there are too many pupils for one Teacher. I trust another assistant will be employed soon in this room, or sent to another with division of the pupils. The other rooms have a sufficient number of pupils for the Teachers to do full justice to.

The whole School is well graded and classified, and carries out the Programme and Limit Table as far as the fourth class. I believe the reason why there are none in the fifth and sixth classes is, that as soon as pupils are fit to leave the fourth class, the said pupils pass into the High School.

I am persuaded that if parents would visit this School from different parts, they would be struck with the earnestness of both pupils and Teachers, the good harmony that prevailed, and would be disposed to co-operate more heartily in promoting the noble work of education.

VILLAGE OF ELORA.

The Public School in this Village is steadily progressing in an onward course. During the present year the School ground has been greatly enlarged and fenced in; the School-house has also been enlarged by fully one-half of what it was before. The interior of the School-rooms has also been furnished with apparatus.

This School possesses a "Museum", I am persuaded, that surpasses anything of the kind in any Public School in the Province, for size and variety. Through the indomitable energy of the Principal, Mr. Boyle, seconded by the Trustees and people of the Village, not only has the County, but the Dominion, yea, even Great Britain, been laid under obligation, in contributing towards its enlargement. Specimens of rare articles are not only solicited, but thankfully received. The said "Museum" is made a medium of instructing and imparting knowledge to the pupils. For this end its formation was commenced, and the same object is steadily and constantly kept in view.

Out of 412 pupils registered in this School, only eleven attended less than twenty days during the year and thirteen less than fifty. Two between the ages of seven and twelve years did not attend any School. This is much more than what can be said of many rural Sections, which do not contain more than one-fourth the population of Elora. The programme and limit tables are carried out strictly to the end of the fourth class. In the fifth and sixth classes some of the subjects are omitted. There are two valid reasons for this—1st. One Teacher will have more than one class under his charge; a difficulty experienced in crowding in all the subjects of the fifth and sixth classes, so as to keep them fresh on the minds of the pupils. 2nd. Many pupils somewhat advanced in years attend School during a few months in winter for the purpose of fitting themselves for the particular calling they have chosen. Many of the subjects on the programme are therefore omitted on their account.

This School is in excellent order, doing good, honest work. The Principal is truly a live man, sparing neither time, means, nor labour, in advancing the best interests of the School. He is seconded by a staff of efficient Teachers, and a liberal Board of energetic and intelligent Trustees.

VILLAGE OF FERGUS.

The programme and limit table are carried out in this School. All the rooms or departments have a large attendance during the greater part of the year. The fourth or best room or department is overcrowded; having more pupils than one Teacher can properly manage, and especially when the Teacher happens to be young and inexperienced.

I trust the Trustees will soon move in opening a fifth Department. Parents do complain, and that justly, that their little ones take a long time in being able to master the First Book. How can it be otherwise where eighty to one hundred little ones, from five to eight years of age, are placed under a young Teacher—more than one-half of the time is occupied in keeping anything like order. The one fourth of a mill on the dollar in taxation is a trifling consideration in comparison to that of retarding the educational progress of one hundred children.

The Fergus Public School has had a great reputation for years past, of being in an advanced condition. I trust that under the management of the painstaking and energetic Teacher, Mr. Unsworth, with his able colleagues, it will continue to merit its former reputation.

COUNTY OF GREY, SOUTH.

William Ferguson, Esq.—In addition to the information contained in the Special Primary and Township Reports already submitted, I may remark that both material and intellectual educational affairs, though *gradually*, are *really* and *surely* progressing.

Though wholly occupied with the work of supervision, official visits, conference with principals, furnishing (as I often do) plans and diagrams, and general correspondence, I find that these efforts for improvement are to some extent successful, and are frequently aided by the cordial and intelligent co-operation of Trustees and Teachers.

It would much conduce to the benefit of all parties were Township Boards at once to supersede the present School Section system.

It would greatly simplify School management, finances and correspondence, and afford equal justice to all, which in too many cases the present Sectional system utterly prevents.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

A. F. Butler, Esq.—The progress of Education in this County during the past year has been in some respects quite encouraging. The amount paid for Teachers' salaries in 1872 was \$1,527; in 1873, \$30,922, and in 1874, \$35,762; an increase of about one-third in two years. The highest salary paid was \$600—(this was in an unincorporated Village), the lowest \$100, and a male Teacher \$264, and the average \$401 69. Blackboards are used in all the schools, globes and tablet lessons in nearly all, and object lessons of some kind in about one-half. The advantages of the Educational Depository are fairly appreciated, and the expenditure for maps and apparatus, though less than it should have been, has for 1874 reached nearly \$600, and during the past three years, inclusive of the departmental grant, the sum of \$23 76, or nearly \$30 for each School. In School libraries we are yet deficient, and the only excuse I have to offer is that it seemed a more immediate duty to urge for better School accommodation, and the material for class instruction. The amount expended for sites, buildings and repairs in 1874, was \$16,177 88, and during the past three years, \$36,177 16. There are 100 School-houses are twenty-six brick and seventy-six frame; nine new ones were erected in 1874, and about twelve Sections remain, in each of which the deficiencies in accommodation are yet a serious bar to the progress of the School. The total receipts for School purposes during the three years mentioned were in 1872, \$46,686; in 1873, \$50,522; and in 1874, \$55,598—an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in two years. The certificates of the Teachers are: First Class, three; Second Class, twenty-six; Third Class, eighty-four; Old County Board, five; Interim, two. Although the School Law Improvement Act has materially raised the standard of qualifications, and it is certain that more good work is now done than formerly, the most serious obstacle in the way of real intellectual progress is *mechanical teaching*. The means at hand for the dissemination of enlightened views on the great question of "What is true teaching?" are Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Educational journals and books upon the wants and needs of the School-room, and to these the educator must continue to look with that "Hope that never hides her beaming star from weary mortal's sight."

COUNTY OF ESSEX, No 1.

Théodule Girardot, Esq.—I am happy to state in this Report that four new School-houses were built last year in the Township of Sandwich West, in the following School Sections : Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 9.

They are all substantial frame buildings, on fine, well fenced lots. No. 6, being a very large section, the School-house has two rooms, in order to keep two Teachers.

The Trustees and people of these Sections deserve very much credit for what they have done for Education : in several of them the people have paid the whole amount of the cost of their School-houses on their taxes in one year. In No. 6 (Onwards), the School taxes for building were over one thousand dollars, which was all paid without a word of dissatisfaction. I must add that all these new School-houses are well provided with maps and other apparatus.

In the other Townships, nearly all the School-houses are new, and have the necessary School requisites. It is true that only few have globes : but with the good will of the Trustees, I have no doubt that they will soon be provided with some.

There are very few School-houses in my Division which are not according to Regulations. In some, the Trustees being under the impression that their Section would be altered by their Township Council, did not like to build, fearing that their School site would have to be changed. In some other Sections, the school-houses being in a passable condition, the people did not like to make new expenses. I am convinced that before long every School-house will be according to the Regulations.

I cannot refrain from repeating what I said in former Reports, viz., that I never found any opposition from the Trustees or people to the new School Law ; on the contrary, every one seems pleased with the new state of things. I am sorry to say that there is a general complaint from Teachers of the irregular attendance of pupils at School, it is not only a great hindrance to their progress which is concerned, but it also interferes with the proper management and discipline of the School. No doubt this is due partly, in rural districts, to farmers keeping their children at home to work during most all summer ; but I cannot help saying that, unfortunately, in many cases it is also due to the negligence and indifference of parents.

A certain number of children from 7 to 12 did not attend any School the four months required by law. I have pressed upon the School Trustees in many places to put the compulsory clause in force ; they have notified and threatened negligent parents, but have taken no further steps yet.

In the course of last fall I held two Teachers' Institutes, one at Belle River, for the three Northern Townships of my Division, and the other at Sandwich, for the other Townships. I am glad to say that, except in three or four cases, all the Teachers answered to my call and attended these Institutes, which lasted two days. Lectures were given by able Teachers on the best methods of teaching the most important branches required by the programme. Very interesting discussions followed each lecture, the best teachers fully expressing their ideas on the teaching of each subject. The Teachers were all very much pleased with these meetings, and all agreed in saying that they were very instructive and interesting, and that the Schools in general would derive a great benefit from them. They left the meetings with the determination to assemble again, this fall for the same purpose. Teachers' salaries have increased from 20 to 25 per cent. in some Townships. The following table shows the highest and lowest salary paid in the different Municipalities :—

	<i>Highest Salary.</i>		<i>Lowest Salary.</i>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female Teachers.
Anderdon	\$360	\$300	\$325	\$200
Maidstone	450	400	350	220
Rochester	500	300	425	290
Sandwich, East	550	300	360	200
Sandwich, West.....	425	300	335	200
Tilbury, West.....	450	350	400	200
Sandwich Town.....	500	300	500	300
R. C. Separate, Amherstburg.....	550	300	550	200

The average attendance in the different Townships has been as follows:—

Average Attendance.

	First Six Months.			Last Six Months.			Total Increase.
	1874.	1873.	Increase.	1874.	1873.	Increase.	
Anderdon.	116½	110	6½	100	71	29	35½
Maidstone.	277½	232	45½	244	179	65	110½
Rochester.	307	250	57	295	242	53	110
Sandwich, East.	395	368	27	374½	310	64½	91½
Sandwich, West.	253½	224½	29	239½	238	1½	30½
Tilbury, West.	332	238	94	314½	261	53½	147½
Total	1,681½	1,422½	259	1,567½	1,301	266½	525½

(Roman Catholic Separate Schools included.)

In consequence of having two School Sections entirely of coloured people, in general poor and unable to keep their School open the whole year, Anderdon has the poorest attendance and the smallest increase. Tilbury West, which has only six Schools, with a junior department in No. 1, has the largest increase. It is my duty to say that this Township is one of the most advanced in regard to School purposes; all the Schools are comfortable and well furnished, not only with maps and apparatus, but also with Text books and Stationery furnished by the Trustees.

The total increase in the average attendance being 525 over 1873, is sufficient to show that in general the Schools are in a prosperous condition. I am happy to think that with the good will of the School Trustees and intelligent citizens, the help of our honourable Chief Superintendent, so well seconded by the respectable Council of Public Instruction, this prosperity, so beneficial to the welfare of our youth, will continue to increase. I cannot finish without mentioning the Town of Sandwich, which has done so much for Education, and which supports two Schools with two departments each and one for the coloured population. All these Schools continue to be very prosperous. It is a pleasure for me to add that the School Trustees spare nothing for the welfare of the Schools under their charge. Last spring they sent over \$100, in planting evergreens in the School yards, which, with the other ornamental trees already planted, will make them some of the finest School sites in Ontario. Sandwich being a small Municipality, the consequence is that the School taxes are very high; but the money is so well appropriated that every one is satisfied. The R. C. Separate Schools of Amherstburg continue to be in a prosperous condition, under the care of the good Sisters of J. M. J., and of Mr. Irénée Girard, Head Teacher of the male department. I am happy to state that the Roman Catholics of Amherstburg, with their worthy pastor, Dean Laurent, at their head, spare nothing for the education of their children, and that their Schools leave nothing to be desired.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, No. 2.

James Bell, Esq.—With respect to the new Township of Pelée, consisting of the island so named, I may remark that only one School Section has been as yet organized therein, and only one School has been in operation. The inhabitants of that Township are under great difficulties in the matter of education for their children. Though the Township is nearly as large as the average of the other Townships of the County, there are only three small settlements in it, and these are widely separated from each other, by the nature of the surface of the Island. The central part is occupied by an extensive marsh which is not only useless of itself, but is a hindrance to communication between the settlements. To fully accommodate the School population, three Schools would be necessary while from the small number of inhabitants, it is with great difficulty that one school can be maintained.

The Report of the Township of Colchester respecting the value of assessed property and some other particulars, is not so satisfactory as it ought to be. The three generally recognised School Sections, attended by coloured children only (No. 11 is not now generally recognised), have by the existing by-laws no certain permanent boundaries, but become fluctuat-

ing) by the occasional purchase of lands by white persons, from coloured owners. For some time, one or more cases have been before the Judge in the Division Court at each sitting, arising from this uncertainty of boundaries. I have repeatedly urged the Township Council to re-adjust the boundaries of the School Sections, but hitherto without success.

The popular feeling on the subject is very strong, and has been intensified by recent occurrences, and it is probable that the Council will not move in the matter, without compulsion. The Judge at the last sitting of the Division Court advised the aggrieved parties to bring their case before the higher Courts. I am happy to say there is an informal Public School in operation in the neighbourhood of the former No. 11, which accommodates a number of the coloured inhabitants of that neighbourhood, which you, Sir, have been pleased to authorize me to assist, from the balance of forfeited money apportioned to that Section.

It is gratifying to be able to report, that the Township of Malden is now, or soon will be, furnished with excellent School houses, in every School Section. The Township Council have granted to each School Section \$430 00 out of the Surplus Municipal Loan Fund coming to the Township. Two good School houses have already been built, and in the other Sections preparations are being made to build this season. At the last June meeting of the County Council, I endeavoured to induce several of the Reeves to follow the example of Malden in that respect, but was met by the objection, that almost all the other Townships have large tracts of unoccupied lands, and were more or less in debt. Malden had no debt, and every lot in the Township was under cultivation, and it had the advantage of the main road having been made by Government, during the rebellion, and since improved and maintained by a toll.

Before the end of the current year, the several School Sections in South Essex, with a few exceptions, will be well provided with house accommodation. In the matter of libraries and apparatus, so necessary for furthering the education of the young, everything has yet to be done. There is only one Public School library within my circuit, and that in one of the poorest Sections of the whole (No. 6 in Gosfield). While speaking of School-accommodation I may mention that the other Townships, as well as Malden, have done something towards that first requisite for effective School-keeping. New School-houses have been built in No. 10, Colechester; No. 5, Gosfield and No. 8, Mersea; in all cases, of ample size, substantial, of good appearance and well furnished.

The Schools here, I think, somewhat improved during 1874, yet it must be admitted the improvement is mainly in the lower classes. In the important branches, Arithmetic and Grammar, I am doubtful whether any improvement is perceptible. This is, no doubt partly owing to the dull mechanical routine adhered to by many Teachers, in spite of advice and remonstrances, but also in some measure to the fact that as soon as the season of labour begins—and it begins early here—youths of both sexes are withdrawn from the School, the boys for field labour, and the girls for house-work. In very many cases this is true with respect to scholars 12 years of age and upwards. These individuals do not usually return to School till the beginning of the following January, and their three months' attendance is at an end before they have been brought to habits of order and subordination or of effective study. The Schools are crowded from the beginning of January till the end of March. The energies of the Teachers, fifty per cent. of whom are females—are wasted in the more or less successful attempt to maintain discipline. It is not unusual to find a winter's attendance in some Schools of from sixty to seventy, whose summer attendance varies from twenty-five to thirty-five. This keeps the Schools in a permanently rudimentary state. Any advance in the higher classes is nearly impracticable. There appears to be no remedy for this evil. Hired labour is difficult to be obtained, and the temptation to farmers to use the labour of their boys is very great. The main crop being Indian Corn tends also to the same effect. Being a crop of a long season, field labour in preparation commences early in April, and the crop is seldom secured entirely before December.

In excuse for the small number of lectures delivered by me, I beg leave to say that soon after I began my "fall" visits, I had the misfortune to fracture my left arm by a fall from horse back. Though I was soon able to resume my visits, I was advised not to venture out after dark, but the evening is the only part of the day when an audience can be obtained among farmers.

CITY OF TORONTO.

James Hughes, Esq.—The total number of pupils registered during the year (after

educting the number transferred from one School to another, and whose names consequently appear on two Registers, and are thus reported twice) was 8,237.

The average daily attendance was 4,814.

1,216	pupils	attended	school	less	than	20	days.
2,020	"	"	"	between	20	and	50
2,692	"	"	"	"	50	"	100
1,876	"	"	"	"	100	"	150
1,921	"	"	"	"	150	"	200
654	"	"	"	"	200	"	208

The most correct idea of the relation of the Average to the Registered attendance is obtained by comparing the average of Monthly with the average of Monthly Registered Numbers.

The average of Monthly Registered numbers was 5,924. This shows an increase when compared with last year of 388.

The average of Monthly Average Numbers was 4,791. This shows an increase of 35, when compared with the corresponding number of last year.

The average Daily Attendance was only 57 per cent. of the total Registered Number. The average of Monthly Averages was 80·8 per cent. of the Average of Monthly Registered Numbers.

Perhaps the most striking point in connection with the attendance during the past year, is the fact that *over three thousand pupils were present less than fifty days.*

Absenteeism.—The total number of days reported as lost through absence on the part of pupils during the year, was 271,530. This number does not include the absences of those pupils who, though named on the Registers, were absent a whole month or more at a time.

Taking only the reported absences, they show a total loss of 1,305·4 school years, or more than nine weeks' absence for each of 5,924 pupils, which was our average monthly registered number during the year.

This is a matter of the utmost importance, and requires to be met and dealt with promptly and decisively. To show how Toronto stands in comparison with other cities, it is only necessary to state that the City of Rochester, with more than double the number of Teachers that Toronto has, only lost 8,160 days by absence during the year 1873-4; yet they have not a Truant Officer in Rochester.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into any course of argument to show the evil results accruing from absence, both to the Schools and to the absent pupils themselves. I do not wish to express any complaint against *necessary* absence caused by sickness, either of the pupils or members of their respective families; but I do take the liberty of expressing my views upon the question of absence as it presents itself to me in Toronto. I find that in regard to this matter, the greatest indifference exists on the part of many of the parents. There seems also to be quite a general misunderstanding with reference to the Regulation of the Council of Public Instruction regarding regularity of attendance; and a wide spread misconception of the meaning of the word *free* as applied to Public Schools. Instead of taking it to mean *free of charge*, as it really does, many parents regard it as giving them freedom of action in everything connected with the Schools. They believe that they are free to send their children when they choose; free to take them away, when and for what reasons they please; free to have them leave regularly at stated times, for any purpose, or to gratify any whim; and indeed they, in many cases, believe that they are free to make any use of the Public Schools which may suit their convenience, when they have nothing else for their children to do. Freedom of speech does not allow a man to say whatever he pleases without responsibility; freedom of action does not permit a man to do what he chooses, beyond certain limits; nor does the fact that our Schools are free give a man a right to all kinds of freedom in connection with them. It is our pride that they are free to all children so long as their parents submit to the laws and regulations laid down for their control, but they are free no longer. This seems to be the only reasonable method of conducting free Schools. It was this view of the question which led the Council of Public Instruction to order, that "Any pupil absenting himself from School, except on

account of sickness or other urgent reasons, satisfactory to the master, forfeits his standing in the class and his right to attend School for the remainder of the quarter." The efforts of the Toronto School Board in the past have not been based upon this principle. When a pupil violated the School Law by absenting himself, the custom has been to send a paid officer to request him to come back, so as to give him the privilege of breaking the rules again. He was not given to understand that he had lost his right to attend School, but he had added to his claim to such an extent, that while the Schools were still open for his use, the City was under additional obligations to him on account of his truancy, and would therefore send a Truant Officer to secure his return to them. The absenteeism of last year, as well as of this year, prove this to have been an error. It resulted, I have no doubt, from regarding Compulsory Education to be equivalent to Compulsory Attendance, while, in reality there is a wide difference between them. I am glad to know that the Trustees of Toronto intend to act on the principle of compulsory attendance in future; and that unexplained absence, beyond a certain limit, shall in accordance with the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, take away the right of a pupil to attend School until application is made to the proper authority for permission to return. When parents feel that it is a privilege to have their children educated in the Public Schools, then, and not till then will we secure a reasonable average attendance.

Compulsory Education, Industrial Schools and Compulsory Attendance.—Knowing that the above subjects will be under consideration during the ensuing year, and finding that the objects and provisions of the laws and regulations relating to them are not generally understood, I desire briefly to explain them. Many persons confound them with one another; but while they are links in the same chain, each has its own special aim.

The Compulsory Education Law is intended for the benefit of young children whose parents desire to obtain money for their services when they should be at School; who are willing to sacrifice the future advancement of their offspring for their own immediate gain. It supposes every child to be anxious to receive an education, and merely concedes the "right to attend School" for a certain period each year, and gives School corporations the power to punish by fine those parents who prevent their children from enjoying their legal rights in this particular.

The Industrial School Act aims to secure the education of all children, who through the carelessness, poverty or drunkenness of their parents or guardians, are growing up in ignorance; and compels those children who refuse to attend School at the wish of their parents to do so, or suffer removal from their homes and confinement in an Industrial School.

Compulsory Attendance is not based directly upon the School Act. It is authorized by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. These regulations provide, that "Any child absenting himself from School, unless on account of sickness or other urgent reasons, satisfactory to the master, forfeits his standing in the class, and his right to attend School for the remainder of the quarter." This is intended for the benefit of the School, not of the pupils, although they are indirectly the recipients of much good from it. It is intended to prevent the disorganization of classes, and the great waste of teaching power, consequent upon the frequent and unnecessary absence of many pupils.

The effects of the three principles may be summarized as follows: Compulsory Education takes away the rights of parents to employ their children as they choose, and confers upon those children, up to a certain age, the right to attend some school in defiance of their parents, should the latter wish otherwise.

The Industrial School Act gives the State the right to protect itself, by preventing the growth of a class of uneducated vagrants and criminals within its borders.

Compulsory Attendance prevents parents from keeping their children at home during School hours, after their names have been entered on the School registers, unless in case of sickness, (personal or family,) or other reasons satisfactory to the Teacher. The first is directly intended to benefit the child, the second the State, and the third the School.

The Compulsory Clauses of the School Act can be easily carried out in rural sections, where everyone knows every child in the section whose parents neglect to send it to School; but I am of opinion that in cities, Compulsory Education can only be secured through the instrumentality of an Industrial School.

Attendance.—Table D. shows the number of pupils who were late in each School, for

each month of the year. It will be seen that, while the numbers are large in most cases, they are much larger in some Schools than in others. On making enquiry I am led to believe, that this evil does not exist to a very great extent in the advanced classes. I also find that the pupils residing near the Schools are late quite as frequently as those who have to come from a distance. This may be accounted for by the fact, that parents in the neighbourhood of the Schools, await the ringing of the School bells before sending their children, and as the bells are not rung until five minutes before the time of opening, they frequently do not arrive in time. I would recommend the ringing of the bells ten minutes before the time of opening.

School Accommodation.—I regret that, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Board to increase the number and capacity of the Schools, they are still quite inadequate for the number of children who desire to attend them. During the year, five new Schools were erected, viz:—Wellesley Street, Winchester Street, Niagara Street, Borden Street, and Leslieville. The first named is the most handsome and best furnished school building in Toronto. These Schools were all well-filled on the day of opening, without lessening to any appreciable degree the overcrowding of the other Schools. The lack of proper accommodation will doubtless be one of the giant evils in the way of Public School Teachers in Toronto; but I am confident that the citizens of this City, which is, and must continue to be, the educational centre of our Province, will cheerfully sustain the Trustees in their praiseworthy efforts to provide ample accommodation for every child within its limits. It is very easily shown that, while very considerable additions have recently been made in the way of School accommodation, it has not in its rate of increase kept pace with the other departments of the City. It has not increased or improved so rapidly as the imports and exports of the City, or its wholesale warehouses, its private residences, its manufactories, or its railroad communication. Surely the public spirit which is improving our City in so many ways, and to so great an extent, will not hesitate to place our Public Schools in their proper position. No investment will pay better dividends than the money spent in the erection and equipment of Public Schools. The average number to each Teacher, throughout the whole City was 86.1. It is to be regretted that the burden rests most heavily upon the Teachers of the Junior Division. In the thirty-seven Junior Classes, the average number during the year was more than a hundred.

Grading.—Until the present year every class of pupils was taught in each School. This system necessitated the teaching of several grades by one Teacher in the same room, and at the same time. Some Teachers had charge of as many as nine distinct classes. The result of this was, that the pupils were actually taught by the Teachers during only about one-third of the time they were in School, and the work of the Teachers in disciplining and teaching their classes, was more than double what it should have been. To improve the position of both Teachers and pupils, a method of grading was suggested and adopted, which meets the requirements of the City as far as is possible with our present School accommodation. In the Junior Departments, the sexes have been placed together, and the number of classes in charge of each Teacher reduced to one-half what it was. Five grades have been established instead of three, and the First and Second Divisions have been concentrated. The first Divisions have been reduced in number, from twenty-eight to five, and the Second from twenty-eight to eight. Thus, while the pupils in the lowest three grades have the privilege of attending the Schools nearest their homes, those in the highest two grades have to walk to more central Schools, certain parts of which have been appropriated for the use of the advanced classes. The grading in the highest two classes is at present very good; but below these, it is very far from what it should be. There should be at least two Divisions of the pupils reading in each of the First, Second and Third Books. This is essential, and especially so in Toronto, where such a large percentage of the scholars belong to the Junior Classes. There are at present in our Schools more pupils in the lowest three classes than ought to be in all the Schools in the City, in accordance with the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. I would, therefore, recommend that the advanced pupils be removed as soon as possible to two or three schools, to be erected and adapted for their proper accommodation. This will admit of their more complete classification, and will leave sufficient room in the buildings at present erected for the Junior Classes.

Promotions.—Heretofore promotions have taken place three times per annum. This

was, of course, too often, but was forced by the great overcrowding of the Junior Division. Promotions depended more on the capacity of the school rooms than the capacity of the scholars. I would recommend that no more than two promotions take place in a year in any grade, and that as soon as possible, only one examination for promotion be held each year in the Senior Divisions. I would also strongly recommend that the promotions be based upon a written examination in all classes where the pupils are able to write.

Ungraded Schools.—We have in Toronto a considerable number of pupils who desire to be absent regularly for a part of each day, either as newsboys, or to perform some necessary work at home. In addition to these, there is a class of children, some living with their parents, others engaged as servants, whose parents or employers would gladly send them to School during one-half the day, if they were allowed to do so. When sufficient School accommodation has been obtained, it will be a matter worthy of the consideration of the Board whether it will not be wise to establish two ungraded classes, one in the eastern and one in the western part of the City. The programme of studies could be modified and adapted to the requirements of the case, so that two distinct classes could attend each School every day, one in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. The Teachers would be able to devote more individual attention to those in attendance than can possibly be done in the regular classes, so that irregularity would not so materially affect the School or the pupils in the proposed School, as it does in an ordinary classified School. The essential branches only should be taught in such classes, and it would be a very great boon to many an errand boy and little maid servant to have the opportunity of learning to read, write and make simple calculations in arithmetic.

Maps and Apparatus.—The Schools are fully supplied with Maps. In this respect they compare favourably with the Schools of other cities, but they are furnished with scarcely any apparatus of any kind. This can scarcely be wondered at when we consider that, until the recent grading came into effect, the purchasing of one set of apparatus for the use of advanced classes involved the procuring of twenty-seven other similar sets, there being then twenty-eight advanced classes instead of five, as at present. Before any money is expended, however, for apparatus, I would like to see every School room in the City properly supplied with black boards. Give a good teacher plenty of blackboard accommodation and he will require little additional apparatus, unless in teaching the Natural Sciences. Until the present year, the Schools have been supplied with painted boards only. The Schools erected this year have been furnished with admirable composition boards, plastered on the walls. They are cheaper and infinitely superior to those formerly in use. During the present year, chalk crayons and blackboard brushes have been supplied for the first time.

Writing.—It was decided during the year to adopt a uniform series of copy books. The series selected was formed of certain numbers of the Payson Duntun and Scribner Series. I am sorry that the scholars in the Second Book have no desks, and, therefore, cannot commence writing on paper until they have entered the third class. A cheap desk suitable for junior pupils would be a very great boon to teachers in the lower grades.

Drawing.—Until the close of the year, Drawing has been taught only in the Senior Classes; only about seven hundred pupils out of the six thousand in attendance having received instruction in this subject. Two teachers were engaged, who acted independently, and whose methods of teaching were dissimilar. It has been decided, I believe wisely, to teach the subject in every class. One teacher is now employed instead of two, but the regular teachers are instructed to take a more direct control of their classes while engaged in drawing. The duties of the Special Drawing Teacher will, in future, be confined mainly to giving blackboard instruction to the classes; and the regular class teachers having seen the drawing, and heard the explanations of the Drawing Teacher, will be expected to direct the individual pupils in executing the work assigned to them. I have submitted the admirable series of Drawing Books and Manuals for Teachers, prepared by Walter Smith, Esq., Art Director of Boston, for the approval of the Council of Public Instruction, and hope they may authorize their use in our schools.

Music.—I am glad that I have been instructed by your Honourable Board to have this subject introduced into all grades in our Schools. Like Drawing, it will be a source of enjoyment and relief, especially in our over-crowded Junior Classes. I have not yet been able to arrange a satisfactory plan and programme for the teaching of this subject. I find that the two teachers adopt very different methods at present. One confines him-

self almost exclusively to theory ; the other to practice. I intend at an early day to submit a uniform method and course of study for the various classes, for your consideration. In the meantime, I will simply state my conviction, that one competent teacher who would instruct the teachers at stated times, and who would adopt a natural and consecutive plan in his teaching, would be sufficient for this City for some years. The regular teachers would be able, with a very few exceptions, to review the teaching done by the Special Master, after a short course of training by him. Music could in this manner be made to form a part of the exercises in each class every day, and surely fifteen minutes per day would produce much better results in every way than a single lesson of an hour's duration once a week.

Needlework.—In some classes of girls certain parts of the school time is devoted to various kinds of Needlework. I am sorry to have to say that there does not seem to be much method in teaching during these hours. In nearly every School the girls act entirely without the control or direction of their teachers, while so engaged. They work at any kind of work which they choose to bring with them, and do so without assistance from the teachers. Conducted as at present, I regard this as a discredit to our School programme : but it is surely possible to teach domestic economy, systematically and simultaneously, as we do other subjects. It will be a fit subject for future consideration, whether our grown-up girls would not be quite as fully prepared for their life-work by a correct knowledge of cutting and fitting garments, as by an acquaintance with Algebra and Agricultural Chemistry.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.—The number of pupils registered in the Public Schools of this city during 1874, was 5,256—boys 2,683, girls 2,573 ; between the ages of 5 and 10 years, 3,241 ; between 10 and 16 years, 2,009 ; over 16 years of age, 39. Our attendance was better than in any previous year ; of the number registered, only 170 attended less than 20 days, 467 between 20 and 50 days, 1,044 between 51 and 100 days, 952 between 101 and 150 days ; 1,371 between 151 and 200 days, and 1,253, a very large number, attended over 201 days, or the whole year. In 1873, this item was 949, and in the previous twelve months, 842. The number enrolled during the first half year, 4,714, daily average attendance, 3,413, being a per centage of 72.4 ; the enrolment for the half year ending 22nd December, 4,193, daily average attendance, 3,552, equal to 79 per cent. The daily average attendance for the twelve months, 3,407, giving a per centage of 64.8, which shows that of every one hundred pupils who entered school, sixty-five of them were present every day in the year. In 1873, the per centage was 62.2, ten years ago it was 52.2, and twenty years ago it was so low as 3.58 ; so that in ten years our attendance has gained 12.6, and in twenty years 26.4 per cent. on our registered number. This high percentage is secured by our Teachers making the school-work interesting and looking after absent pupils, aided, no doubt, by our monthly fees of ten cents for the First Class General Limit Table and twenty cents for all the rest.

Subjects of Instruction.—In reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography (Canadian and general), and Christian morals, all our pupils were engaged ; in grammar, 1,757 ; composition, 1,429 ; Canadian history, 541 ; physiology, 565 ; mensuration, 42 ; book-keeping, 103 ; sewing by the girls, 510. The absence of the higher branches arises from the arrangement by our Board of Education, that all pupils who complete the Fourth Class work in the General Limit Table sufficiently well to pass the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, should thereafter receive their instruction in that Institution. Till June last, it was optional with the pupils and their parents, whether, so soon as they could pass the examination, they entered the Collegiate Institute or remained in the Central to complete their education in the English branches ; but now, all who pass the entrance examination are transferred to the Collegiate Institute. At the mid-summer examination there were 210 applicants, all but 20 from the Central School. The Local Board passed 204 of them and the Central Committee, 166. At the examination in December, we had 174 applicants, all but 42 from the Central School ; of these, 145 were passed, provisionally of course, by the Local Board, and 123 were finally passed by the Central Committee ; but a dozen of the rejected candidates did as well or better than some of those passed by the Committee. †

It seems most anomalous that a pupil instructed in the Public Schools should draw only some sixty-one cents Government money per annum, while the same pupil, pursuing the very same branches in the Collegiate Institute, draws from twenty to twenty-five times as much money. Surely a change in this particular, at least, is desirable; should this change characterize our educational movements, it would prove highly conducive to the best interests and real progress of our Schools.

The programme of studies published by the Council of Public Instruction is carried out with little or no difficulty. Our pupils are so classified, and all the divisions so graded, that each Teacher has only one class in his or her division. Last session, out of our 75 divisions, we had but two or three exceptions to this rule. In our Special Division alone have we even three classes, and three classes of pupils compose this division; first, grown-up lads whose education has been totally neglected—their size and age preclude the possibility of their occupying seats with their equals in scholastic attainments; second, those lads who desire to take a special course, chiefly reading, writing, arithmetic and bookkeeping; third, troublesome lads—boys who in divisions taught by ladies would annoy the teacher, disturb the division, and prevent the harmony that should always characterize the School-room. Our Special Division is a reformatory on a small scale and works nicely; it is in charge of a good disciplinarian, whose government is mild but firm, and with whom cases of real difficulty seldom occur. I am not aware that an example similar to this division exists anywhere else; but its trial here for the past four years has proved a great success. Far from believing the programme too difficult, my decided convictions are, that with really good Teachers, divisions of proper number, and all the facilities necessary to enable the instructor and instructed to do their best, our pupils, on an average, would, at the age of ten, be as far forward with their studies as they now are at twelve. A dozen of those who passed the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute in December last were under the age of twelve; and this simply shows what may be accomplished by system, good teaching and painstaking instructors.

Teachers.—Our staff at the close of the year consisted of seventy-two—all ladies except two—and three paid monitors, who for the time had charge of divisions. Of these, twenty-two hold First Class Provincial certificates, twenty-three Second Class, nineteen Third Class new County Board, and five First Class old County Board. Many of our teachers have had great experience, teach with effect, and succeed admirably; others are less successful; and a few would benefit the cause greatly by making some other vocation the business of life. The salary list ranges, for ladies, from \$200 to \$500; and for gentlemen from \$600 to \$850; the gradation, however, is slow, the steps are numerous, and none but the very best secure the higher salaries.

Income and Expenditure.—Our income was derived from three sources:—Government Grant, \$3,294; School fees, \$6,049; Municipal Grant, \$35,344; total, \$44,597. Our expenditure embraced: Teachers' salaries, \$23,886; books, stationery, maps, prizes, &c., \$4,309; fuel, caretakers, other officers, &c., \$9,015; building, repairs and furniture, \$7,090. The small balances are omitted altogether.

Vacations.—With regard to vacations, our Teachers preferred, and the Board granted permission to keep Good Friday only as our Easter holiday, and have the week added to our four weeks' summer vacation. The summer holidays, in cities at least, should be the same as in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools. A great number of our larger pupils are at this season of the year attending School; one week just now is worth more than two in the excessive heat of a July sun. The break in school-work of four or five days is a great drawback, since it requires three or four days after we re-assemble to get the classes up to the point at which we stopped, and the summer vacation is too short for Teachers and Scholars to go any distance from home. For these and other reasons it would be better to have one week less at Christmas, none at Easter (unless Good Friday), and prolong the summer vacation to six weeks. In the City of New York, the Schools close on 24th December, and re-open on 3rd January, but in the summer they have from 3rd July to the first Monday in September.

The *Journal of Education* is regularly received and highly esteemed by our Teachers. The Library continues to afford great satisfaction to our young people. It contains 1,200 volumes, and about 5,000 books were taken out during the year. There are, at least, 20,000 volumes in the libraries of our city. These include the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics'

Institute Library, containing some 5,000 volumes of choice books; the Wesleyan Female College Library, and all our Sabbath School Libraries.

Our Board, though urged in December last to attend to the important duty imposed by the School Law in reference to compulsory education, left the matter in abeyance. The future, it is hoped, will be attended with greater success. The School property in Hamilton, real estate, all held in fee simple, furniture, apparatus, &c., is worth, in round numbers, \$15,000. Our School-houses, with one exception, afford ample space for the legal number of pupils—fifty—to one Teacher. The last building erected—the Victoria School—contains nine rooms, and is capable of accommodating 500 pupils. But the time, I trust, is near at hand when the legal number of pupils to one instructor will be not more than *forty*. When visiting the Schools in New York City a short time ago, several of the Principals informed me that *thirty-five* in the Grammar Schools and *forty* in their primaries, were their legal numbers to one Teacher. It was a great boon to scholars to have the number placed at fifty, and you, Rev. Sir, and the Council of Public Instruction, are entitled to all praise therefor. It will be as great a benefit to the rising generation to place the standard at the figure now advocated. School life is too short, the interests involved are too momentous, and the consequences of neglected or unimproved opportunities too fearful, to allow this matter and the compulsory clauses of our law, much longer to be overlooked.

In discipline and morals, year by year finds us more suasive in the one, and a tone higher in the other. Our pupils are less rude, seem to be under better parental care and authority, and, doubtless, owing to the healthy influence of our well-attended Sabbath Schools, require the harsher means of correction to be much less frequently resorted to while maintaining order and securing good behaviour and progress in the activities of the School-room. The formation of character is the only object worthy of our highest regard; all studies, all attainments, are but means to this great end. When the discipline of a School does not aim directly at this, it must fail in regard to the higher purposes of life, and failing here, success in any other aspect makes but poor returns for the priceless treasures thus lost for ever.

We trust the future will disclose the pleasing fact, that in this respect the Public Schools of this city have made returns fair and good, though not equal to our hopes and expectations.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Professor N. F. Dupuis.—As most of the City Schools are large and employ more than one Teacher, the time spent in visiting them is not in general confined to a single day, but frequently extends over several days, and sometimes over several weeks.

Some of the Teachers being beginners, it is difficult as yet to form a correct conclusion in regard to their efficiency.

The Schools are held open for examination quarterly, and intimation is given to parents and others concerned; but usually, except at the midsummer examination, the attendance of parents is very small, and in many cases absolutely nothing.

Pupils are not "sent" to the High School from the Public Schools, since the High School in this place requires a *very high* fee, which effectually debar many Public School pupils from entering it who otherwise could and would do so. As a consequence, the Public Schools in one Department are crowded with boys which should properly be in the High School, but whose parents object to the payment of the required fees. In this way it is, of course, impossible to form a correct estimate of the work which the Public Schools are doing from the number of pupils sent to the High School.

The Library is a general one, having the Secretary of the Board as Librarian. It appears to be quite full, the books in good order, and I believe it is appreciated and well patronized.

The School buildings are at present all stone and in good condition, the last unworthy building being replaced by a new substantial one during the past summer.

There is not School accommodation for all the Protestant children in the city, but you could not possibly get all such children to attend the Public Schools. *Very many* go to private Schools. The Public Schools as a whole have never yet been overcrowded, but if all were compelled to attend according to the Act, they might possibly be so, although I

do not know positively whether that would be the case or not. Many of the children, however, who at present attend no School, and who possibly may never have attended School, are not fit, from their moral character or their educational acquirements, to be associated at once with the graded children in the Public Schools; and what I think is most wanted is a Reformatory or Industrial School, where such children might be properly looked after and prepared for receiving the full advantages of the Public Schools.

In my intercourse with the Teachers I have found that there are certain text-books prescribed for use in the Public Schools to which they object very strongly, and often upon good grounds. As I think it right to respect the judgment of a Teacher, and also necessary to support as far as I can the dignity of the Education Department, I have compromised the matter by forbidding the use in the Schools of any text-book not prescribed, but at the same time not insisting upon the introduction of any particular objectionable text-book into the School, provided the Teacher feels that he or she can teach the subject in question equally well or better without it.

Children are sent home unless supplied with *reading books*.

Above the first class lowest division they all have *slates*.

Above the first class each has a *spelling book*.

The *copy-book* used here is the "Gem Copy-book," manufactured by a firm in this city.

Smith & McMurehy's *Arithmetic* is possessed by nearly all the children above the second class only, as most of the Teachers prefer teaching Arithmetic orally below the third grade.

The prescribed *Geography* is not employed below the third class, all previous Geography being taught from wall maps and orally.

Grammar is not used as a text-book in the Schools, the Teachers preferring to teach Grammar orally, although some follow the authorized text-book for their own guidance.

First Lessons in Agriculture—Botany—First Lessons in Christian Morals—Cutler's Human Physiology—Orr's Book-keeping—Collier's English Literature and Scott's Songs are not usually in the hands of the pupils in the several Schools.

Canadian History (Haldgins) is very much objected to by Teachers; and although taught, it has so far proved very unsatisfactory, and the best Teachers prefer reading it for themselves, and culling out the more important parts and putting them into acceptable form for their pupils.

The other books are very generally used in classes in which they are required.

During the past summer I succeeded in effecting a sort of centralization in the School system of this city, by means of which in the higher classes the children of the same class are brought together in the same School and mostly under the same Teachers, the boys having in general different Schools from those which the girls have.

In this way the classes are now arranged as follows:—

Wellington St.	1 class mixed,	2 class mixed,	3 boys,	4 boys,	5 and 6 boys.
Johnson St.	1 "	2 "	3 girls,		5 and 6 girls.
Queen St.	1 "	2 "	3 boys,	4 girls,	
Cataraqui,	1 "	2 "			
Gordon St.	1 "	2 "			
Frontenac,	1 "	2 "	3 mixed,	(this being outlying Sch.)	
Williamsville,	1 "	2 "	3 mixed,	"	"
Orphans' Home,	1 "	2 "	3 mixed,	(Orphan children not being allowed to leave this School.)	

This change was strongly denounced at first by interested parties, but all is working smoothly now. The Schools are decidedly more comfortable than they were before, and the objectionable system of transferring children from one School to another, to satisfy some whim of the parent or child, is effectually done away with.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Rec. A. McColl.—The condition of the Schools is, on the whole, satisfactory. It sometimes happens that hopes not unreasonably entertained are only in part realized.

is may arise from various causes. Sometimes the action of a complex piece of machinery may be affected by causes operating from without, and sometimes the disturbing elements are found operating from within. Not infrequently it happens that what appeared at a distance to be a great benefit, proves in reality almost an unmixed evil. Great expectations are usually followed by disappointment. Besides, there is with many a eager a desire for change—as if the change would necessarily be an advantage. When School is efficiently conducted, some defect in the Teacher is discovered or fancied, and a hope is entertained that the defect will be remedied by procuring another; but when fact has been given to their wishes, the discovery is soon after made that while in some respect there has been a slight gain, there has been, on the whole, a great loss sustained. Teacher is to be judged according to his success in developing the powers of the mind, and training it to right habits of thinking, and according to his capacity for imparting knowledge. The first requisite in a Teacher is that he possess a good moral character; is being taken for granted, his success in doing the appropriate work of a Teacher is the best test of his qualifications. There may be defects to which undue importance may be given (and defects in themselves trivial may become serious when they stand in the way of a man's usefulness); yet the fact still remains that he is the best Teacher who is most successful in training the mind and in imparting knowledge. There is a certain class of persons who judge of the qualifications of a Teacher as the Mamelukes did of a warrior—by his appearance. These children of the desert make no account of the little man with the grey coat, but they crowd around the dashing and splendidly dressed rider, whose daring feats and skill in horsemanship resembled their own, and *him* they admire as a great warrior. The one was among renowned chieftains, the chief; while the other never achieved success but when he acted at the bidding of a superior. Susceptibilities must, however, be taken into account, and the wise are required to pay due regard to them.

The condition of the Schools is, on the whole (as I said), satisfactory. The Board has spared no effort to make the Schools efficient. There was, in the matter of the *cards*, a temporary interruption in the working of the system, owing to the conduct of one of the Teachers, and the evil would undoubtedly have assumed a more aggravated form had the Board not taken due action in the matter. All the Schools have suffered from irregularity in attendance. A truant officer was appointed in the latter part of the year with marked advantage. The census was taken in December last, according to instructions; and there is every reason for believing that the carrying into effect the requirements of the law will go very far towards remedying the evil. There are only two libraries, to one or other of which all the children attending School have access. No addition has been made recently to either. With the exception of the Princess Street School, all the Public Schools are graded. There are eighteen Teachers employed by the Board.

There is an opinion entertained by not a few, that the number of subjects now taught in the Public Schools, might be diminished or abridged with advantage. The reasons adduced are plausible, but on consideration they are, to me, not satisfactory. It would be a retrograde step. It would be a lowering of the standard. It would entail (even if it could be a present gain) a great loss in the future. A knowledge of the elementary principles of any subject is more readily acquired in early youth. The mind will not in after life be naturally attracted to mere elementary principles, unless under the influence of a strong bias. If there is a good foundation laid at an early period, there will be afterwards inducements and facilities for continuing the studies of which a commencement had been made, and it will be an agreeable as well as a profitable employment of the leisure hour, to collect and store up *facts* which will naturally fall (from previous acquaintance with the elementary principles) into their respective places, according to their classifications or relations, without confusion and without laborious effort. I need only refer to Botany, Chemistry and Physiology to illustrate my argument. Every one, in after life, will necessarily become acquainted, to some extent at least, with a multitude of facts connected with these subjects; but how few will be able to remember them, or make a proper use of what they may have some knowledge of, from their ignorance of the elementary principles. The mind delights in order; and where the system is natural, a knowledge of it must prove a powerful aid to the memory. It requires more than mere suasion to induce many to learn the alphabet, the simple rules of grammar, and arithmetic; and it seems to me

equally reasonable, to direct authoritatively the attention of the young to the elementary principles of those subjects, when such influences can be more easily and effectively brought to bear upon them, to direct and stimulate as well as to encourage them. If more than the mere elementary principles of these subjects were taught in Public Schools (at least in present circumstances), the arguments of those who object to the number of subjects now taught would, in my opinion, be more than plausible.

TOWN OF ST. CATHARINES.

John H. Comfort, Esq., M.D.—I have great pleasure in reporting that the progress made by the Schools in St. Catharines during the past year is entirely satisfactory. As each year passes by, the organization and efficiency of our Schools become more perfect. The attendance is rapidly increasing, and the average attendance compared with the registered is becoming nearer what it should be. The plan we adopted a few years ago when organizing the Public Schools of the Town on the present basis, of having the Primary School buildings small, and many of them, has had the good effect of keeping the attendance about the same in winter as in summer. The small children not having far to go, find it of little or no inconvenience to attend on account of bad roads or inclement weather. One new Primary School has been established during the past year, and the Board find it necessary to provide considerably more School accommodation to meet the increased and increasing attendance. The School census has been taken, as required by law, and the total School population is found to be 2,390, the Public School children being 1,777, and the Roman Catholic School children being 613. Of the Public School children, 1,321 are reported as attending School; and of the Roman Catholic children, 447. There has been but one change of Teachers during the past year. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received, and the extra numbers sent me are distributed among the Teachers.

TOWN OF STRATFORD.

James Steet, Esq., Secretary B. S. T.—During the past year the Stratford Board of Education have purchased two additional sites, containing nearly an acre each—one situated in Falstaff and the other in Shakespeare Wards—on which they have erected, during the past summer, two fine, substantial two-story white brick School-houses, each containing four departments, and have furnished them in a superior manner. In construction and furnishing, I may venture to say, they are second to none in the Province.

The Falstaff Ward School was opened on Monday, 11th Jan., and is conducted by a Head Master and three female Assistants. The furnishing of the Shakespeare Ward School not being quite complete, will delay its opening for a few days longer, and it will be conducted in the same manner.

The cost of each building is \$6,500, and furniture in each School \$1,000, and we now have six School buildings of brick, containing nineteen departments, capable of accommodating from 1,000 to 1,200 pupils, and you, Rev. Sir, I know will join me in wishing Stratford and its Schools, "Success."

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

A. Bartlett, Esq., Secretary B. S. T.—I may mention, however, that our Schools are doing very well indeed. The present Head Master of the Central School—Mr. Sinclair—who is also Head Master of the High School, has succeeded in thoroughly grading the whole School, so that hereafter no scholar can afford to lag behind. If he plays truant, or stays away and consequently loses his standing in the class, or keeps the class back, he is quickly sent to a lower room; and this rule has had a most excellent effect on the whole School.

The Town of Windsor has now spent for School purposes something like \$38,000, and that for a population of a little over 6,000, is a good deal, and we ought to receive value for our outlay.

We have on hand about \$550 towards a public library in connection with the High School, which we intend to start at an early day. But difficulties come in our way to find

place to put the library ; for notwithstanding our very large outlay for Schools, our entire place is filled up with scholars, and our present average attendance, including High School, amounts to nearly 800.

APPENDIX C.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Certificates of Qualification for Head Masters, Assistant Masters and Monitors.

Regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 3rd September and 10th December, 1874, under the authority of the Act 37 Victoria, chap. 27, section 27 (7), 28 (4), and 72.

I.—HEAD MASTERS.

Any person wishing to become a Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, after the 24th day of March, 1874, shall comply with the following regulations:—

(1.) He shall present for the inspection of the Board employing him, the diploma which he may have received from any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, or furnish other satisfactory proof to the Board that he has regularly graduated in the Arts Department of such University. He shall also present to the Board a certificate from the Council of Public Instruction, showing that he has satisfied that body as to his knowledge of the science and art of teaching, and of the management and discipline of Schools.

N.B.—No honorary degree in Arts can be admitted as evidence of compliance with the law.

(2.) Any Graduate in Arts of a chartered University in the British Dominions, who has proceeded regularly to his degree, and who produces evidence satisfactory to the Council of Public Instruction, that he has taught successfully for one year as Assistant Master of a High School, or who is a holder of a first or second class certificate as a Public School Teacher, shall be considered eligible for the Head Mastership of a High School.

(3.) Graduates who have had experience in Colleges and Private Schools only, must satisfy the Council of Public Instruction that such experience is sufficient, before they can be regarded as eligible for appointment to a Head Mastership.

II.—ASSISTANTS AND MONITORS.

No Assistant Teacher shall be employed in a Collegiate Institute or High School who does not possess a legal certificate of qualification of the first or second class prescribed for Public School Masters and Assistants, or a certificate that he is a graduate (who proceeded regularly to his degree) in the Faculty of Arts, of good standing in some University in the British Dominions, unless he has obtained a certificate from the High School Inspector in accordance with these Regulations.—(*From Regulations, 31st March, 1873.*)

At the request in writing of any High School or Collegiate Institute Board, a High School Inspector may admit to examination any senior pupil in a High School or Collegiate Institute, or any other candidate for the position of Assistant Teacher or Monitor in such High School or Collegiate Institute on the following conditions:—

(1.) The pupil or other candidate shall present to the Inspector a certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman.

(2.) The subjects of examination for the position of Monitor shall be:—Reading, Writing, Spelling, and the elementary parts of Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

(3.) The subjects of examination for the position of Assistant Teacher shall be (in addition to those required in the case of a Monitor)—a competent knowledge of Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, the elements of Latin, and satisfactory evidence of some knowledge of the Art of Teaching and School Government.

An Inspector may, at his discretion, grant without examination a certificate as Assistant Teacher in a High School or Collegiate Institute, to any Undergraduate in Arts, of at least two years' standing, on the following conditions:—

(1.) That such Undergraduate present to the Inspector evidence that he is in good standing in his University.

(2.) That he present to the Inspector a certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman.

(3.) That he furnish such evidence as the Inspector requires of some knowledge of the Art of Teaching and of School Government.

A certificate granted under these Regulations may be suspended or cancelled by an Inspector, for any reason which may appear to such Inspector to warrant it.

No certificate shall be given for a longer period than one year; such certificate may however, be specially renewed for twelve months, at the request of a High School or Collegiate Institute Board concerned; but no certificate shall be given to a Monitor or Assistant Teacher for a third year without re-examination.

All certificates granted, suspended or cancelled under these Regulations, and all renewals of such certificates, as herein provided, shall be duly reported by the Inspector to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and to the High School or Collegiate Institute Board concerned.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND THE QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS, EXAMINERS AND TEACHERS, MONITORS AND PUPILS; ALSO THE DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, under the authority of the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 27, section 27, sub-sections 18 to 23.

[NOTE.—These Regulations are provisionally adopted by the Council, subject to future revision.]

I.—TERMS, HOURS OF DAILY TEACHING, HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

1. *Terms.*—There shall be four terms (or quarters) in each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the *seventh of January*, and end the *Tuesday next before Easter*; the spring term shall begin the *Wednesday after Easter*, and close the *fourteenth day of July*; the summer term shall begin the *sixteenth day of August*, and end the *Friday next before the fifteenth of October*; the autumn term shall begin the *Monday following the close of the summer term*, and shall end the *twenty-second of December*.

2. *Hours.*—The exercises of the day shall commence not later than *nine o'clock a.m.* and shall not exceed *six hours* in duration, exclusive of the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not less than *ten minutes* during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Public School at the option of the Trustees.

3. *Holidays.*—The Schools shall be taught on all week days during the term except Saturdays, the anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, Dominion Day, any local Municipal holiday, and such day as may be appointed by competent authority for a Public Fast or Thanksgiving throughout the Province.

4. *Vacations.*—There shall be three vacations in each year; the first, or spring vacation shall begin on the *Wednesday next before Easter*, and end on the *Tuesday next after it*; the second, or summer vacation, shall begin on the *fifteenth day of July* and end on the *fifteenth day of August inclusive*; and the third, or Christmas vacation, shall commence on the *twenty-third day of December* and end on the *6th of January*.

[NOTE.—No lost time can be lawfully made up by any Teacher on any holiday, or during the vacations; and if so made up, it must be disallowed by the Inspector.]

5. All Agreements between Trustees, Masters and Teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no Master or Teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations, or for sickness, as provided in Regulation 4 of the "Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers." Masters and Teachers shall be entitled to the holidays or vacations immediately following the close of their period of service.

II.—RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. As Christianity is recognised by common consent throughout this Province as an essential element of education, it ought to pervade all the regulations for elementary instruction. The Consolidated Public School Act, section 142, provides that "No person shall require any pupil in any Public School to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents or guardians. Pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians desire, according to any general regulations provided for the organization, government and discipline of Public Schools."

2. In the section of the Act thus quoted, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognised, the restrictions within which it is to be given are stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured.

3. The Public School being a *day*, and not a *boarding* School, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required; and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

III.—OPENING AND CLOSING RELIGIOUS EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each Public School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture, and by prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the Forms of Prayer thereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Trustees and Master of each school. But the Lord's Prayer shall form part of the opening exercise, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the Master of the School.

FORMS OF PRAYER :

(BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

Let us Pray.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy mighty power; and grant that as day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Almighty God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings by Thy Holy Spirit, and grant that whilst, with all diligence and sincerity, we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so through Thy mercy we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honour and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

(AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in our daily learning. We pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigour, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and for ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

IV.—WEEKLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY THE CLERGY OF EACH PERSUASION.

1. In order to correct misapprehension, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each School-house, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same School-house, the Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the School-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the School.

V.—QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Qualifications—Legal obligation to observe Regulations.—Certificates of eligibility for appointment to the office of County, City or Town Inspector of Public Schools, shall hereafter be granted only to Teachers of Public Schools who have obtained, or who shall obtain, First-class Provincial Certificates of Qualification of the highest grade (A).

The School Law (sec. 104) provides that "No Inspector shall be a Teacher or Trustee of any Public, High or Separate School, while he holds the office of Inspector."

1. The Law (sec. 112) also requires each Inspector of Public Schools—

"To act in accordance with the Regulations and instructions provided for his guidance" (sub-section 35). He is also "subject to all the obligations conferred or imposed by law

* * * according to such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Chief Superintendent of Education" (sub-section 1a). He is further required—
"To see that all the Schools are managed and conducted according to law" (sub-section 10).

2. *County and City Inspectors—Full time to be employed.*—Each County and City Inspector shall devote the whole of his time, during the ordinary office hours, to the duties of his office, except during the School holidays and vacations.

3. *The City and Town Inspectors* shall perform such duties as devolve upon them by the School Law and these Regulations, with such additional duties as may be required of them by the Public School Boards, which appoint them. They shall visit the Schools as often as directed by the Board, and, in their visitations, shall be governed by the following regulations so far as they apply to City or Town Schools:—See Regulations 9, 10 and 19 in this chapter. They shall also keep one or more regular office hours in each day, as fixed by the Board of trustees, of which public notice shall be given.

4. *Visitation of Schools.*—The County Inspector shall visit every Public and Separate School under his jurisdiction at least once during each half-year. He shall devote, on an average, half a day to the examination of the classes and pupils in each school, and shall record the result of such examination in a book to be kept for that purpose. (See Regulation 6 of this Chapter.) He shall also make inquiry and examination, in such manner as he shall think proper, into all matters affecting the condition and operations of the school, the results of which he shall record in a book, and transmit it, or a copy thereof, annually, on completing his second half-yearly inspection, to the Education Department; but he shall not give any previous notice to the teacher or trustees of his visit. The subjects of examination and inquiry shall be as follows:—

(a) *Mechanical arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, dimensions and plan of the building; its condition; when erected; with what funds built; how lighted, warmed and ventilated; if any class rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; * what gymnastic apparatus (if any); whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes; and if the premises are fenced or open on the street or road; if shade trees and any shrubs or flowers are planted.

NOTE.—In his inquiries into these matters, the Inspector is especially directed to see whether the law and regulations have been complied with in regard to the following matters (should he discover remissness in any of them, he should at once call the attention of the trustees to it, without withholding the School Fund from the section, with a view to its remedy before his next half-yearly visit):—

(1.) *Size of Section.*—As to the size of the school section, as prescribed by the forty-sixth section of the School Law.

(2.) *School Accommodation.*—Whether the trustees have provided “adequate accommodation for all children of school age [i. e., between the ages of five and twenty-one years] resident in their school division” [i. e., school section, city, town or village], as required by the twenty-sixth (7, 9, 19,) and eighty-sixth (20) sections of the School Act

(3.) *Space for Air.*—Whether the required space of nine square feet for each pupil, and the average space for one hundred cubic feet of air for each child have been allowed in the construction of the school-house and its class rooms. † (See Regulation 9, *Duties of Trustees.*)

(4.) *Well; Proper Conveniences.*—Whether a well or other means of procuring water is provided; also, whether there are proper conveniences for private purposes of both sexes on the premises; and whether the regulations in regard to them, contained in Regulation 6 of the “*Duties of Masters,*” and Regulation 9 of the “*Duties of Trustees,*” are observed.

(b) *Means of Instruction.*—He shall see whether the authorized text books are used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; whether suffi-

* *Size of School Grounds.*—The school grounds, wherever practicable, should in the rural sections embrace an acre in extent, and not less than half an acre, so as to allow the school-house to be set well back from the road, and furnish play-grounds within the fences. A convenient form for school grounds will be found to be a rectangle ten rods front by sixteen rods deep, with the school-house set back four or six rods from the road. The grounds should be strongly fenced, the yards and outhouses in the rear of the school-house being invariably separated by a high and tight board fence; the front grounds being planted with shade trees and shrubs. For a small school, an area of eight rods front by ten rods deep may be sufficient, the school-house being set back four rods from the front.

† *Ventilation becomes easy as soon as it is known that it is embraced in these two essential operations, viz.: 1st, to supply fresh air; 2nd, to expel foul air.* It is evident that fresh air cannot be crowded into a room unless the foul air is permitted to pass freely out; and certainly the foul air will not go out unless fresh air comes in to fill its place. It is useless to open ventilating flues when there is no means provided to admit a constant supply of fresh air from without.

Temperature.—In winter, the temperature during the first school hour in the forenoon or afternoon should not exceed 70°, nor 66° during the rest of the day.

cient and suitable Apparatus are provided, as Tablets, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Models, Cabinets, &c.

(c) *Organization*.—Arrangement of classes; whether each child is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated, and how qualified.

(d) *Discipline*.—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils; if the pupils change places in their several classes, and whether they are marked at each lesson, or exercise, according to their respective merits; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what system of merit marks, or records of standing (if any) is used; whether corporal punishments are employed—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used (see Regulations 3 and 4, "*Duties of Masters*," and 3, "*Duties of Assistant Teachers*"); whether attendance is regular; how many attend one month—how many two, three, or more months, &c.; is school opened and closed with reading and prayer, as provided in the Regulations; whether the Ten Commandments are regularly taught, as required, and what separate religious instruction is given, if any.

(e) *Methods of Instruction*.—Whether simultaneous or individual, or mixed; if simultaneous (that is, by classes), in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method, is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested in the daily recitation and the quarterly examinations—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

(f) *Attainments of Pupils*.—1. *In Reading*; whether the higher pupils can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression, as prescribed in the programme. 2. *Spelling*; whether they can spell correctly, and give the meaning and derivation of words. 3. *Writing*; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 4. *Drawing*; linear, ornamental, architectural, or geometrical; whether taught, and in what manner. 5. *Arithmetic*; whether acquainted with the simple rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, and measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them. 6. *Book-keeping*; how far taught. 7. *English Grammar*; whether acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing. 8. *Composition*; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure of the language by frequent composition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the reading lessons in both prose and poetry. 9. *Geography and History*; whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. 10. *Christian Morals and elements of Civil Government*; how far taught and in what manner. 11. *Algebra and Geometry*; how many pupils, and how far advanced in; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the way of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 12. *Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture and Natural History*, as prescribed in the programme; whether taught; what apparatus for teaching them; how many pupils in each. 13. *Vocal Music*; whether taught, and in what manner. The order of questions is to be suggested by the nature of the subject. The extent and degree of minuteness with which the inspection will be prosecuted, in respect to any or all of the foregoing and kindred subjects, must, of course, depend on circumstances.

(g) *Miscellaneous*.—How many pupils have been sent to the High School during the year. 2. Whether a visitors' book and register are kept, as required by law. 3. Whether the *Journal of Education* is regularly received by the trustees. 4. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the School, and arranged in classes, as prescribed by the Regulations; and whether the required public examinations have been held. 5. What prizes or other means are offered to excite pupils to competition and study; and whether the merit system of cards issued by the Department is employed. 6. *Library*—Is a library maintained in the section; number of volumes taken out during the year; are books covered and labelled as required; are books kept in library case; is catalogue kept for reference by applicants; are fines duly collected, and books kept in good order; are library regulations observ-

d. 7. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law have been introduced, and are pursued in the school; and such other information in regard to the condition of the school as may be useful in promoting the interests of Public Schools generally.

5. *Authority of an Inspector in a School.*—The authority of an Inspector in a school, while visiting it, is supreme; the masters, teachers, and pupils, are subject to his direction; and he shall examine the classes and pupils, and direct the masters or teachers to examine them, or to proceed with the usual exercises of the school, as he may think proper, in order that he may judge of the mode of teaching, management and discipline in the school, as well as of the progress and attainments of the pupils.

6. *Procedure in the Visitation of Schools.*—On entering a school, with a view to its inspection, and having courteously introduced himself to the teacher, if a stranger, or, if otherwise, having suitably addressed him, the Inspector shall:

(1.)—Note in the Inspector's book, the time of his entrance; and on leaving, the time of his departure from the school.

(2.)—See whether the business going on corresponds with that assigned to that particular hour on the time-table, and generally whether the arrangements which it indicates agree with the prescribed programme of studies, and are really carried out in practice. If not, he should at once privately notify the master or teacher of the omission, and the penalty for neglect to observe the Regulations.

(3.)—Examine the registers, and other School records, and take notes of the attendance of pupils, number of classes in the schools at the time of his visit, &c.

(4.)—Observe the mode of teaching, the management of the school, and generally its tone and spirit; also whether the bearing, manner, and language of the teacher, his command over the pupils, and their deportment at the time of his visit, are satisfactory.

7. *Intercourse with Teachers and Pupils.*—In his intercourse with masters and teachers, and during his visit to their schools, the Inspector should treat them with kindness and respect, counselling them privately on whatever he may deem defective or faulty in their manner and teaching; but by no means should he address them authoritatively, or in a fault-finding spirit, in the presence or hearing of the pupils.

8. *See to Attendance of Children at School.*—The Inspector should see that the provisions in the twenty-sixth (19) and hundred and fifty-sixth and following sections of the School Act, in regard to the right of every child in the municipality under his jurisdiction to attend some school, are not allowed to remain a dead letter; but he should, when necessary, frequently call attention to the subject, and examine the school census of the section or division.

9. *Teachers visiting other Schools.*—County and City Inspectors shall have authority to allow teachers to visit schools, under the restrictions contained in Regulation 8 of the "Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers."

10. *Payments to Teachers' Superannuation Fund.*—The hundred and twelfth (5), and hundred and fourteenth (19) sections provide for the collection by County, City and Town Inspectors of the superannuation money from the teachers, and the transmission of the same to the Education Department. This may be done in registered letters, or by deposit to the credit of the Chief Superintendent of Education, in any of the branches of the Bank of Commerce or the Royal Canadian Bank. In this latter case the deposit Certificate should be transmitted, with the list of names, without delay, to the Education Department.

[NOTE.—If the Board of Trustees in cities and towns prefer it, they can direct the treasurer to deduct the full amount of the male teachers' half yearly subscription in one sum from the salaries payable to such teachers, and transmit it, as above, through the Inspector (who is by law responsible for the performance of this duty) to the Department.]

11. *Granting Special Certificates.*—The School Law section one hundred and twenty, sub-section 24) authorizes Inspectors "to give any candidate, on due examination, according to the programme authorized for the examination of teachers, a certificate of qualification to teach school within the limits of the charge of the Inspector, until (but no longer than) the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Examiners of which such Inspector is a member; no such certificate shall be given a second time, or be valid if given a second time, to the same person in the same county." In giving effect to this provision of the Act, Inspectors will observe: (1) that they are required to examine all candidates desiring special certificates; (2) that they are not authorized to grant "permits," or endorse as good any previous certifi-

oates of the applicant, unless under general regulations herein provided; (3) that the special certificates given can only have the value of those of the third-class and be valid "within the limits of the charge of the Inspector;" (4) that under no circumstances can they give a special certificate to a teacher who has already previously received one from any Local Superintendent or Inspector in the same county; and (5) that no certificate can be given to a teacher who has been rejected by the Board of Examiners, unless by consent of the Board and of the Chief Superintendent.

12. *Suspension of Certificates.*—When an Inspector finds it necessary to suspend the certificate of a master or teacher, he should not do so on the mere report of improper conduct, immorality or incompetency, but he should give the master or teacher due notice of the charge against him, and afford him a full opportunity for defence; and he should also examine carefully into the alleged facts of the case, and, if necessary, visit the school and assure himself personally of their truth before proceeding to suspension.

[NOTE.—Officers required by law to exercise their judgments are not answerable for mistakes in law, or mere errors of judgment, without any fraud or malice.]

13. *Supply of Blank Forms of Returns.*—Inspectors are responsible for obtaining blank reports from the Education Department, at the proper periods of the year, and supplying them to the Public Schools, and also for the prompt despatch of the blank forms of yearly and half-yearly returns directly to the trustees; and the trustees are equally responsible (in addition to the penalty imposed by law) for the delivery of the returns and reports to their Inspector, within ten days after the close of the year or half year.

14. *Returns of attendance of Pupils.*—The Inspector should see that the aggregate attendance of each school is correctly added up, and divided by the divisor for the half-year, and that no lost time is made up by teaching on Saturdays, or other holidays or vacations. (See note to Regulation 4 of "Terms, Hours of Teaching," etc.) Under Regulation 8 of the "Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers," teachers may employ certain days in the year in visiting other schools. In order that the school may not lose a corresponding proportion of the School Fund, the Inspector is authorized to add a proportionate amount of average attendance for time so employed, or by using a smaller divisor. After having examined and tested the correctness of the return, the Inspector should file away and carefully preserve it, so that it may be handed over, with other school documents, to his successor, when he retires from office.

15. *Check against incorrect Returns.*—The half-yearly return of the pupils' names, and number of days on which they attended during each month, will be a check against false or exaggerated returns; as the Inspector can, in his visit to any school, take the return with him, compare it with the school register, and make any further inquiries he may deem necessary. He should also, at his visits to the school, take notes in his book of the school attendance, &c. The return, carefully compiled, will furnish materials for the statistical tables in the Inspector's report, and will show at what periods of the year the attendance of pupils at the schools is the largest, and how many attend school two, four, six, &c., months of the year, as required under the compulsory sections of the Act.

16. *Apportionment of School Grant.*—The returns in the trustees' half-yearly reports must form the basis for apportioning the School Fund to the several public schools of each township. The Legislative Grant forms the School Fund for the first half-year, and the Municipal Assessment the School Fund for the second half year. The Inspector is required to apportion each half-year's School Fund to every section, whether the school be in operation or not, for that half-year. In making the apportionment, the attendance of non-resident* pupils (authorized by the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the Consolidated School Act,) is to be

* *Non-resident pupils* are those whose parents or guardians are not residents of the section or school division. Such pupils do not become residents by boarding in the section or division while attending school until the expiration of a year. (This rule does not apply to apprentices, or to parties who move into the section with a view to become *bona fide* residents.) A ratepayer in the section or division employing temporarily a minor (whose parents or guardians reside outside of the section, &c) cannot lawfully report such minor in the school census, nor claim to send him as a resident unless he is duly apprenticed to such ratepayer. Adopted children and orphans, having guardians who are *bona fide* residents, and other children who are *bona fide* residents of the school section or division, not having parents or guardians, shall not be admitted until the guardian, adopted parent, friend, or person with whom they reside, shall furnish the trustees with satisfactory evidence of such adoption, guardianship or *bona fide* residence.

reckoned as belonging to the section in which they are actual residents, and not to the section in which they may attend school. See Regulation 15 of "*Duties of Trustees.*"

17. *Cheques to Teachers.*—Any cheques for school money due a section, must be made payable to the (qualified) teacher or his order, and to no other person (see hundred and twelfth (4) section of the School Act); and no cheque can be given to such teacher except by an order signed by a majority of the trustees of the school section, and attested by a lawful corporate seal, and then only for the time during which the teacher has held a legal certificate of qualification, not cancelled, suspended, recalled or expired. (See twenty-sixth (12) and ninetyeth sections of the School Act.) In giving cheques to male teachers the half-yearly payment of two dollars to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund must be deducted by the Inspector. (See Regulations 10 and 25 of this chapter.)

18. *Use of Authorized Text Books.*—Inspectors are required by law [section 112 (10)] to see that the law and regulations on the subject of text books are carried out.

19. *The Inspector an Umpire, and ex-officio Examiner.*—The law virtually makes Inspectors umpires in all arbitrations relating to school sites, and differences of opinion between auditors in regard to school section accounts. It also authorizes them to call the meetings of Reeves and Inspectors, for the formation or alteration of union school sections and requires them to transmit to the township clerk information of all such changes as they may make in the boundaries of school sections. It further authorizes them to settle all local school disputes, school elections, &c., subject to an appeal to the Education Department against their decision. The Inspectors are also members of the Board of Examiners for the examination of teachers, also for the admission of pupils to the High Schools.

20. *Chairman of Examining Board.*—The Inspector shall act as Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed for him in the *Powers and Duties of Public School Examiners*; and the Inspector shall notify the Education Department, at least two weeks before the half-yearly examination, of the number of copies of the examination papers which will be required for his county, city or town.

21. *As to School Meetings and Elections.*—The law requires County Inspectors to decide upon any complaints which may be made within twenty days in regard to the election of rural School Trustees, or in regard to any proceedings at School meetings. The law declares that the decision must be either "to confirm" or "set aside" the election or proceeding (subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent), and not to dismiss the complaint, or refuse to entertain it. If the proceedings be set aside, a reasonable time should be allowed to permit the parties concerned to appeal before calling another meeting, or otherwise carrying out the decision of the Inspector. The decision should be given as soon as possible, but not necessarily within the twenty days. A reasonable time may be taken by the Inspector to investigate the complaint, and if he desires it, to apply to the Chief Superintendent for advice on any doubtful point.

22. *To decide Cases and give Counsel and Advice.*—The Inspector should promptly adjudicate upon all cases submitted to him, after hearing both sides, and give such counsel and advice (in harmony with the School Law and Regulations) as shall in his judgment best promote the interests of the Schools, and prevent disputes and litigation in various neighbourhoods.

23. *Conditions of Payment of Inspector's Salary.*—The proportion of each County Inspector's salary, payable by the Government, will be certified quarterly to the Provincial Treasurer by the Chief Superintendent, on the following conditions:—

- (1) That the name and address of the Inspector appointed by the County Council has been duly certified to the Education Department by the County Clerk.
- (2) That such Inspector possesses a legal certificate of qualification from the Education Department.
- (3) That he has faithfully performed the duties of his office during the time specified in regulation 2 of this chapter, and in the manner prescribed by the law and regulations.
- (4) That he has promptly transmitted half-yearly to the Education Department, with the names of the teachers (to be afterwards certified from his cheques by the County Auditors at the end of each year), the semi-annual subscriptions to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund by the male teachers under his jurisdiction.
- (5) That the required reports and returns have been duly sent in to the Education

Department, and found to be correct (including his annual special report on each School, as provided for in regulation 5 of this chapter).

[NOTE.— Each Public or Separate School-house in use for a School in a legally established (or duly recognised) School section or division, within the jurisdiction of the Inspector, shall be counted as one School (whether such School be in actual operation or temporarily closed for not longer than six months). And each department of a School, with a register of its own, and taught in a separate room or flat of a building, so as to involve the additional oversight and examination of an ordinary School, on the part of an Inspector at his official visits, shall also be counted as one School; but a School with one or more departments, when closed, shall only be regarded as one School, for the time limited above—beyond which time no School which is closed shall be counted.]

VI.—QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

1. *Law respecting the Constitution and Payment of the Board.*—The School Law provides that every County Council (section 115), and every City Public School Board, shall appoint a county or city Board of Examiners, for the examination and licensing of teachers, in accordance with the regulations provided by law, consisting of the county or city Inspector (as the case may be), and two or more other competent persons, whose qualifications shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction; in no such Board shall the number of members exceed five; in all cases the majority of the members appointed shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and the payment of their expenses is to be provided for by the County Council or City School Board (section 117).

2. *Qualifications.*—The Examiners shall be appointed annually from among persons holding the legal certificates of qualification granted by the Education Department. [School Acts, 37 Vict., chap. 28, section 15a; and chap. 27, sec. 27 (21).] All Head Masters of Grammar or High Schools, and those Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any University in the British Dominions, and have taught in a College or School not less than three years; all candidates for Degrees in Arts in the Universities of the United Kingdom, who, previously to the year 1864, possessed all the statutable requisites of their respective Universities for admission to such degrees, and have taught in a College or School not less than three years; and all Teachers of Common or Public Schools who have obtained First-class Provincial Certificates of qualification, or who may obtain such certi-

NOTE.—*Certificates of Eligibility.*—Candidates entitled to Certificates of Eligibility as County or City Inspectors or Examiners, will receive them on application to the Education Department, and no appointment will be recognised as valid unless the person holds such certificate.

ificates under the provisions of the present law, shall be considered as legally qualified to be appointed members of a County or City Board of Examiners, without further examination, on their obtaining from the Education Department, for the satisfaction of the County Council or City Board, a certificate of their having complied with this regulation, and being eligible under its provisions.

3. *Granting of Certificates.*—The duties and powers of the Examiners, and the conditions under which certificates are to be granted, are contained in the hundred and eighteenth and following sections of the Act.

4. *Meetings of Examiners.*—The presiding Inspector shall convene meetings of the Examiners, for the purpose of arranging and determining on all matters relative to the examinations, and he shall preside at all such meetings, or, in his absence, any other Inspector present shall preside; or should no Inspector be present, the Examiners may elect their own temporary chairman.

5. *Obligation of Examiners.*—Each Examiner, by his acceptance of office, binds himself in honour to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the approaching examination of that candidate might be affected.

6. *Suspended Certificates—Appeals.*—The Board of Examiners shall investigate a case of appeal to it, against the act of the Inspector in suspending a teacher's second or third class certificate, and shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent, through the Inspector, its report, together with the evidence taken thereon, in the case of second class certificate (which are Provincial in their character), and the Chief Superintendent shall either confirm

and such suspension of a second-class certificate, but the action of the Board of Examiners shall be final with respect to third-class certificates.

VII. EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES AS PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MONITORS.

(1.) *General Regulations for the Annual Examination.*

1. *Time and place of Examination.*—The yearly examination of candidates for second and third-class certificates shall be held in each County Town, on a day to be fixed by the Chief Superintendent, in the month of July, in each year, and shall continue for not more than six hours each day for five days. It shall be held in such building as may be appointed by the Inspector, who shall give at least three weeks' public notice thereof in such manner as he shall deem expedient. The examination of candidates for first-class certificates shall be held at the same place on the Tuesday next after the close of the other examination; but all candidates for first-class certificates, who do not already possess second-class Provincial certificates, shall be required to previously pass the examination for such second-class certificate.

2. *Notice and Testimonials.*—Every candidate who proposes to present himself at any examination, shall send in to the presiding Inspector, at least three weeks before the day appointed for the commencement of the examination, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and the description of certificate he already possesses, if any; such notice to be accompanied by the testimonial required by the programme.

3. *Inspector to Preside—His Duties.*—The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and as such shall receive and be responsible for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for first-class certificates, seal up separately, and transmit without delay, to the Education Department (by express, prepaid and receipted), the answers received from each candidate, together with all certificates of character, ability and experience in teaching, which such candidates may have presented to the Board. He shall further see that the written answers received from candidates for second and third class certificates, and all reports thereon, as approved by the Board, together with the list of certificates issued by it, are also, as soon as possible after the close of the examinations, transmitted by express, prepaid to the Education Department.

4. *Declaration of Examiners.*—The presiding Inspector shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any examiner):—

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner without fear, favour, affection or partiality towards any candidate, and that I will not allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all."

5. *Proceedings at Examination.*—The Inspector shall preside at the opening of the examination; and, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, he shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received for that examination from the Education Department. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-Examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one Examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. He shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of his co-Examiners (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received; but under no circumstances shall a certificate of qualification be awarded to any candidate until the report of his answers, together with his certificates of character and service, etc., shall have been considered and approved by a majority of the Board, the Inspector being present.

6. *Viva voce and Special Examinations in certain subjects.*—The Board of Examiners shall subject the candidates to *viva voce* examination in reading, of the result of which a record shall be made. It shall also have authority to obtain the services of special Examiners in vocal music and linear drawing, in case members of the Board are not familiar with these subjects. The report of the Examiners on these subjects shall be in writing, addressed to the Inspector.

The payment for such services shall be certified by the Inspector to the County Treasurer or Secretary of the City Public School Board, under the authority of the hundred and seventeenth section of the School Act.

7. *Appeals from Decisions of Local Examiners.*—Any Teacher who may have been examined by a County or City Board, and any Trustee or Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall have the right to appeal to the Chief Superintendent against the decision of a Local Board of Examiners or of a Public or High School Inspector. Every such appeal shall be made in writing to the Chief Superintendent within two weeks from the time when the decision of the Local Board or Inspector is known to the appellant, and not later than one month after the decision itself was communicated to the Teacher or Board concerned. A copy of the appeal, with full particulars of objections, shall be sent by the appellant to the Board or presiding Inspector. No appeal shall be entertained by the Chief Superintendent which is not made in accordance with these regulations.—37 Vic. chap. 27, sec. 32 (2).

8. *Examination to be on Paper—Drawing—Music.*—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted wholly on paper. A written examination in the principles of linear drawing and vocal music will be required of all candidates. The further special examination in linear drawing, on the blackboard, and practice of vocal music, provided for in Regulation 10 of the *Powers and Duties of Examiners*, is at the discretion of each Board.

9. *Information for Chief Superintendent.*—The presiding Inspector shall furnish to the Chief Superintendent full returns and other information in all matters relating to the results of the examinations, and any points relative to the examinations, on which a majority of the Examiners do not agree, shall be referred to the Chief Superintendent for decision.

10. *Directions as to the Papers of Candidates.*—The candidates, in preparing their answers, will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, and the class of certificate for which they are competing. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them, with all surplus Examination Papers, to the Education Department.

11. *Punctuality in Proceeding.*—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual to the moment in distributing the papers and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

12. *Two Examiners for each Paper.*—In examining the answers of candidates, two Examiners at least should look over and report on each paper.

13. *Marking Values of Answers.*—The Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction will, in a paper, assign numerical values to each question or part of a question, according to their judgment of its relative importance. The local Examiners will give marks for the answers to any question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question and the completeness and accuracy of the answer.

14. *Marks required for a Certificate.*—In order that a candidate may obtain a Second-class Certificate, the sum of his marks must amount, for grade A, to at least two-thirds, and for grade B, to one half of the aggregate value of all the papers; in both cases great importance should be attached to accurate spelling. The candidate must also obtain for grade A, two-thirds, and for grade B, one-half of the marks assigned to each of the subjects of *Arithmetic* and *Grammar*. In order to obtain a Third-class Certificate, the marks must be not less than one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for certificates of that rank. A candidate for a Second class Certificate, who fails to obtain it, may be awarded a Third-class Certificate, provided such candidate obtains what would be equivalent to fully one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for a Third-class Certificate.

15. *Arrangement of Names.*—The names of successful candidates shall be arranged alphabetically, in classes and grades.

16. *Penalty for Copying—Evidence.*—In the event of a candidate copying from another,

or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any books, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room, neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

(2.) *Conditions required of Candidates for Certificates.*

1. *Third Class—Age and Character.*—To be eligible for examination for a Third-class (County) Certificate, the Candidate, if a female, must be sixteen years of age; if a male, must be eighteen years of age; and must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character.

2. *Second Class—Age, Character and Experience.*—Candidates for Second-class (Provincial) Certificates must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a School three years, except in the special cases hereinafter provided. The Candidate must also have previously obtained either a Third-class Certificate under the present system of examinations, or a First or Second-class Certificate under the former system.

3. *First Class—Age, Character and Experience.*—A Candidate for a First-class (Provincial) Certificate must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a School five years, or two years, if during that period he has held a Second-class Certificate, granted under these regulations, and all Candidates for First-class Certificates, who do not already possess Second-class Provincial Certificates, shall be required to previously pass the examination for such Second-class Certificate.

4. *Teachers for French and German Settlements.*—In regard to teachers in French or German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German Grammar respectively may be substituted for a knowledge of the English Grammar, and the certificates to the Teachers expressly limited accordingly. The County Councils within whose jurisdiction there are French or German settlements, are authorized to appoint one or more persons (who in their judgment may be competent) to examine candidates in the French or German language, at the annual examinations.

(a) *Candidates from the Normal School—When eligible.*—Attendance at the Normal School for Ontario, with the required practice in the Model Schools, and passing the requisite examinations for a First-class Certificate shall be equivalent to teaching five years in a Public or Private School; so also attendance at the Normal School, with the required practice at the Model School, and passing the requisite examinations for a Second-class Certificate, shall be considered equivalent to teaching three years in a Public or Private School. But those Normal School students only shall be eligible to compete for First or Second class Provincial Certificates, who shall have successfully passed a terminal examination in the subjects prescribed in the programme, and received a Normal School Certificate to that effect.

(3) *Value and Duration of Certificates.*

1. *First and Second Class.*—First and Second-class Certificates are valid during good behaviour, and throughout the Province of Ontario. A First class Certificate of any grade renders the holder eligible for the office of Examiner of Public School Teachers; that of the highest grade (A) renders the holder eligible for the office of Public School Inspector. Certificates of eligibility for these offices are to be obtained on application at the Education Office.

2. *Third Class.*—Third-class Certificates are valid only in the County where given or endorsed, and for three years only, and not renewable except on the recommendation of the County Inspector; but a Teacher holding a Third Class Certificate, may be eligible in less than three years for examination for a Second-class Certificate on the special recommendation of his County Inspector.

3. Third-class Certificates shall only be endorsed by a Public School Inspector having

jurisdiction, at the request in writing of a School Corporation, and on condition that the holder present a certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman, within a month of the date of such application.

4. A Third-class Certificate shall be endorsed but once by the same Inspector, and in no case by more than two Public School Inspectors, nor shall it be endorsed in a County in which the holder had previously held one of the same grade.

(4) *Qualifications of Monitors and Assistants—Their Certificates.*

Inspector may grant Certificates—Conditions.—At the request in writing of any Public or Separate School Corporation, a Public School Inspector may admit to examination any senior pupil or other candidate for the position of Monitor or Assistant in such School, on the following conditions:—

(a) The pupil or other candidate shall present to the Inspector a certificate of good moral character signed by a clergyman.

(b) The subjects of examination for the position of Monitor shall be Reading, Writing, Spelling and the elementary parts of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.

(c) The subjects of examination for the position of Assistant Teacher, shall be those prescribed for Third Class certificates.

N.B.—A competent knowledge of those subjects, at the discretion of the Inspector shall be required.

(d) No candidate shall be admitted to examination for a Monitor's certificate under fifteen years of age, or from a lower class than the Fourth; nor for a certificate as an assistant under sixteen years of age, or from a lower class than the Fifth.

Duration of such Certificates.—No certificate shall be given for a longer period than one year. Such certificate may be specially renewed for twelve months at the discretion of the Inspector, but no certificate shall be granted a third time without re-examination.

Inspector may suspend or Cancel.—A certificate may be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Inspector, for any cause which he may deem sufficient to warrant it.

Report to Chief Superintendent.—All certificates granted, suspended or cancelled, and all other information desired, shall be duly reported by the Inspectors to the Chief Superintendent of Education. 37 Vict., chap. 27, secs. 112 (27), and 114 (18.)

(5) *Minimum Qualifications required for Teachers' Certificates.*

1. *Third-class County Certificates*

Reading.—To be able to read any passage selected from the authorized Reading Book^s intelligently, expressively, and with correct pronunciation.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly any passage that may be dictated from the Reading Book.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes and affixes (Authorized Spelling Book, pp. 154-169.)

Grammar.—To be well acquainted with the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to analyze and parse, with application of the rules of Syntax, any ordinary prose sentence (Authorized Grammar.)

Composition.—To be able to write an ordinary business letter correctly, as to form, modes of expression, &c.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and neatly.

Geography.—To know the definitions (Lovell's General Geography), and to have a good general idea of physical and political geography, as exhibited on the maps of Canada, America generally, and Europe.

History.—To have a knowledge of the outlines of Ancient and Modern History (Collier), including the introductory part of the History of Canada, pp. 5-33 (Hodgins).

Arithmetic.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the Arithmetical Tables, Notation and Numeration, Simple and Compound Rules, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion, and to know generally the reasons of the processes employed; to be able to solve problems in said rules with accuracy and neatness. To be able to work, with rapidity and accuracy, simple problems in Mental Arithmetic (Authorized Text Book). To be able to solve ordinary questions in Simple Interest.

Education.—To have a knowledge of School Organization and the classification of pupils and the School Law and Regulations relating to Teachers.

2. *Second-class Provincial Certificantes.*

Reading.—To be able to read intelligently and expressively a passage selected from any English author.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author.

Etymology.—To know the prefixes, affixes, and principal Latin and Greek roots. To be able to analyze etymologically the words of the Reading Books (Authorized Spelling Book).

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the definitions and grammatical forms and rules of Syntax, and to be able to analyze and parse, with application of said rules, any sentence in prose or verse (Authorized Text Books).

Composition.—To be familiar with the forms of letter-writing, and to be able to write a prose composition on any simple subject, correctly as to expression, spelling and punctuation.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and neatly a good running hand.

Geography.—To have a fair knowledge of physical and mathematical geography. To know the boundaries of the Continents; relative positions and capitals of the countries of the world, and the positions, &c., of the Chief Islands, Capes, Bays, Seas, Gulfs, Lakes, Straits, Mountains, Rivers, and River-slopes. To know the forms of government, the religious and the natural products and manufactures of the principal countries of the world (Lovell's General Geography).

History.—To have a good knowledge of general, English and Canadian History (Coler and Hodgins).

Education.—To be familiar with the general principles of the science of Education. To have a thorough knowledge of the approved modes of teaching Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, and Object Lessons. To be well acquainted with the different methods of School Organization and Management—including School Buildings and arrangements, classification of pupils, formation of time and limit tables, modes of discipline, &c. To give evidence of practical skill in teaching.

School Law.—To have a knowledge of the School Law and Official Regulations relating to Trustees and Teachers.

Music.—To know the principles of Vocal Music.

} See Regulation 8 in this section.

Drawing.—To understand the principles of Linear Drawing.

Book-keeping.—To understand Book keeping by single and double entry.

Arithmetic.—To be thoroughly familiar with the Authorized Arithmetic in theory and practice, and to be able to work problems in the various rules. To show readiness and accuracy in working problems in Mental Arithmetic.

Mensuration.—To be familiar with the principal Rules for Mensuration of Surfaces.

Algebra.—To be well acquainted with the subject as far as the end of section 153, page 29, of the Authorized Text Book (Sangster).

Euclid.—Books I, II, with problems.

NOTE.—For female Teachers only the first book of Euclid is required.

Natural Philosophy.—To be acquainted with the properties of matter and with Statics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, as set forth in pages 1-100, Sangster's Natural Philosophy, part 1.

Chemistry.—To understand the elements of Chemistry, as taught in the first part of Dr. Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture, pages 9-76.

Botany.—To be familiar with the structure of plants, &c., and the uses of the several parts (First Lessons in Agriculture).

Human Physiology.—Cutter's First Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.*

3. *Additional for Second-class Teachers who desire Special Certificates for Teaching Agriculture under Section twenty-seven of the School Act, 37 Vic. Chap. 27.*

* The following little works are also highly recommended for perusal, both by Teachers and Pupils, viz.:—"The House I Live In," by T. C. Girtin Surgeon (Longmans), and "Our Earthly House and its Builder" (Religious Tract Society).

Natural History.—General view of Animal Kingdom—Characters of principal classes, orders and genera—(Gosse's *Zoology for Schools*, or Wood's *Natural History*).

Botany.—Vegetable Physiology and Anatomy—Systematic Botany—Flowering Plants of Canada—(Gray's *How Plants Grow*).

Agricultural Chemistry.—Proximate and ultimate constituents of plants and soils—Mechanical and Chemical modes of improving soils—Rotation of Crops—Agricultural and Domestic Economy, &c. (Dr. Ryerson's *First Lessons in Agriculture*).

4. *First-class Provincial Certificates.*

Reading.—To be able to read intelligently and expressively a passage selected from any English author.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author.

Etymology.—As for Second class Teachers.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, as contained in the Authorized Text Books.

Composition.—As for Second-class Teachers.

English Literature.—To have a general acquaintance with the history of English Literature (Collier).

Writing.—As for Second-class Teachers.

Geography.—As for Second-class Teachers, and in addition to possess a special knowledge of the Geography of British America and the United States, including the relative positions of the Provinces and States, with their capitals; to understand the structure of the crust of the earth; use of the globes (Lovell's *General Geography*, and Keith on the Globes).

History.—General English and Canadian (Collier and Hodgins).

Education.—As for Second-class Teachers, and in addition to possess a good knowledge of the elementary principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy; and to be acquainted with the methods of teaching all the branches of the Public School course.

School Law.—To be acquainted with the Law and Official Regulations relating to Trustees, Teachers, Municipal Councils, and School Inspectors.

Music.—To know the principles of Vocal Music.

Drawing.—To evince facility in making perspective and outline sketches of common objects on the blackboard.

Book-Keeping.—As for Second class Teachers.

Arithmetic.—To know the subject as contained in the Authorized Arithmetic, in theory and practice, to be able to solve problems in arithmetical rules with accuracy, neatness and despatch. To be ready and accurate in solving problems in Mental Arithmetic.

Mensuration.—To be familiar with the rules for Mensuration of Surface and Solids.

Algebra.—To know the subject as contained in the Authorized Text Book completed.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., Definitions of V., and Book VI. with exercises.

NOTE.—For female teachers, the first book only of Euclid is required. If, however, the candidate desires a certificate of eligibility as an Examiner, the same examination must be passed in Euclid as is required of male teachers.

Natural Philosophy.—As for Second-class Teachers; and, in addition, to be acquainted with Dynamics, Hydrodynamics and Acoustics, pp. 109-167, Sangster's *Natural Philosophy*, Part I.

Chemical Physics.—To have a good general acquaintance with the subjects of Heat, Light and Electricity.

Chemistry.—As for Second class Teachers; and to be familiar with the Definitions, Nomenclature, Laws of Chemical Combination, and to possess a general knowledge of the chemistry of the Metalloids and Metals (Roseoe).

Human Physiology.—As for Second Class Teachers.

Natural History.—General View of Animal Kingdom—Characters of principal classes, orders and genera (Gosse's *Zoology for Schools* or Wood's *Natural History*).

Botany.—Vegetable Physiology and Anatomy—Systematic Botany—Flowering Plants of Canada (Gray's *How Plants Grow*).

Agricultural Chemistry.—Proximate and ultimate constituents of plants and soils—

Mechanical and Chemical modes of improving soils—Rotation of crops, &c., &c., (Dr. Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture).

VIII. POWERS AND DUTIES OF MASTERS AND TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Note on Legal Obligation.—The ninetieth and the following sections of the School Act, prescribe, in explicit and comprehensive terms, the duties of teachers; and no teacher can legally claim his salary who disregards the requirements of the law. Among other things the Act requires each teacher to “maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations.” The law makes it the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education to provide the forms, and the Council of Public Instruction prescribes the following regulations for the guidance of masters and teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools.

1. *Designation of Master and Teachers.*—In every school in which there are two or more teachers employed therein, the trustees shall determine who shall be considered as the master of the school. The head teacher employed in any Public School, in which there is more than one teacher, shall be designated and known as the *master*, and the other shall be named first, second, or third, &c., *assistant teacher*.

(1) *Power and Duties of Masters.*

Authority as a Public Officer.—The master of every school is a public officer, and, as such, shall have power, and it shall be his duty to observe and enforce the following rules:—

1. *See that the Rules are observed.*—He shall see that these general rules and regulations, and any special rules (not inconsistent with them) which may be approved by the trustees for their respective schools are duly and faithfully carried out, subject to appeal, in case of dissatisfaction, to the Inspector.

2. *Prescribe Duties of Teachers.*—He shall prescribe (with the assent of the trustees) the duties of the several teachers in his school, but he shall be responsible for the control and management of the classes under their charge.

3. *Power to Suspend Pupils.*—He shall suspend (subject to appeal, by the parent or guardian, to the trustees) any pupil, for any of the following reasons:—

- (1.) Truancy persisted in.
- (2.) Violent opposition to authority.
- (3.) Repetition of any offence after notice.
- (4.) Habitual and determined neglect of duty.
- (5.) The use of profane, obscene, or other improper language.
- (6.) General bad conduct and bad example, to the injury of the school.
- (7.) Cutting, marring, destroying, defacing, or injuring any of the Public School property, such as buildings, furniture, fences, trees, shrubbery, seats, &c.; or writing any obscene or improper words on the fences, privies, or any part of the premises; provided that any master suspending a pupil for any of the causes above-named, shall immediately, after such suspension, give notice thereof, in writing, to the parent or guardian of such pupil, and to the trustees, in which notice shall be stated the reason for such suspension; but no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees. [See also regulation 2 of the “*Duties of Assistant Teachers*,” which also applies to Masters.]

4. *Expulsion of Pupils.*—When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the School, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the master, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under public censure, who shall express to the master his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and master, be re-admitted to the school. The hundred and eighty-second section of the School Law declares “That any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or by a majority of them) and the teacher, that his presence in the school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, may be dismissed from such school, and, where practicable, removed to an Industrial School.”

5. *Care of School Property.*—He shall exercise the strictest vigilance over the Public School property under his charge,—the building, outhouses, fences, &c., furniture, apparatus,

and books belonging to the school, so that they may receive no injury; and give prompt notice in writing to the trustees, or person appointed by them, under regulation 13 of the *Duties of Trustees*" (if in cities, towns, or villages, to the Inspector,) of any repairs which may require to be made to the building, premises, or furniture, &c., and of any furniture or supplies which may be required for the school.

6. *Regulations in regard to School Premises, &c.*—The trustees having made such provision relative to the school-house and its appendages, as are required by the twenty-sixth (9) section, and the eighty-sixth (5) section of the School Act, and as provided in regulation 9 of the "*Duties of Trustees*," it shall be the duty of the master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature,* as well as to the cleanliness of the school-house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and outbuildings connected with the school-house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of cleanliness about the premises.

7. *School to be open for Pupils.*—Care must be taken to have the school-house ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those who may arrive before the appointed hour. (See regulation 12, "*Duties of Assistant Teachers*.")

8. *Out Premises.*—He shall see that the yards, sheds, privies and other outbuildings are kept in order, and that the school-house and premises are locked at all proper times; and that all deposits of sweepings, from rooms or yards, are removed from the premises.

9. *Fires and Sweeping.*—He shall employ, at a compensation to be fixed by the trustees, a suitable person to make fires, to sweep the rooms and halls daily, and dust the windows, walls, seats, desks and other furniture in the same; but no assistant teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty, unless voluntarily, and with suitable compensation.

10. *Librarian.*—He shall act as librarian of the school, and take charge of the books; also make, keep and preserve a catalogue of the same; deliver, charge, receive, and credit the volumes given out, and keep a register of the same; number, label, and catalogue the books; and make returns of the library, its books, &c., as required by the library regulations.

11. *The Library.*—He shall keep the library open for the distribution (and return) of books to their scholars and ratepayers of the school division, on Friday afternoon of each week; but this duty shall not be permitted to interfere with the regular exercises of the school.

12. *Reports.*—He shall make the necessary term, special, or annual reports to the trustees, to the Inspector or Chief Superintendent, at such times and in such manner as may be required.

13. *General Register.*—He shall keep a daily and a general admission register of the school (to be furnished by the trustees), in the latter of which shall be entered, in each term, the date of the admission of each pupil; his or her name and age; from whence received; the parent's or guardian's name and residence; the names of each of the classes in the school, together with the names of the pupils in each such class; the promotion of pupils from one class to another; record of attendance of the pupil; date of his leaving the school, and destination, both as to place and occupation; and such other information as shall at all times give a correct idea of the condition of the school.

14. *Religious Exercises—Ten Commandments.*—He shall see that the regulations in regard to *Opening and Closing Exercises of the Day* (Chapter III.) are observed, and that the Ten Commandments are duly taught to all the pupils, and repeated by them once a week.

(2.) *Duties of Assistant Teachers.*

The teacher of each class or department of a school shall observe the following regulations:—

1. *Instruction of Pupils.*—He shall give the children under his charge constant employment in the studies prescribed in the authorized programme; and endeavour, by judicious and diversified modes, to render the exercises of the school pleasant, as well as profitable.

2. *Discipline.*—He shall practise such discipline in his school, class or department, as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent in his family. It is strictly en-

* See note to (6) of regulation 4 of the "*Duties of Inspectors*."

joined upon all teachers in the schools to avoid the appearance of indiscreet haste in the discipline of their pupils ; and, in any difficult cases which may occur, to apply to the master, Inspector, or to the trustees (as the case may be) for advice and direction.*

3. *Regulations to be read.*—He shall read, or cause to be read, to his class, at least once in each quarter, (or otherwise inform the pupils of) so much of the regulations as shall be necessary to give them a proper understanding of the rules by which they are governed.

4. *Register.*—He shall keep the register (provided by the Education Department, and furnished by the trustees and remain their property,) in which shall be entered the names and daily attendance of pupils, their proficiency in various studies and other information.

5. *Returns.*—He shall make such returns, and at such times, as may be required by the master, Inspector, or trustees, relating to his class, school or department.

(3.) *Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers.*

It shall also be the duty of each master and teacher of a Public and Separate School to observe the following regulations :—

1. *General Principles of Government.*—Masters and teachers are to evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their pupils ; treat them with kindness, combined with firmness, and aim at governing them by their affections and reason rather than by harshness and severity. Teachers shall also, as far as practicable, exercise a general care over their pupils in and out of school, and shall not confine their instruction and superintendence to the usual school studies, but shall, as far as possible, extend the same to the mental and moral training of such pupils, to their personal deportment, to the practice of correct habits and good manners among them, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *Truth and Honesty*, the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

2. *Merit Cards—Prizes.*—In all the schools, the series of Merit Cards prepared and authorized by the Education Department shall be regularly used ; and if prizes are given, it must be on the principles laid down in that series of cards.

3. *State of Feeling among Pupils.*—Masters and teachers shall cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among the pupils ; discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

4. *Absence.*—No master or teacher shall be absent from the school in which he or she may be employed, without permission of the trustees or Inspector, except in case of sickness, in which case the absence of such teacher shall be immediately reported to the trustees ; and no deduction from the salary of a teacher, within the limits prescribed by law, shall be made on account of sickness as certified by a medical man.

5. *Subscriptions, Collections, Presents, &c.*—No collection shall be taken up, or subscriptions solicited for any purpose, or notice of shows, or exhibitions given in any Public School without the consent of the trustees ; nor, as provided in the Act (section 143), shall the masters or teachers act as agents for books, or sell stationery, &c., or receive presents (unless presented to them on leaving the school), nor award, without the permission of the trustees, medals or other prizes of their own to the pupils under their charge.

6. *Teachers' Meetings.*—All masters and teachers in cities, towns, and villages, shall regularly attend the teachers' meetings, at such times, and under such regulations, as the Inspector shall direct ; and they shall by study, recitations, and general exercises, strive to systematize and perfect the modes of discipline and of teaching in the Public Schools.

7. *Teaching.*—They shall classify the children according to the books used ; study those books themselves, and teach according to the improved methods recommended in their prefaces. In giving out the lessons for the next day, difficult parts should be explained, and, where necessary, the best mode of studying them pointed out.

8. *Visiting schools.*—The Inspector may permit a master or teacher to be absent two of

* The following are modes to be adopted or avoided :—

(a) *Proper.*—Reproof kindly but firmly given, either in private or before the school, as circumstances require it, or such severe punishment as the case really warrants, administered as directed in the above regulation.

(b) *Improper.*—Contemptuous language, reproof administered in passion, personal indignity or torture, and violation of the laws of health.

the ordinary teaching days in each half-year, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practised in other schools than that in which he or she teaches: and such visit, with the name of the school or schools visited, shall be duly reported by such master or teacher to the Inspector, * but such permission shall not be given by the Inspector if the absence of the teacher will be, in his judgment, injurious to the interests of the school; nor shall this permission be granted to any master or teacher who fails to report, or who has employed the time heretofore given to him for this purpose otherwise than in visiting schools, as authorized by this regulation.

9. *Time-Table.*—They shall keep in some conspicuous place in the school-room a Time-Table, showing the order of exercises for every day in the week, and the time for each exercise, as prescribed in the programme of studies for Public Schools.

10. *Classes.*—The division of pupils into classes, as prescribed by the programme, shall be strictly observed; and no teacher shall be allowed to take his or her class beyond the limits fixed for the classes taught by such teachers, without the consent of the master or Inspector, except for occasional reviews; but individual pupils, on being qualified, may, with the consent of the master, be advanced from a lower to a higher class.

11. *Quarterly Examinations.*—Each class in every school shall be open for public examination and inspection during the last week of every quarter; and the teacher shall call upon every pupil in the school, unless excused, to review or recite in the course of such examination.

12. *In School at 8½ A. M., &c.*—All teachers shall be in their respective schools, and open their rooms for the reception of pupils, at least fifteen minutes in the morning, and five minutes in the afternoon, before the specified time for beginning school; and during school hours they shall faithfully devote themselves to the duties of their office.

13. *Visitors' Book.*—They shall keep the visitors' book (which is required by law to be furnished by the trustees), in which shall be entered the dates of visits and names of visitors, with such remarks as such visitors may choose to make.

14. *Visitors.*—They shall receive courteously the visitors appointed by law, and afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and for examining into the state of the School; shall keep the visitors' books accessible, that the visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it.

NOTE.—The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons animates the pupils, and greatly aid the faithful teacher.

IX.—DUTIES OF PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. *Cleanliness and Good Conduct.*—Pupils must come to school clean and neat in their persons and clothes. They must avoid idleness, profanity, falsehood and deceit, quarrelling and fighting, cruelty to dumb animals; be kind and courteous to each other, obedient to their instructors, diligent in their studies, and conform to the rules of their school.

2. *Tardiness* on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the master.

3. *Leaving before Closing.*—No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency: and then the master or teacher's consent must first be obtained.

4. *Absence.*—A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reasons satisfactory to the master, forfeits his standing in the class, and his right to attend the school for the remainder of the quarter.

5. *Excuses.*—Any pupil not appearing at the regular hour of commencing any class of the school which he may be attending, without a written excuse from his parent or guardian,

* Each High and Public School Master and Teacher must give at least three days' notice to the trustees; and, in addition, the High School Master must communicate with the Educational Department, so that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector to his school. In order that no loss or apportionment may accrue to any school in consequence of the master's absence under this regulation, a proportionate amount of average attendance will be credited to the school for the time so employed by the teacher; but under no circumstances can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays, or half holidays, nor will such time be reckoned by the Department, or be allowed by the Inspector.

may be denied admittance to such school for the day, or half-day, at the discretion of the teacher.

6. *Punctual Attendance.*—Every pupil once admitted to school, and duly registered, shall attend at the commencement of each term, and continue in punctual attendance until its close, or until he is regularly withdrawn by notice to the teacher to that effect; and no pupil violating this rule shall be entitled to continue in such school, or be admitted to any other, until such violation is certified by the parents or guardians to have been necessary and unavoidable, which shall be done personally or in writing.

7. *What School to Attend.*—Pupils in cities, towns and villages shall be required to attend any particular school which may be designated for them by the Inspector, with the consent of the trustees. And the Inspector alone, under the same authority, shall have the power to make transfers of pupils from one school to another.

8. *Absence from Examination.*—Any pupil absenting himself from examination, or any portion thereof, without permission of the master, shall not thereafter be admitted to any Public School, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing; and the names of all such absentees shall be reported by the master immediately to the trustees; and this rule shall be read to the school just before the examination days, at the close of each quarter.

9. *Going to and from School.*—Pupils shall be responsible to the master for any misconduct on the school premises, or in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or some person appointed by them, or on their behalf.

10. *Supply of Books.*—No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantage of the school by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisites, through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the trustees have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.

11. *Fees for Books.*—The fees for books and stationery, &c., as fixed by the trustees in cities and towns, whether monthly or quarterly, or fees for non-resident pupils, shall be payable in advance; and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school until he shall have paid the appointed fee, or it shall have been paid on his behalf.

12. *Property Injured.*—Any property of the schools that may be injured or destroyed by pupils must be made good forthwith by the parents or guardians, under a penalty of the suspension of the delinquent pupil. [See (7) of Regulation 3 of the "Powers and Duties of Masters."]

13. *Contagious Diseases.*—No pupil shall be admitted to, or continue in, any of the Public Schools who has not been vaccinated, or who is afflicted with, or has been exposed to, any contagious disease, until all danger of contagion from such pupil, or from the disease or exposure, shall have passed away, as certified in writing by a medical man.

14. *Effects of Expulsion.*—No pupil shall be admitted to any Public School who has been expelled from any school, unless by the written authority of the Inspector. See Regulation 4, *Duties of Masters.*

15. *Certificate on Leaving.*—Every pupil entitled thereto shall, when he leaves or removes from a school, receive a certificate of good conduct and standing, in the form prescribed, if deserving of it.

X.—PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

1. *Constitution of the Board.*—The School Law provides that

For every ward into which any City or Town is divided:

(a) There shall be two School Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall continue in office for two years, and until his successor has been elected.

(b) One of the trustees elected shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation (see. 70).

In every town not divided into wards, and in every incorporated village, there shall be six school trustees, two of whom, after the first election, shall retire from office yearly on the second Wednesday in January (see. 75).

2. *Officers of the Board.*—The law requires that there shall be elected annually by the Board from among its own members (1) a *Chairman*. The Board is also required to appoint for such period as it may decide (2) a *Secretary*, and (3) in Cities and Towns an *Inspector of Schools*. It may also at its discretion appoint (4) a *Collector of school fees* [for contingencies and non-resident pupils], and (5) a *Secretary-Treasurer*.

3. *Proceedings of the Board.*—The Board is authorized by law “to appoint the times and places of their meetings and the mode of calling them; and of conducting and recording their proceedings, and of keeping all their school accounts.”

4. *Committee of the Board.*—In addition to the officers of the Board mentioned, the Board can most conveniently supervise the details of its work by means of committees; viz., (1) on Finance, (2) School Buildings, (3) Appointment of Teachers, (4) Printing, (5) Repairs and Supplies, (6) School Management, and any others desired. The Board is authorized to “appoint a special committee of not more than three persons [not necessarily members of the Board] for the special charge, oversight and management of each school within the city, town or village.”

5. *Order of Business.*—At every regular meeting of the Board it is recommended that the order of proceeding shall be:—

- (1) Reading and confirming the minutes.
- (2) Reading and referring letters, memorials, &c.
- (3) Giving notices of motion.
- (4) Taking up unfinished business and former notices.
- (5) Presenting and adopting reports of committees.
- (6) Miscellaneous business.

6. *Rules of Order:*—

(1) *Quorum.* A majority of the members of the Board shall form a quorum.
 (2) *The Chairman* shall have one vote on all questions; but in case of a tie, the question shall be considered lost.

(3) *The Inspector*, by permission of the Board, may be present and speak on any matter connected with his department or duties, but shall have no vote on any question.

(4) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every member, previous to speaking, shall rise and address himself to the Chairman.

(5) *Questions and Replies.*—Questions asked and replies to members, shall be through the Chairman.

(6) *Order of Speaking.*—When two or more members rise at once, the Chairman shall name the member who shall speak first, after which the other member or members shall have the right to address the meeting, in the order named by the Chairman.

(7) *Speaking Twice.*—No member shall speak more than—minutes or twice (except in Committee) on the same question or amendment, without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or in reply to a question, until every one desiring to speak shall have spoken.

(8) *Motion to be Read.*—Each member may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt a member when speaking.

(9) *Filling Blanks.*—In filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

(10) *Non-Debatable Questions.*—Motions (1) to adjourn, (2) lie on the table (3) for the “previous question,” or (4) upon the order of business, shall not be debatable.

(11) *Previous Question.*—When the “previous question” is decided in the negative, the original question shall then remain before the Board to be debated or put, &c.

(12) *Proper Motions.*—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but (1) to adjourn, (2) lie on the table, (3) for the “previous question,” (4) to postpone to a day certain, (5) to commit, or recommit to a committee, (6) to award, or (7) to postpone indefinitely—which several questions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

(13) *Questions Decided.*—No question decided by the Board shall be again raised during the year, without the consent of a majority of the Board.

(14) *Motions before the Meeting.*—All motions made and seconded shall be considered in possession of the Board, and shall be reduced to writing whenever required by a member; they may be withdrawn at any time before decision, with the consent of the meeting.

(15) *Kind of Motion to be Received.*—When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it or to postpone it, or for adjournment; but no motion or proposition on a subject different from the one under consideration shall be introduced under colour of an amendment.

(16) *Order of Putting Motions.*—All questions shall be put in the order in which they are moved. Amendments shall be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

7. *Kinds of Schools Authorized.*—The Board is authorized “to determine the number, sites, kind and description of schools to be established in the city, town or village,” viz.:

- (1) A central school for boys, } or both combined.
- (2) A central school for girls, }
- (3) A primary school for each ward.
- (4) Intermediate schools in convenient localities, &c.
- (5) Infant schools in convenient localities or connected with the ward schools.
- (6) Industrial schools for neglected children.

XI.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN RURAL SECTIONS.

1. *School Meetings.*—The notice calling an annual or special school meeting should specify the place, time and objects of the meeting. It may be signed by the secretary, by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it. Three notices should be put up in conspicuous places in the section, at least six days before the meeting. See Chapter viii. of the Regulations.

2. *Declaration of Office.*—Every trustee, on his election, is required by law to make a verbal declaration of office in presence of the chairman of the meeting. If the chairman himself be elected he must make the declaration before the secretary of the meeting. In no case is an oath of office, or signed declaration by the trustee elect, required. The act must be verbally performed.* Even if it be not performed, the trustee is nevertheless a legal trustee until he is fined by the magistrate for neglect to make the declaration. On being fined, the office is vacated, and a new election should be at once held.

3. *Trustees' Tenure of Office.—Vacancies.*—Each rural trustee is elected for three years, and until his successor is elected.” After his term has expired, he may refuse re-election for four years. When in office, he may resign, with the consent (in writing) of his colleagues and of the County Inspector. The removal of himself and family from the section at once vacates his office; but if his home and his family remain in the section he may be temporarily absent for six months at a time before his office becomes vacant.

4. *Personal responsibility of Trustees.*—As moneys may be lost to the section through the dishonesty or carelessness of the trustees, or of the individuals to whom they may entrust it, without their having taken proper security, or by the neglect or refusal of the trustees to keep open the school during each half-year, the law makes the trustees personally responsible for the loss, and the amount can be recovered from them for the benefit of the section. As the law requires the Inspector to apportion, but (under certain conditions) not to pay money to every section under his jurisdiction—whether a school has been kept in it or not—the amount for which the trustees are responsible can easily be ascertained (on the basis of the attendance of pupils during the corresponding period of the previous year). Trustees are also personally responsible for any contract entered into by the corporation, which they refuse to fulfil. (See the hundred and sixty-eighth and following sections of the School Law.)

5. *Corporate Acts, when lawful.*—Trustees' contracts or other corporate acts and business, to be lawful and binding upon the corporation, must be agreed to at a trustees' meeting duly called, of which each member of the corporation has had verbal or written notice from the secretary, or any trustee. The presence and consent of a majority of the corporation is necessary to constitute a valid act of such corporation. The law requires that a record of the

* Even should a trustee's election be appealed against to the Inspector, the trustee himself must hold office and act until his election is legally set aside. The principle is, that an individual coming into office by colour of an election or appointment, is an officer *de facto* (in fact), and his acts in relation to the public are valid until he is removed, although it be conceded that his election or appointment was illegal. When his election is confirmed, he becomes a trustee *de jure* (of right), and no further objection can be made to him. See s. 111 and 112, of the *Duties of Inspectors*.

proceedings of any school corporation "shall be entered in a book" to be kept for that purpose.

6. *Contracts and Agreements.*—Contracts or agreements with teachers and other parties must be in writing, and sealed with the corporate seal, otherwise they are mere private agreements, which may be enforced against the individuals making them. This rule does not apply to minor purchases or unimportant orders for work required to be done for the corporation, and involving a small outlay. In such cases trustees may authorize one of themselves or their secretary to attend to such matters on their behalf. (See Regulation 13 of this chapter.) No trustee can enter into a contract with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim on it, except for a school site, or as collector of school rates, when duly appointed by his colleagues.

7. *Collector and Treasurer.*—The law requires the trustees to take security from their collector and secretary-treasurer (whether they be members of the corporation, or other parties) before they permit them to enter on the duties of their office. Should they neglect to do so, the trustees render themselves personally responsible for any money lost to the section in consequence of such neglect, and will be required to make it good out of their own pockets.

8. *School Section Accounts.*—The law requires trustees or their secretary-treasurer to furnish the school section auditors with all vouchers for the payment of school money during the year, together with such papers, books, &c., and verbal information on the subject as may serve to explain the items in the accounts. "In case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the accounts, it shall be referred to and decided by the County Inspector."

9. *Adequate School Accommodation.*—The law declares trustees "shall provide adequate accommodations for all the children of school age [*i.e.*, between the ages of five and twenty-one years] resident in their school division" (*i.e.*, school section, city, town or village). These "accommodations," to be "adequate," should include—

(1.) A site of an acre in extent, but in no case less than half an acre.

(2.) A school-house (with separate rooms where the number of pupils exceeds fifty), the walls of which shall not be less than ten feet high in the clear, and which shall not contain less than nine square feet on the floor for each child in the section or division, so as to allow an area in each room for at least one hundred cubic feet of air for each child.* It shall also be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the premises properly drained.

(3.) A sufficient paling or fence round the school premises.

(4.) A play ground, or other satisfactory provision for physical exercise, within the fences, and off the road.

(5.) A well, or other means of procuring water for the school.

(6.) Proper and separate offices for both sexes, at some little distance from the school-house, and suitably enclosed.

(7.) Necessary school furniture and apparatus, *viz.*: desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses and books, &c., required for the efficient conduct of the school. (See also note to (a) of Regulation 4, of the "*Duties of Inspectors.*"

10. *Site of School-house.*—In any school section should a new school site be deemed desirable, the trustees, or the County Inspector, can call a school meeting to decide the question. Should a difference of opinion arise between a majority of the trustees and the ratepayers on the subject, the matter must be referred to arbitration, as provided by law; but the trustees alone have the legal right to decide upon the size and enlargement of a school site.

11. *Erection of School-house, Teacher's Residence, &c.*—The trustees alone have also the power to decide upon the cost, size and description of school-house, or teacher's residence, which they shall erect. No ratepayer, public meeting, or committee has any authority to interfere with them in this matter. They have also full power to decide what fences, out-buildings, sheds and other accommodations shall be provided on the school site, adjacent to the school-house, as provided in Regulation 9. To them also exclusively belongs the duty of having the school plot planted with shade trees, and properly laid out.

12. *Use of School-house.*—No school-house or lot (unless so provided for in the deed), or

* Thus, for instance, a room for fifty children would require space for 5,000 cubic feet of air. This would be equal to a cube of the following dimensions in feet, *viz.*: 25 x 20 x 10, which is equivalent to a room 25 feet long by 20 wide and 10 feet high.

any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other purpose than for the use and accommodation of the public schools of the section or division, without the express permission of the trustee corporation, and then only after school hours, and on condition that all damages be made good, and cleaning, sweeping, &c., promptly done.

13. *Care and Repair of School-house.*—Trustees should appoint one of their number, or other responsible person, and give him authority, and make it his duty to keep the school-house in good repair. He should also see to it that the windows are properly filled with glass; that at a proper season the stove and pipe are in a fit condition, and suitable wood provided; that the desks and seats are in good repair; that the outhouses are properly provided with doors, and are frequently cleansed; that the blackboards are kept painted, the water supply abundant, and everything is provided necessary for the comfort of the pupils and the success of the school.

14. *Right of Trustees in regard to Teacher, Apparatus, Books, etc.*—The trustees alone, and not any public meeting, have the right to decide what teacher shall be employed, how much shall be paid to him, what apparatus, library and prize books shall be purchased, what repairs, &c., shall be authorized (as provided in Regulation 13); in short, everything they may think expedient to do for the interest of the school.

15. *Expenses of the School.*—The majority of the trustees of every school section have the right to decide what expenses they will incur for maps, school apparatus, library and prize books, salaries of teachers, and all other expenses of their school (as provided in Regulation 14). The trustees are not required to refer such matters to any public meeting whatever; but they alone have the right to decide as to the nature and amount of any expenses which they may judge it expedient to incur for such purposes.

16. *Contents of Half-yearly Returns.*—In filling up the return, the trustees should see that the teacher transcribes from the school register, according to the register number, the name of each pupil admitted to the school during the half-year, and the number of days such pupil may have attended during each month of that period. The attendance of no child can exceed the number of authorized teaching days at the head of each monthly column of the return. The names of all children whose parents or guardians reside, or have taxable property in the school section, are to be included as "residents," but no others. "Non-resident children" are those whose parents or guardians do not reside, but may, in some cases, have taxable property in the section. Such children are to be separately reported in the place assigned for non-resident children in the return. Children who are visitors in the section, or boarders, or less than a year, whose parents or guardians do not live in the section, are also non-residents. See note to Regulation 16, of the *Duties of Inspectors*.

17. *Trustees to send in Returns.*—The law requires trustees to transmit their returns, signed by a majority of the corporation and the teacher (with the corporate seal attached) to the Inspector immediately (or within ten days at farthest) after the close of the year or half-year to which they refer. Trustees neglecting to make their returns forfeit the amount which might otherwise have been payable to their school, and become personally liable to their section for the amount thus forfeited or lost, on the complaint of any person to a magistrate. See thirty-first section of the Consolidated Public School Act, and Regulation — of the *Duties of Inspectors*.

18. *Union School Section Returns.*—The trustees of union school sections will transmit exact copies of their return to the Inspectors concerned—distinguishing the pupils belonging to each township.

19. *False Returns.*—Every trustee or teacher signing a false return in order to obtain a larger share of the school fund, renders himself liable to a fine of twenty dollars, or punishment for misdemeanor, besides forfeiture of any share in the school fund. See one hundred and thirty-eighth section of the Consolidated School Act.

20. *Use of Corporate Seal.*—The trustees' seal should not be affixed to mere notices or letters, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds or other papers which are designed to bind the trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified duty.

NOTE.—The school meeting has no power to alter the trustees' estimate of these expenses of the school, or reduce the salary of the teachers, etc.

21. *Free Public School Library.*—The twenty-sixth section (23) of the School Act declares that "It shall be the duty of the trustees of each school section to appoint a librarian, and to take such steps as are authorized by law, and as they may judge expedient, for the establishment, safe keeping and proper management of a school library for their section," etc. In case they neglect to appoint a librarian, Regulations 10 and 11 of the *Duties of Masters* provide that the master shall act as librarian, and shall see that the regulations in regard to the libraries are duly carried out. Trustees are not required to consult a public meeting on the subject; but the law makes it their duty as trustees to provide a library for the school under the departmental regulations.

XII. RULES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETINGS IN RURAL SCHOOL SECTIONS.

I. *Organization of Meeting.*—The senior or other trustee present shall at the proper hour (10 o'clock, and not later than 10½) call the meeting to order, and request the ratepayers present to appoint a chairman and secretary from among themselves.

(1) *Chairman's Duties.*—The chairman, on election, shall at once take the chair, and shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting. He may give a casting vote, but no other.

(2) *Secretary's Duty.*—The secretary shall record in writing all the votes and proceedings of the meeting.

II. *Order of Business* to be followed at the meeting:—

(1) Calling the meeting to order.

(2) Election of chairman and secretary.

(3) Reading of trustees' annual report and auditors' statement of receipts and expenditure.

(4) Reception of trustees' report and auditors' statement.

(5) Election of trustees to fill the vacancy of the year.

(6) Election of trustee or trustees to fill any other vacancy.

(7) Any other business of which due notice has been given.

III. *Rules of Order.*—The following rules of order are recommended to be observed at the meetings:—

(1) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every elector shall rise, previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of Speaking.*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Each elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking Twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Poll Demanded.*—The names of those who vote for, and of those who vote against, the question, shall be entered upon the minutes if two electors require it.

(6) *Votes.*—All votes shall be taken in the manner desired by a majority of the electors present, and a poll shall be granted if two electors desire it. The votes tendered shall be received by the chairman, unless objection be made to them. In that case the chairman shall require the person whose vote is questioned to make the declaration provided by law. After making it the vote must be received and recorded without further question.

(7) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector at least within twenty days after the meeting.

(8) *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn an annual school meeting until the business is finished is unlawful; but a motion to adjourn a special school meeting shall always be in order; provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(9) *Motion to be Seconded.*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless it is seconded in writing, (if required by the chairman), and seconded.

(10) *Withdrawal of Motion*.—After a motion has been announced or read by the Chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(11) *Kind of Motions to be received*.—When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be received unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment, except as in No. 8 above.

(12) *Order of Putting Motion*.—All questions shall be put in the order in which they are moved. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

(13) *Reconsidering Motion*.—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

(14) *Close of the Meeting*.—The school meeting must not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, nor shall it continue open after four o'clock in the afternoon—beyond which latter hour no business can be lawfully transacted by the meeting.

(15) *Transmitting Minutes to Inspector*.—At the close of the meeting the chairman should sign the minutes as entered by the secretary in the minute book. Within fourteen days after the meeting the chairman must send to the Inspector a copy of the minutes (signed by himself and the secretary), under a penalty of five dollars.

(16.) *Declaration of Officer*.—The trustee or trustees elect should at once make the declaration of office before the chairman of the meeting, or within fourteen days after the close of the meeting. In case the chairman is elected trustee, he should in like manner make the declaration of office before the secretary.

XIII.—PROGRAMME OF COURSE OF STUDY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(1.) *Basis of Instruction*.—*Explanatory Memorandum on the following Programme.*

1. The great object of this Programme is to secure such an education of youths as to fit them for the ordinary employments and duties of life. This includes:—

2. *First*.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the use of the English language. Every youth, whether in town or country, should be able so to read that reading will be a pleasure and not a labour, otherwise his little knowledge of reading will be seldom, if ever, used to acquire information; he should be able to write readily and well; he should know arithmetic so as to perform readily and properly any financial business transactions, and be able to keep accounts correctly; he should be able to speak and write with correctness the language of the country. These subjects are the first essentials of education for every youth, and in which he should be primarily and thoroughly taught.

3. *Secondly*.—An acquaintance with the properties and growth of the plants we cultivate and use, and the soils in which they grow; the instruments and machinery we employ, and the principles of their construction and use; our own bodies and minds, and the laws of their healthy development and preservation. Large experience shows not only the importance of a knowledge of these subjects of natural science and experimental physics, but that they can be taught easily for all ordinary practical purposes to pupils from six to twelve years of age.

4. *Thirdly*.—Some knowledge of Geography and History, of the civil government and institutions of our own country, and, in all cases, of the first principles of Christian morals, so essential to every honest man and good citizen.

5. These are the subjects which should be embraced in a Public School curriculum, and which have been and can be easily learned by pupils under twelve years of age. Those who aspire to a higher and more accomplished English education can obtain it in the High Schools.

6. The length of time during which a pupil shall continue in any class must depend upon his or her progress. The promotion of a pupil from a lower to a higher class is at the discretion of the master or mistress of a school, and if any difference arise on this subject between the master or mistress of a school and the trustees, or any parent of a pupil, the Inspector of the school must decide; but no pupil is to be promoted to a higher class without being thoroughly acquainted with all the subjects taught in the lower classes. A pupil, on being

admitted into a school, must be examined by the master or mistress, and placed in the class into which such pupil is qualified to enter. In all cases the *order of subjects* in the programme must be followed, and the time prescribed for teaching each subject per week must be observed, nor must any subject of the course be omitted. Where a class is too large for all the pupils to be taught together, or where there is an obvious inequality in the ability and progress of the pupils, such class may be divided into two divisions—First and Second.

7. When the pupils enrolled in a school amount to more than fifty, and less than one hundred, the trustees must employ an assistant teacher.

8. The time allowed for school-room study and recitation for each class is $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week. While one class is reciting, the others can be engaged in preparing their lessons or performing other school work under the direction of the master, and can recite to him in turn.

N.B.—The work assigned for home preparation varies with the class in which the pupil is placed. In the first and second classes, the lessons are designed to occupy *half-an-hour* every evening; in the third and fourth, from an *hour* to an *hour-and-a-half*; and in the fifth and sixth, from an *hour-and-a-half* to *two hours*. Parents are expected to see that their children attend to their work at home.

ÆÆ Gymnastics, Drill and Calisthenics are to be provided for at the discretion of the trustees. Needle-work is provided for in the Limit Table.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.
READING	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164.	Third Reading Book.	Fourth Reading Book to p. 244.	Fourth Reading Book.	Fifth Reading Book.
SPELLING	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book.	Fourth Reading Book to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book.	Fourth Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book.	Reading and Spelling Books.
WRITING	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words.	Simple Words.	Capitals and words neatly and legibly.	Neatly and legibly.	Neatly and legibly and with fair rapidity.	Neatly, legibly and rapidly.
ARITHMETIC	Arabic Notation to 1,000, Addition and Subtraction, Simple questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000 and Roman Notation to Mental Arithmetic Tables, Simple Rules and Reduction.	Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods, Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple, and Gr. Com. Measure and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction, inclusive.	Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, with reasons of rules.	Proportion, Practice, Percentage, Stocks, Theory of said rules, Mental Arithmetic.	General Review, Involution and Evolution, Compound Interest, Mental Arithmetic.
GRAMMAR	Pointing out the nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions on any page of Second Reader.	Pointing out the nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions on any page of Second Reader.	Parts of Speech, Gender, person and number of nouns, and comparisons of adjectives, Separating simple sentences into two essential parts.	Principal grammatical forms and definitions, Analysis of simple sentences, Parsing simple sentences.	Analysis of prose sentences contained in Reading Book, Parsing, with application of rules of Syntax.	Analysis of verse sentences in Reading Book, Parsing, with application of rules of Syntax.
OBJECT LESSONS	Lessons on common objects and things (a), (b), and on moral duties (c).	Lessons on common objects and things, (a), (b), and on moral duties (c).	Lessons on Natural History, History, Lessons on moral duties.			

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF STUDY—Continued.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.
COMPOSITION.		Simple sentences, orally and in writing. Short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple sentences of any kind, orally or in writing. Short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple and Complex sentences, orally or in writing. Grammatical changes of construction. Narrative and description. Familiar and business letters.	Simple and Complex sentences of any kind. Grammatical changes of construction. Narrative and description. Familiar and business letters.	Composition on any assigned subject. Paragraph of any assigned passage.
GEOGRAPHY.	Cardinal points of compass, map definitions, and map notations.	Definitions. Map of World generally. Maps of America and Ontario.	Map of Canada generally.	Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario.	Political geography, products, etc., of principal countries of the world. Use of the globes.	Physical geography of the continents generally. Elements of Ancient and Modern History.
HISTORY.				Elements of Canadian and English History.	Canadian and English History continued.	Elements of Ancient and Modern History.
CHRISTIAN MORALS AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				Christian morals (c).	Elements of Civil Government.	
HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY & NATURAL HISTORY.				General view of the Animal Kingdom.	Human Physiology.	
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.						Nature and use of the Mechanical Powers.

PROGRAMME OF THE COURSE OF STUDY—*Concluded.*

(c) EXAMPLES OF GALLERY LESSONS.

ON MORAL DUTIES (ONE PER WEEK).

- I. Love and hatred
- II. Obedience, willing and forced
- III. Truth and falsehood, dissimulation
- IV. Selfishness and self-denial
- V. Gentleness and cruelty—in word and action
- VI. Cleanliness and tidiness
- VII. Loyalty and love of country
- VIII. Generosity and covetousness
- IX. Order and punctuality
- X. Perseverance
- XI. Patience
- XII. Justice
- XIII. Self-control
- XIV. Contentment
- XV. Industry and indolence
- XVI. Self-conceit
- XVII. Destructiveness
- XVIII. Tale-telling when right and when wrong
- XIX. Forbearance and sympathy—due to misfortune and deformity
- XX. Tendency of one fault to give rise to another, &c., &c.

(b) EXAMPLES OF GALLERY LESSONS.

ANIMALS, ETC.—(Illustrated by the object Lesson Pictures of the Animals, &c., named.)

- Cow
Horse
Dog
Sheep
Cat
Hippopotamus
Deer
Camel
Whale
Shark
Herring
Porpoise
Turtles
Serpents
Lizards
&c., &c., &c.

(a) EXAMPLES OF GALLERY LESSONS.—(To be illustrated by specimens of the articles named.)

- India Rubber
Colours
Whalebone
Glass
Leather
Fur
Cotton
Linen
Hemp
Wool
Paper
Milk
Coffee
Tea
Cinnamon
- Geometrical forms
Pens
Inks
Needles
Fruits
Flowers
Nuts
Vegetables
Cork
Oil
Fire
Wood
Paper
Milk
Cheese
Butter
- Rubins
Carpenter
Spices
Silk
Buttons
Metals
Coral
Clay
Slate
Candle
Glue
Chalk
Sponge
Bread
Crockery
Ivory

NOTE.—The General Limit Table showing the standard required for promotion from each class is published on the cover of each School Register, also in a separate sheet.

APPENDIX E.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1874, the following gentlemen were, under the provisions of the newly consolidated School Law, elected members of the Council of Public Instruction:—

1. Professor Daniel Wilson, LL.D., to represent the High School and Collegiate Institute Masters and Teachers.

2. Samuel Casey Wood, Esquire, M.P.P., to represent the Public School Inspectors.

3. Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A., to represent the Public and Separate School Teachers.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Council of Public Instruction now consists of the following members :

1. The Chief Superintendent of Education, *ex-officio* (or in his absence, the Deputy Superintendent);

Eight members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—

2. The Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D. ; Chairman, appointed 1846, retires August, 1875 (third Tuesday).

3. The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D., appointed 1850, retires August, 1875.

4. The Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D. appointed 1862, retires August, 1876.

5. The Honourable W. McMaster, appointed 1865, retires August, 1875.

6. The Venerable T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L. appointed 1868, retires August, 1876.

7. William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B., appointed 1873, retires August, 1875.

8. Hammel M. Deroche, Esquire, M.A., M.P.P., appointed 1873, retires August, 1876.

9. James MacLennan, Esquire, M.A., Q.C., M.P., appointed 1873, retires August, 1876.

One member elected by each of the Colleges possessing University powers, "members of the Council for all purposes of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the selection and approval of library and prize books, and for every other purpose not relating exclusively to Public Schools":—

10. The Reverend John McCaul, LL.D., elected by the College Council of University College, Toronto.

11. The Very Reverend William Snodgrass, D.D., elected by the Senate of the University of Queen's College, Kingston.

12. The Rev. John Ambery, M.A., elected by the Corporation of Trinity College, Toronto.

13. The Reverend Samuel S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., elected by the Senate of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg.

14. The Reverend Bishop Carman, D.D., elected by the Senate of the University of Albert College, Belleville.

15. The Reverend J. Tabaret, elected by the Faculty of the College of Ottawa.

These members retire from office on the third Tuesday in August, 1876.

One member elected by each of the three following classes, viz. :—

16. The legally qualified Masters and Teachers of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes :

Professor Daniel Wilson LL.D., elected August, 1874.

17. The Inspectors of Public Schools :

Samuel Casey Wood, Esquire, M.P.P., elected August, 1874.

These members retire on the third Tuesday in August, 1875.

18. The legally qualified Teachers of Public and Separate Schools :

Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A., elected August, 1874:

Retires on the third Tuesday in August, 1876.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

I.—*Interim Committee*.—All the members resident in Toronto.

II.—*On Regulations and Text Books*.—Professor Wilson, Chairman ; His Grace the

Archbishop, Rev. Dr. Jennings, Rev. Principal Snodgrass, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rev. Professor Ambery, Rev. Dr. Nelles, Rev. Dr. Carman, Mr. S. C. Wood, Professor Goldwin Smith, Rev. J. Tabaret, the Chief Superintendent.

III.—*On Library and Prize Books.*—Mr. Maclennan, Chairman; His Grace the Archbishop, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Deroche, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Wilson, Professor Goldwin Smith, the Chief Superintendent.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Right Reverend Michael Power, D.D., first Chairman, appointed 1846. Deceased 1847.

The Honourable S. B. Harrison, Q.C., second Chairman, appointed 1850. Deceased 1862.

Hugh Scobie, Esq., appointed 1846. Deceased 1853.

The Right Reverend A. F. M. De Charbonnel, D.D., appointed 1850. Retired 1862.

The Honourable J. C. Morrison, Q.C., appointed 1846. Retired 1873.

James S. Howard, Esq., appointed 1846. Deceased 1866.

The Reverend Adam Lillie, D.D., appointed 1850. Deceased 1865.

The Reverend John Barclay, D.D., appointed 1857. Retired 1873.

MEETING, 1ST MAY.

No. 368.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, May 1st, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock P.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B. D., in the Chair.

Present: The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Venerable T. B. Fuller, D.D.

William McCabe, Esq., LL.B.

Hammell M. Deroche, Esq., M.A., M.P.P.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council:—

2653 From Mr. A. P. Knight, M.A., Hawkesbury, respecting the revision of the Agricultural Chemistry.

2923 From the Asst. Provincial Secretary, transmitting the order approving of certain High School regulations.

3850 From Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., respecting the effect of the copyright regulations, &c.

5495 From the same, requesting a reply, and making inquiries as to book lists.

4811 From the Chairman of the Committee of Examiners, recommending the establishment of a grade C, as well as A and B, for First Class Certificates.

5055 From Mr. W. Warwick, submitting specimens of binding for the second book.

5151 From Mr. S. Graham, respecting the teaching of Phonetic Shorthand.

5909 From the Chairman of the Committee of Examiners, respecting the time for High School Entrance Examinations.

6418 From the Inspector of the Town of Brockville, on the same subject.

5455 From the Inspector of the County of Durham, on the same subject.

6102 and 6413 From the Chairman of the Committee of Examiners, respecting the preparation of the examination papers.

6220 From the Principal of the Normal School, respecting the Examination of the Students.

6476 From the Secretary of the Senate of Queen's University, Kingston, reporting the election of the Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass, D.D., as the Representative of Queen's College in the Council of Public Instruction.

The Chief Superintendent suggested that in consequence of the change in the law, the Council should confine itself to necessary and routine business until the new members were elected, which was concurred in.

The members present then proceeded to draw lots as to the dates on which they should respectively retire, as required by the new law, with the following result:—

The Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, to retire August, 1875.

The Venerable T. B. Fuller, to retire August, 1876.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B., to retire August, 1875.

Hammell M. Deroche, Esquire, M.A., to retire August, 1876.

The Clerk was then instructed to draw for the absent members, in succession, which resulted as follows:—

The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D., to retire August, 1875.

The Honourable W. McMaster, to retire August, 1875.

The Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D., to retire August, 1876.

James Maclellan, Esquire, Q.C., to retire August, 1876.

Ordered, That a grade C, as well as grades A and B of First Class Provincial Certificates be authorized, according to the recommendation of the Central Committee.

Ordered, That the next entrance examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes take place on the 29th and 30th days of June next, according to the recommendation of the High School Inspectors.

Ordered, That the chief Superintendent be requested to instruct the Central Committee for the examination of Public School Teachers, to prepare the examination papers for the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes according to the standard of admission prescribed by the regulations approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Ordered, that the Chief Superintendent be requested to instruct the same Committee to prepare the examination papers for the examination and classification of students at the Normal School, and for the examination and classification of Public School Teachers, according to the legally prescribed programmes.

Ordered, That the examination for Public School Teachers' certificates of the second and third classes commence on Monday, 20th July next, and for the first class on Monday, 27th July.

The Chief Superintendent was requested to inform the publishers and others who may inquire or may have inquired respecting the proposed action of the Council as to the approval of books, that such action will be deferred till the election of the new members of the Council.

The following applications for pensions from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund were approved, viz.:—

5150	William Armstrong, of Euphemia, for 45 years' service.		
271	Joseph Dean Booth, of Bradford,	21	do
3954	Michael Brennan, of Collingwood,	16	do
5597	Henry Beuglet, of Rochester,	21	do
5449	Patrick Donovan, of Burritt's Rapids,	28	do
896	John Fraser, of Weston,	16	do
5149	John Isbister, of Morris,	15½	do
5447	Barbara A. Irvine, of Kingston,	22	do
3956	Robert Martin, of Richmond,	26	do
2493	Archibald McSween, of Pickering,	20	do
2904	Daniel McRae, of Kingston,	14	do
5325	Timothy J. Newman, of Flamborough		
	West,	23	do
1572	Robert Power, of Huntley,	23½	do
2549	James Quin, of Ottawa,	15	do
3486	James Scott, of Delaware,	14	do
8648	James Simpson, of Osgoode,	10	do

The time of service claimed by Mr. McRae is 24, and Mr. Quin 22 years. The Chief Superintendent was authorized to allow the additional time, on the production of proper evidence, in both these cases.

The following applications were also approved, but upon condition that the Honourable the Attorney-General gives a favourable opinion as to the eligibility of the candidates under the legal requirement as to subscriptions due, viz. :—

10802	Bernard Boyd, of South Douro, for	18	years' service.
8795	Francis Reynolds, of Cobourg,	14	do
6018	Donald Peter McDonald, of St.		
	Catharines (claims 44, proved 40)	40	do

The applications of (11736) C. F. Russell, and (5246) James Elliott were deferred for further inquiry, and the application of (13545) Timothy McQueen was not approved.

Adjourned.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASSETT,
Chairman.

Certified,

ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING, 8th MAY.

No. 369.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, May 8th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock, P.M.—Hammell M. Deroche, Esq., M.A., M.P.P., in the chair.

Present—The Chairman *pro tempore*.
The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Venerable T. B. Fuller, D.D.
William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

- 6637 From the Registrar of University College, Toronto, reporting the election of the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., as the Representative of University College in the Council of Public Instruction.
- 6785 From the Master of the Boys' Model School, resigning his position, in consequence of his appointment as Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto.
- 6751 From the Principal of the Normal School, reporting that His Excellency the Governor-General had granted a silver medal for the Normal School, and one for each of the Model Schools.
- 6752 From the same, making a recommendation as to filling the vacancy in the Model School.
- 6773 From Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., referring to previous communications.

2. *Ordered*, That the resignation of Mr. Hughes be accepted, to take effect, as he requests, on 15th May. That Mr. Scott be promoted to the Mastership of the Model School, Mr. McPhedrain to be first assistant, Mr. Davison to be second assistant.

3. *Ordered*, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Hughes, this Council has pleasure in expressing its high sense of the ability, diligence and success with which Mr. Hughes has discharged his duties as a teacher in the Boys' Model School during his seven years' connection with it, and the desire of this Council for his future success and happiness in the important office of City Inspector of Public Schools.

4. The following notices of motion were given :—

(1.) Mr. McCabe will move at the next meeting :—That applications for the vacancy in the mastership of the 4th Division in the Boys' Model School, from teachers holding First-Class Normal School certificates, be solicited by advertisement in the daily *Mail* and *Globe*, for such time as the Chief Superintendent may think necessary.

(2.) Mr. McCabe will move at the next meeting :—That a regulation be adopted by the Council, making but one session of the Normal School each year, and fixing its close

at such time that the examination of students of that institution, and other candidates for certificates of qualification as teachers, shall take place at the same time.

5. The following applications for pensions from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund were approved :—

- 949 Thomas Chaplin, of Campbellford, for 16 years' service, conditional upon an annual certificate of continued disability.
 3641 James Cooke, of Portland, for 16 years' service, on the same condition.
 6543 Mrs. Frances Johnson, of Brockville, for 19 years' service, on the same condition.
 5727 Robert Rooney, of Arthur, for 23 years' service, on the same condition.
 788 John Gibbs, of Cannington, for 18 years' service.
 4086 Robert Kerr, of Vaughan, for 28 years' service.
 262 Charles Macartney, of Flamboro' West, for 15 years' service.
 6601 Samuel James Trew, of Caledon, for 24 years' service.

Adjourned.

Certified
 ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

(Signed) HAMMELL M. DEROCHE,
Chairman,
Pro tempore.

MEETING, 21ST MAY.

No. 370.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, May 21st, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock P.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present :—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

William McCabe, Esq., LL.B.

Hammell M. Deroche, Esq., M.A., M.P.P.

1. It was moved by Mr. McCabe, seconded by Mr. Deroche :—That whereas there is on the public mind an impression more or less general, that Dr. J. H. Sangster, at one time Principal of the Normal School, has taken part in Teachers' Institutes throughout the Province, under the authority of this Council; therefore Resolved, That this Council has in no way whatever sanctioned, authorized or recognised, for any purpose or in any capacity whatever, the connection of said Dr. Sangster with such Institutes or with any other public educational work, since he ceased to be Principal of the Normal School in July, 1871, nor had this Council any legal right so to authorize him.

Moved in amendment by the Reverend the Chief Superintendent, and seconded by the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D. :—That certain statements having appeared in the newspapers as to this Council having authorized the holding of Teachers' Institutes,

Ordered, That as the law does not authorize this Council to appoint any Teachers' Institute, much less to authorize any person to hold such Institute, this Council has never taken upon itself to appoint such an Institute or any person to conduct it.

Amendment carried, the Chairman giving his second vote.

2. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

6996. From the Principal of the Normal School, respecting appointments in the Model School.

7194. From the same, respecting the duration of the sessions of the Normal School, and transmitting the opinions of (7195) the Mathematical Master, and (7196) of the Science Master.

7156. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, transmitting the opinion of the High School Inspectors respecting the time of holding entrance examinations.

6474. From the Inspector of the County of Stormont, as to a modification of the regulations respecting Third Class Certificates.

7157. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, giving the opinion of his Committee on the point raised in the letter of the Inspector of Stormont.

7129. From Messrs. James Campbell & Son, being a list of books with prices of the same, for approval.

7095. From the Reverend the Provost of Trinity College, reporting the election of the Reverend Professor Ambery as the Representative of Trinity College in the Council of Public Instruction.

14072. From the Inspector of South Hastings, respecting certain proceedings of Mr. W. J. Byam.

6265. From the same, on the same subject.

5721. From the Principal of the Normal School, on the same subject.

Also the circular and forms issued to publishers, respecting books for approval.

3. The Chief Superintendent reported that in the opinion of the Honourable the Attorney-General the literal terms of the law were adverse to the admission to pensions from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund of those candidates whose cases were reserved for his opinion.

4. Respecting the letter of the Inspector of Stormont, the opinion of the Council was that the present regulation as to Third Class Certificates does not require amendment.

5. The Chief Superintendent proposed the following minute, the consideration of which was deferred:—

That Head Masters of High Schools and Graduates in Arts of any University in the British Dominions, if successful teachers, as attested to the satisfaction of the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, may be admitted to the examination for First Class Certificates, without previously obtaining Third and Second Class Certificates.

6. The motion of which notice was given, respecting the Normal School session, was left over by request of the Chief Superintendent.

7. *Ordered*, That any lists and books for libraries and prizes, submitted by publishers and others, be referred to Messrs. McCabe, Deroche and Maclellan, such Committee to report thereon from time to time.

8. *Ordered*, That applications for the vacancy in the fourth division in the Boys' Model School from Teachers holding First Class Normal School Certificates, be solicited by advertisement in the daily *Mail* and *Globe*, for such time as the Chief Superintendent may think necessary.

9. The Chief Superintendent was authorized to intimate that the Spring Term of the High Schools shall this year close on Friday, 26th June, in order to facilitate the holding of the entrance examinations on the 29th and 30th of that month.

Adjourned.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASSETT,
Chairman.

Certified,

ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING 12TH JUNE.

No. 371.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 12th June, 1874.

The Council met pursuant to notice at three o'clock, P.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasset, B.D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.
James Maclellan, Esq., Q.C.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

8044. From Wm. McCabe, Esq., respecting the minutes of last meeting.

7928. From the same, giving notice of motion that it is expedient that the catalogue of books, now in course of publication, be revised.

7664. From the Principal of the Normal School, reporting temporary arrangements for teaching in the Model School.

7743, 7768, 7853. From Candidates applying for the appointment in the Model School.

8040. From the Principal of the Normal School, on the same subject.

8071. From the same, on the same subject.

8039. From the same, with a report of the standing of the students.

8669. From the same, with a supplementary list.

7780½. From the Committee on Library and Prize Books, being their first report.

10010. From the Inspector of the County of Perth, respecting teachers' institutes, and reply.

9956. From the Inspector of the County of Waterloo, on the same subject, and reply.

12164. From the Inspector of South Grey, on the same subject, and reply.

7710, 12929. From the Inspector of Oxford, on the same subject.

13685. From the Inspector of the County of Peterborough, on the same subject.

7634. From the Inspector of the County of Hastings, North, on the same subject.

7930. From the Chief Superintendent of Education, being a list of books for approval for the Library and Prize Catalogues.

Also, the forms issued respecting the voting for Members of the Council.

2. The following questions (7960) were put by Mr. MacLennan, and were replied to by the Chief Superintendent, as below stated:—

(1.) Whether at any time since the month of July, 1871, Dr. Sangster has been engaged or employed, in any manner, or in any capacity, in connection with education or schools in this Province, with the sanction of the Council, or of the Chief Superintendent, or of the Education Department, or of any officer thereof? and if so, what are the particulars?

Answer.—None whatever.

(2.) Whether, during any part of the time above mentioned, Dr. Sangster has taken any part in any work or duty of an educational kind, with such sanction or recognition as above, or whether any relation has existed between him and the Education Department? and if so, what are the particulars?

Answer.—None whatever.

(3.) Whether the meetings of teachers, called institutes, held in different parts of the country, and presided over by Dr. Sangster, or conducted by him, or any such, have been with any sanction of, or by any arrangement with, the Council or the Chief Superintendent, or the Education Department, or any officer thereof; and whether any expenses in connection with such institutes, or any of them, or of any person attending them, have been paid, or are intended to be paid, out of public funds, or funds over which the Department has any control? and if so, what are the particulars?

Answer.—None whatever.

(4.) Whether any correspondence between Dr. Sangster and the Council, or between Dr. Sangster and the Chief Superintendent, or between him and the Department of Education, or any officer thereof, on the subject of the meetings of teachers or institutes, above referred to, exists among the records, or on the files of the Department? and if so, what is the purport of such correspondence?

Answer.—None whatever.

(5.) Whether there is any correspondence with any person or persons other than Dr. Sangster? and if so, to what effect?

Answer.—The only correspondence having reference to teachers' meetings or institutes, has had relation to teachers taking Friday to attend such meetings or institutes, as one of the five teaching days per annum allowed them, according to law, to visit other schools, and confer with other teachers on the subjects of school organization, discipline and teaching. Most of the Inspectors have never corresponded with me on anything connected with holding teachers' meetings or institutes, but have with the teachers used their own discretion; but in some instances the County Inspectors, being doubtful of their own authority on the subject, have consulted me, and I have in every instance stated my assent to any arrangements they might think proper to make, in order to meet the wishes of

the teachers by allowing them to close their schools on a Friday of their proposed teachers' meeting or institute, as one of the five days allowed them for mutual improvement. The correspondence which I lay before the Council shows that the teachers' meetings or institutes held during the year 1873, presided over by Dr. Sangster, are voluntary meetings of teachers, similar to those which have been held in various counties during many years past, and with the appointment or management or proceedings of which I have not interfered—recognizing the rights of teachers to hold such meetings, though in some instances, in past years, their proceedings have been anything but friendly to myself. To these meetings held during the year 1873, and presided over by Dr. Sangster, by local invitation, I have referred in my last Annual Report, page 79, laid before, and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

(Signed) E. RYERSON.

June 12th, 1874.

3. *Ordered*, That Mr. Morris J. Fletcher be appointed as Third Assistant Master in the Boys' Model School.

4. On motion of Mr. MacLennan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, the first report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books was adopted, and

Ordered, That Mr. Campbell be informed of the approval of the books recommended.

5. On motion of Mr. MacLennan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent,

Ordered, That the names and prices of the books thus sanctioned be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education*, in accordance with section 26, sub-section 27, (c) of the High School Act.

6. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that the question of prices be considered at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING 27TH JUNE.

No. 372.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, June 27th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock P.M.—the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present.—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

William M'Cabe, Esq., LL.B.

The Honourable William McMaster.

James MacLennan, Esq., Q.C.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

7240. From the Deputy Superintendent to Messrs. Thos. Nelson & Sons, respecting the prices of books.

8377. From Messrs. Thos. Nelson & Sons, in reply to the foregoing.

Extracts from two letters from Mr. E. J. Potter, of London, on the same subject.

2. The following Notices of Motions were given by the Chief Superintendent :—

The Chief Superintendent gives notice, that, as the members of the Council of Public Instruction as now existing, include only a minority of the members, as contemplated by the School Acts, 37 Victoria, chapters 27 and 28, and as it would not be wise or just, and would be contrary to the obvious intentions of the Legislature, for so small a number of members to decide on matters affecting the future character and operations of

our system of Public Instruction, he will at the first meeting or meetings of the Council of Public Instruction, after its complete constitution as contemplated by law, bring under the consideration of the Council the following subjects:

(1.) The propriety of adopting the Rules of Order of the Legislative Assembly as to modes of proceeding, as the rules of the proceedings of this Council, so far as they may apply.

(2.) The advisableness of making the proceedings of this Council accessible to the public, the same as those of the Legislative Assembly, and, therefore, the expediency of holding the meetings of the Council in the theatre of the Normal School, with proper accommodation for newspaper reporters, and allowing the galleries to be occupied by the public.

(3.) The holding of daily meetings of the Council, until the completion of the business which may be brought before it.

(4.) The revision of all the regulations and programmes of studies for the government and discipline of the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and the Public Schools, including the duties of High and Public School Inspectors, Trustees, Teachers, Parents, Pupils, &c., &c.

(5.) The revision of the Text-books for use in the Public Schools, High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes.

(6.) The revision of the catalogue of books for libraries and prizes for the High and Public Schools.

3. On motion of the Chief Superintendent, seconded by Mr. McCabe, it was

Ordered—That, in consequence of the Government having decided, upon the grounds of safety and economy, to erect a steam-boiler house in the place now occupied by the privies of the Model Schools, for the heating of the Normal and Model School and Education Department Buildings, and to erect the needful conveniences for the Model Schools elsewhere, and as these improvements are not likely to be finished till late in August, the vacation of the Model Schools be extended to Monday the 31st of August, when the said schools shall re-open.

4. The subject of the prices of the library and prize books was discussed, and decision deferred till a meeting to be held on Friday week.

5. On motion of the Chief Superintendent, seconded by Mr. McCabe, it was

Ordered, That the Chairman, the Chief Superintendent (or in his absence, the Deputy Superintendent), and Mr. McCabe, be a Committee to report upon the principles on which the prices of books for the libraries and prizes are fixed.

Adjourned.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

H. J. GRASSETT
Chairman.

MEETING 3RD JULY.

No. 373.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, July 3rd, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at two o'clock, p.m. The Very Reverend H. J. Grasset, B.D., in the chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Reverend John Jennings, D.D.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

8666. From Mr. C. Camidge, of Niagara.

8806. From the Registrar of Albert College, reporting the election of the Rev. A. Carman, M.A., D.D., as the Representative of that Institution in the Council of Public Instruction.

8454. From the Chairman of the Central Committee of Examiners, reporting to the Chief Superintendent the result of the recent examination of the Normal School students.

2. The Chairman presented the Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to the principles on which the prices of books are fixed.

The Report was to the effect that the Committee felt that there were certain preliminary difficulties in the consideration of the question submitted to them, and agreed that it would be unwise to proceed further in the enquiry until the Chief Superintendent had obtained an authoritative decision as to the meaning of the terms "cost," "prices" and "grant," which occur in the sections of the Act which refer to the supply to the schools of the books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

Whereupon it was

3. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, and

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee is concurred in by the Council, and that the Chief Superintendent be requested to obtain the opinion of one of the Judges, or of one of the Superior Courts, on the meaning of the terms above quoted, as they occur in the Act, as authorized by section thirty-two of the Consolidated Act, thirty-seven Victoria, chapter twenty-seven.

4. Moved by the Reverend Dr. Jennings, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, and

Resolved, That Messrs. A. Marling, F. J. Taylor, Walter S. Lee and Joseph Sheard be appointed scrutineers of the votes given for members of the Council.

5. The Chief Superintendent was requested to inform Mr. Camidge that the Council had no power to deal with the subject of his communication.

Adjourned.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING 1ST SEPTEMBER.

No. 374.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, 1st Sept., 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present.—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.

His Grace the Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

James MacLennan, Esquire, M.P., Q.C.

The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.

Reverend A. Carman, D.D.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

Samuel Casey Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.

Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

2. The letter (11327) of the Scrutineers to the Chairman, reporting the results of the recent election of new members was read.

3. The Chief Superintendent requested the Council to take into consideration the question whether the Reporters be admitted to discussions of the Council, and stated what had been the usage heretofore with respect to the Council's proceedings.

The Council having considered the matter, it was—

Ordered, That it is not at present expedient to give to the proceedings a larger measure of publicity that is required by the law.

Ordered, That the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., be appointed Chairman for the year commencing this day.

The following communications were laid before the Council :—

From the Venerable T. B. Fuller, D.D., expressing his regret at not being able to be present.

7643. From the Secretary of Victoria College, reporting the appointment of the Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D., as the representative of that institution in the Council of Public Instruction.

11054. From the President of Albert College, on probable delay in his attending the meeting.

11272. From the Chief Justice of Ontario, respecting the case submitted to him by the Chief Superintendent.

11307. From Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., respecting Mr. Loudon's Algebras, and submitting certain other books.

9825. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, respecting the fixing of a time for receiving appeals from examining boards.

11279. From the Principal of the Normal School, on the course of study.

11308. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, recommending certain candidates for First Class Certificates.

10345. From the Inspector of the County of Ontario, recommending a modification of a regulation.

10897. From the Secretary of the Examining Board of the County of Peel, with a similar recommendation.

11312. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, reporting on the above two letters, which had been referred to his Committee.

11032. From Mr. Charles Clarkson, respecting the procuring of an Honor Certificate.

11310. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, reporting on the foregoing letter.

6. *Ordered*,—(a) That the Committee on Library and Prize Books be continued as heretofore with the same members.

(b) That the Regulations, Programme and Text Books for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and the duties of Inspectors of High Schools, be referred to a Committee consisting of the Representatives of the Collegiate Institutes and High School Masters, and of the Colleges, together with Professor Smith, and that until the Roman Catholic College at Ottawa is represented here, His Grace Archbishop Lynch be also a member of the same Committee.

(c) That the Regulations, Programme and Text Books for the Public Schools, and the duties of Inspectors of Public Schools, be referred to the Representatives of Public School Inspectors and Teachers, and of the High School Masters, together with His Grace the Archbishop and the Reverend Dr. Jennings.

(d) That the Interim Committee provided for in the 28th section of the Act, consist of the members resident in Toronto, and that they have the powers of the Council, except that they shall not be empowered to make permanent appointments, or sanction Text Books.

7: *Ordered* That the recommendations of the Central Committee as to the candidates for First Class Certificates be adopted, and that the following certificates be granted :—

GRADE A.

Mr. Archibald Smirl.

“ Joseph Standish Carson.

“ Morris Johnson Fletcher.

“ Edwin D. Parlow.

“ Robert Kimball Orr (conditional).*

“ John Munroe.

* NOTE.—These conditions have since been complied with, and the certificate has been issued.

GRADE B.

Mr. David McArdle.
 " Thomas Leitch.
 " Alfred Goodbow.
 " Charles Andrew Barnes.
 " David Hammel.

GRADE C.

Mr. John Wesley Cook.
 " Alexander Hotson.
 " Levi Clark (conditional).*

The certificates of Messrs. R. K. Orr and Levi Clark are granted subject to the condition that they furnish more definite evidence of their time of service in the profession.

8. The Chief Superintendent was requested to lay before the Council, at the next meeting, a copy of the Case submitted by him for the opinion of the Chief Justice, at the request of the Council, respecting the prices of books.

9. *Adjourned* till Thursday at three o'clock.

Certified, (Signed) . H. J. GRASETT,
 ALEX. MARLING, *Chairman.*
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING 3RD SEPTEMBER.

No. 375.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, Sept. 3rd, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock, p.m. the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.
 His Grace the Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D.
 The Honourable William McMaster.
 William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.
 James MacLennan, Esquire, Q.C., M.P.
 The Rev. A. Carman, D.D.
 Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.
 Samuel Casey Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.
 Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.
2. The following communications were laid before the Council: --
 11330. From the High School Inspectors, with suggestions.
 11344. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, on Programmes.
 11379. From the Principal of the Normal School, on the course of study.
3. The Chief Superintendent of Education also laid before the Council a copy of the case he had submitted to the Chief Justice.
4. The Chief Superintendent made a statement respecting the arrangements for teaching the several branches of study in the Normal School for this session.
5. The Report (11413) of the Committee on Regulations was read and adopted.

* These conditions have since been complied with, and the certificate has been issued.

6. *Ordered*, That when the Council is not in session the Chief Superintendent shall be at liberty to lay before the Committees any communications requiring their immediate attention.

7. *Ordered*, That the proposed course of study for the Normal School be referred to the Committee on Public School Regulations.

8. *Ordered*, That the Committee on High and Public School Regulations, &c., be hereafter one joint Committee.

9. *Ordered*, That one gold, two silver, and two bronze medals, of a total value of \$100, be granted to teachers who have passed the best examinations (1874), as recommended by the Central Committee.

10. *Ordered*, That in addition to the restrictions on the power of the Interim Committee already adopted, the principle on which the prices of books are to be fixed be reserved for the decision of the Council.

11. *Ordered*, That the Council concur in the recommendations of the Central Committee contained in letters 11312 and 11310.

12. *Ordered*, That in the advertisement alluded to in the Report of the Committee, Public School Inspectors and Teachers be also invited to express their opinions on the books.

13. *Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Council inform the proprietors of the *Toronto Mail, Globe and Leader*, that a copy of the report of the proceedings of this Council and of the Interim Committee, similar to that required by law to be published in the *Journal of Education* will be furnished on application.

14. *Ordered*, That the next regular meeting of the Council be held on the first Tuesday in October next.

15. The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

16. *Adjourned*.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASSETT,
Chairman.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING 6TH OCTOBER.

No. 376.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, October 6th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock p.m., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasset, B.D., in the Chair.

Present.—The Chairman
The Deputy Superintendent of Education.
The Honorable William McMaster.
William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.
James Maclellan, Esquire, Q.C., M.P.
The Reverend John Ambery, M.A.
The Reverend Bishop Carman, D.D.
Samuel Casey Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.
Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.
The Reverend J. Tabaret.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

2. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

No. 11989. From the Faculty of the College at Ottawa, reporting the election of the Reverend J. Tabaret as the representative of that institution in the Council of Public Instruction.

12230. From the Venerable T. B. Fuller, on his absence.

12259. From the Very Reverend William Snodgrass, D.D., on his absence.

11456. Being a communication in reference to certain correspondence.
 11845. From Messrs Bethune & Hoyles, on behalf of Messrs. Campbell & Son, respecting the case submitted to the Chief Justice.
 12272. From the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, on salaries.
 11907. From the Inspector of the County of Halton, respecting a regulation.
 11953. From the Inspector of South Hastings, on Text Books.
 12007. From the Inspector of Russell, do
 12072. From the Inspector of North York, do
 12073. From the Inspector of South Huron, do
 12074. From the Inspector of Stormont, do
 12103. From the Inspector of Perth, do
 12106. From the Inspector of West Middlesex, do
 12107. From the Inspector of East Victoria, do
 12109. From the Inspector of Peel, do
 12319. From the Inspector of Prince Edward, do
 11863. From the Teachers of the Stratford Public School, do
 11895. From the Teacher of Section No. 7, Sidney, do
 11944. From the Principal of the Central School, Ottawa, do
 11946. From the Teacher of Section No. 5, Osborne, do
 11990. From the Principal of the Public School, Orillia, do
 12029. From a Teacher of the Ottawa Central School, do
 12032. From the Teacher of Section No. 2, Mornington, do
 12033. From the Master of the Public School, Port Elgin, do
 12035. From the Teacher of Section No. 2, S. Easthope, do
 12038. From the Master of the Public School, Ingersoll, do
 12039. From the Master of the Public School, Exeter, do
 12040. From the Master of the Public School, Port Elgin, do
 12041. From the Master of the Public School, Amherstburgh, do
 12045. From the Secretary of the Exeter District Teachers' Institute, do
 12047. From the Secretary of the Toronto Teachers' Association, do
 12066. From the Teacher of Section No. 15, Oxford, do
 12067. From the Master of the Public School, Almonte, do
 12096. From the Master of the Public School, Elora, do
 12100. From the Teacher of the Public School, Martintown, do
 12122. From a Teacher of a Public School, Lancaster, do
 12128. From a Teacher of a Public School, King, do
 12193. From the Master of the Central School, Goderich, do
 12031. From the Chairman of the Central Committee of Examiners, do
 12070. From J. M. Buchan, Esq., M.A., Inspector of High Schools, do
 12101. From S. A. Marling, Esq., M.A., Inspector of High Schools, do
 11716. From the Assistant Master of the High School, Napanee, do
 11981. From the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute, Cobourg, do
 11988. From the Head Master of the High School, Orangeville, do
 12008. From the Assistant Teacher of the same, do
 12044. From the Head Master of the High School, Goderich, do
 12062. From the Head Master of the High School, Picton, do
 12063. From the Head Master of the High School, Almonte, do
 12061. From the Assistant Teacher of the same, do

12089. From the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, on Text Books.

12090. From the Head Master of the High School, Carleton Place, on Text Books.

12194. From the Head Master of the High School, Ingersoll, do

12254. From the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute, Kingston, do

3. *Ordered*, That the letters in reply to the Circular respecting Text Books be referred to the Committee on Regulations and Text Books.

4. A draft of certain Rules of Order for the Proceedings was laid before the Council.

5. *Ordered*, That the Chairman, the Chief Superintendent, the Honourable William McMaster, Mr. McLennan and Mr. Wood, be a Committee to Report on the Rules of Order. The Chief Superintendent to be Convener.

6. The subject of Qualifications of Head Masters of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools was considered, and it was

Ordered, That the Central Committee be requested to advise the Council what period of teaching in a school would be satisfactory evidence of the qualification required by section seventy-two of the High School Act, and at the same time whether, in the opinion of the Committee, there is any kind of satisfactory evidence of such qualification other than the having actually taught in a school, and if so, what kind of evidence it is.

7. The following applications for Pensions from the Superannuation Fund were considered and approved :

No. 8759. Mr. Alexander Burdon, Belleville, for 34 years' service.

11450. Mr. John Chapman, Brighton, for 10 years' service, on condition of an annual medical certificate of disability, subject also to the recommendation of the Inspector.

7923. Mr. William Clifford, Chinguacousy, for 3 years' service, on condition of furnishing an annual certificate of disability.

1919. Mrs. Rebecca A. Johnson, of Bastard, for 15 years' service.

13034 -73. Mr. Luke D. Maxwell, of Augusta, for 24 years' service.

9938. Mr. Charles McLennan, of Erin, for 9 years' service, on condition of producing an annual certificate of disability.

13545 -73. Mr. Timothy McQueen, of Chatham, for 22 years' service, subject to the production of an annual certificate of disability.

8. The applications of Mr. James Elliott (5658) and of Mr. Charles F. Russell (11736) were further deferred.

9. The application (10317) of Miss Mary Spafford was rejected.

10. *Ordered*, That the communication of the Normal School Masters be referred to a Committee consisting of the Representatives of Colleges now present, with Messrs. McCabe and MacLennan.

11. *Ordered*, That Professor Wilson and Professor Smith be added to the Committee on Library and Prize Books.

12. The following notice of motion was given :—

Mr. McCabe will move at the next meeting of the Council at which the Chief Superintendent may be present—That the meetings of the Council be open to the representatives of the Press, except when questions affecting private character may be under consideration.

13. *Adjourned* till Wednesday, the 7th instant, at three o'clock.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

MEETING 7TH OCTOBER.

No. 377.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, October 7th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock P.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B. D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

James Maclellan, Esquire, Q.C., M.P.

The Reverend John Ambery, M.A.

The Reverend Bishop Carman, D.D.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

Samuel Casey Wood, Esquire, M.P.P.

Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

The Reverend J. Tabaret.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.
2. A communication from Mr. W. J. Robertson, B. A. (12320), respecting his qualification as a High School Master, was laid before the Council.
3. An improved copy-book cover, submitted by Mr. Adam Miller, was also laid on the table.
4. The application of Mr. James Elliott for a pension was referred to Mr. Maclellan and Mr. Wood.
5. The Report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication (12272) from the Masters of the Normal School, was read, and it was
Ordered, That the Report now read be received and adopted.
6. The Council proceeded with the revision of the General Regulations for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Public Schools in Ontario, and adopted the revised Regulations as far as Section V., number 18, as now numbered, inclusive.

[*Regulations published in Appendix.*]

7. The application and testimonials of Mr. W. J. Robertson having been considered and the Council having heard Mr. Robertson's further statement.
It was moved by Mr. Maclellan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, and
Resolved, That a certificate of fitness to be appointed Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute be granted to Mr. W. J. Robertson, B. A.
8. It was further
Ordered, That the Chief Superintendent be and is hereby requested to ascertain from the Hon. Attorney-General what the "Report of the proceedings of the Council and of the Interim Committee," named in Section 24 of the "Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Council of Public Instruction, the Normal Schools, Collegiate Institutes and High Schools," should comprise.
9. *Adjourned* till Thursday, the 8th instant, at three o'clock.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

MEETING 8TH OCTOBER.

No. 378.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, October 8th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock P. M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B. D., in the Chair.

Present,—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

James Maclellan, Esquire, Q.C., M.P.

The Reverend John Ambery, M.A.

The Reverend Bishop Carman, D.D.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The General Report (12340) of the Inspectors of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year 1873 was laid before the Council, and it was

Ordered, That the Report be referred to the Committee on Regulations and Text Books.

The Council proceeded with the revision of the Public School Regulations, and completed the same.

[*Regulations published in Appendix.*]

Ordered, That the following note be appended to the Regulations now adopted :—

“These Regulations are provisionally adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, subject to future revision.”

Ordered, That the Copyright Regulations be referred to the Committee on Regulations and Text Books.

Ordered, That the entrance examinations for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes be held in June and December of each year, as recommended by the Inspectors.

The application of Mr. James Elliott, of Ingersoll, for a pension from the Superannuation Fund having been again under consideration, it was

Ordered, That a pension be granted to Mr. Elliott for 22½ years' service, subject to the condition of his annually furnishing satisfactory proof of continued disability.

Ordered, That no Inspector of High or Public Schools shall in any way interfere in the election of Members of the Council of Public Instruction, by Teachers of Collegiate Institutes, High Schools or Public Schools.

Ordered, That the Reverend Professor Ambery be added to the Committee on Library and Prize Books.

Ordered, That the next regular meeting of the Council be held on Tuesday, the 8th of December next.

Adjourned.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

INTERIM COMMITTEE MEETING, 16TH OCTOBER.

No. 379.] COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, October 16th, 1874.

The Interim Committee of the Council met, pursuant to notice, at four o'clock P.M. the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B. D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Reverend John Jennings, D.D.

William McCabe, Esquire, LL.B.

James Maclellan, Esquire, Q.C., M.P.

The Rev. John Ambery, M.A.

1. The following communications were laid before the Committee :—
 12487. From the Honourable the Attorney-General, in reply to an inquiry respecting the reports of the proceedings of the Council and Committee.
 12559. From the Teachers of the Model Schools, respecting salaries.
 12555. From the Honourable William McMaster, on absence.
 12494. From Professor Wilson, on absence.

2. The Chief Superintendent requested the Committee to consider the mode of applying the grant of \$1000 for revising Text Books, and it was

Ordered, That the attention of the Committee on School Regulations and Text Books be called to the existence of the grant, and that the letters relating to the subject be referred to them.

3. A Second Report (12569) from the Committee on Library and Prize Books was received and adopted.

4. A Report (12568) from the Committee on Rules of Order for the proceedings of the Council, and of the Interim Committee, was received and adopted.

5. *Adjourned.*

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

MEETING 8TH DECEMBER.

No. 380.] COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, December 8th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock P.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.
His Grace the Most Reverend J. J. Lynch, D.D.
The Venerable T. B. Fuller, D.D.
The Very Reverend W. Snodgrass, D.D.
The Reverend John Ambery, M.A.
The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.
The Reverend A. Carman, D.D.
Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.
Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

14225. From Mr. McCabe, on his absence.
13880. From Mr. Macleannan, on his absence.
11907. 13684. From the Inspector of the County of Halton, on the regulations respecting Monitors and Assistants.
14062. From the Chairman of the Central Committee, respecting Candidates for First and Second Class Certificates.
14005. From the same, on the admission of Public School Teachers as High School Pupils.
14063. From the same, on the qualifications of Head Masters of High Schools.
11787. From the same, on the regulation for issuing Second Class Certificates.
11455. } From the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, on the
13137. } time for Entrance Examinations.
14008. }
14171. From Inspector McLellan, on the same subject.
14172. From Inspector Buchan, on the same subject.
14173. From Inspector Marling, on the same subject.
13136. From the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute, St Catharines, respecting another regulation.
12987. From Mr. R. Potter, Seymour, submitting school dialogues for approval.
13168. } From Mr. J. B. Hamilton, B.A., on his qualifications as a Head Master.
14052. }
12408. From the Teacher of Section No. 4, Sydenham, on Text Books.
14170. From a Teacher in the High School, Oakwood, on the same subject.
12819. From Teachers in the High and Public Schools, Collingwood, on the same subject.
12902. } Lists of books submitted by the Chief Superintendent for libraries and
13595. } prizes.

14306. From Miss Louisa M. Baldwin, on obtaining a certificate.

14407. From Mr. P. S. Howell, on the authorized grammar.

13675. From the Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, Nassagaweya, submitting "Lyman's Historical Chart" for approval.

Also several applications from teachers for pensions.

2. The conveners of the Committees not being then present with their Reports, it was *Resolved*, That the letters respecting Text Books received from the members of the Central Committee and the Public School Inspectors be read, which was done.

3. The Reports of the Committees on Regulations and Text Books (14246), and on Library and Prize Books (14247), were then presented and read.

4. Dr. Wilson gave notice that he would move the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Regulations to-morrow.

5. The Rev. Professor Ambery gave notice that he would move the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Library Books, to-morrow.

6. Dr. Wilson gave notice, that he would submit a motion to enable Teachers of Public Schools to enter the High Schools as Pupils, without being required to pass an entrance examination.

7. *Also*, that he would move, that whereas the Provincial Association at their last session passed a resolution requesting the establishment of an additional entrance examination for the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, the same be referred to the Central Committee to report if there are any reasons rendering such an additional examination objectionable.

8. The communications on Books were referred to the respective Committees.

9. The Chief Superintendent, having asked the pleasure of the Council, was desired to report as formerly respecting the several applications for pensions.

10. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that he would move certain Regulations on the matters referred to the Chairman of the Central Committee, whose replies have been read to the Council.

11. *Adjourned* till half-past ten a.m. next day.

(Signed)

H. J. GRASETT, B.D.,
Chairman.

MEETING 9TH DECEMBER.

No. 381.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, December 9th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at half-past ten o'clock A.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Very Reverend W. Snodgrass, D.D.

The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.

The Reverend A. Carman, D.D.

Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL. D.

Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

2. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

14,340½. From the Deputy Superintendent of Education, referring to two paragraphs in the Report of the Committee on Regulations.

14,306. From His Grace the Archbishop, respecting Text and Library Books.

3. On motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books, their report was recommitted.

4. The communications above mentioned were referred to the same Committee.

5. The Committee on Regulations and Text Books presented their Report (14,246), amended.

6. The Chairman of the Committee moved the adoption of the Report.
7. The discussion of the Report ensued and continued till one o'clock p.m., when the Council adjourned till three o'clock.
8. The Council met again at three o'clock p.m., the same members being present.
9. A communication (14,226) from Count de Zaba, submitting his charts of History ; also

A letter (13,729) from Miss Whimster, resigning her position in the Model School, were laid before the Council.

10. The Rev. Dr. Carman gave notice of motion for the substitution of the words February, May, August and November, for the words January, April, July and October, in Rule I. of the Rules of Proceeding ;

11. Also, That Rule VI. be expunged, and that the words "at least a day's" be substituted, for the words "a similar" in Rule VII.

12. The Very Rev. Dr. Snodgrass gave notice of motion, that instead of Rule VI., the following be substituted:—

"One day's notice at least must be given of every motion, the object of which is to introduce any matter not already in due course of proceeding before the Council, but a motion for the suspension of a Rule or for the adjournment of a meeting shall always be in order, and shall be disposed of at once."

13. The Chief Superintendent proposed resolutions in amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books. After further discussion, it was

14. *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee on Text Books be recommitted for their consideration and subsequent report ; also, That the Chief Superintendent be requested to furnish the Committee with the Resolutions prepared by him as a substitute ; that it be an instruction to the Committee to provide for the admission of a choice of Text Books, under due restrictions as well as for the revision of the present series,

15. *Adjourned* at a quarter to six o'clock till half-past ten a.m. to-morrow.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT, B.D.,
Chairman.

MEETING 10TH DECEMBER.

No. 382.]

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE, December 10th, 1874.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at half-past ten o'clock A.M., the Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D. in the chair.

Present—The Chairman.

The Chief Superintendent of Education.
His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D.
The Very Reverend W. Snodgrass, D.D.
The Reverend S. S. Nelles, D.D.
The Reverend A. Carman, D.D.
Daniel Wilson, Esquire, LL.D.
Goldwin Smith, Esquire, M.A.

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.
2. A letter (14408) from the Venerable T. B. Fuller, D.D., on his absence, was read.
3. Professor Smith gave notice of motion, That the Chief Superintendent be *ex officio* a member of all Committees of the Council.

4. In accordance with one of the recommendations in the Report of the Committee on Regulations and Text Books respecting the proposals of the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, it was

Ordered, That there be a revision of the subjects of examination and scheme of Lectures in the Normal School, and that a Committee be appointed to examine the whole

system, and consult the Masters of the Normal School as to the working, or suggested deficiencies in the present working of the institution; such Committee to consist of Professor Smith, Professor Ambery, Professor Wilson and the Chief Superintendent.

5. The third Report (14247) of the Committee on Library and Prize Books was then read, and its adoption having been moved and discussed, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books be re-committed for consideration and subsequent report; with instructions to inquire whether any, and, if any, what improvement may be effected in the present plan of obtaining and distributing the Library and Prize Books in connection with the Education Department.

6. *Ordered*, That Teachers and Assistant Teachers of Public Schools, having already passed an examination, may be admitted to enter the High Schools as pupils without being required to pass the usual entrance examination.

7. Dr. Wilson having made the other motion of which notice was given, respecting an additional High School entrance examination, it was

Ordered, That the opinions of the High School Inspectors on the above propositions having been read and considered, with their reasons adverse to the change of system, no further action be taken in the matter.

8. *Ordered*, That Teachers holding First or Second Class Certificates, granted anywhere in the British Dominions, may be admitted to examination for First and Second Class Certificates respectively in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and time of actual experience, as required of other Teachers.

9. *Ordered*, That Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any University in the British Dominions, and who produce satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for one year, and give satisfactory proof of good moral character, may be admitted to the examination for First Class Certificates without previously obtaining Third and Second Class Certificates.

10. *Ordered*, (1.) That any person wishing to become a Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, after the 24th day of March, 1874, shall comply with the following regulations (37 Vic. cap. 27, sec. 28 [4, and 72]).

(a) He shall present for the inspection of the Board employing him the Diploma which he may have received from any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, or furnish other satisfactory proof to the Board that he has regularly graduated in the Arts Department of such University.

(b) He shall present to the Board a Certificate from the Council of Public Instruction showing that he has satisfied that body as to his knowledge of the science and art of teaching, and of the management and discipline of schools.

No honorary degree can be admitted as evidence of compliance with the law.

(2.) Any Graduate in Arts of a chartered University in the British Dominions, who has proceeded regularly to his degree, and who produces evidence satisfactory to the Council of Public Instruction that he has taught successfully for one year as Assistant Master in a High School, or who is the holder of a First or Second Class Certificate as a Public School Teacher, shall be considered eligible for the Certificate qualifying him for the Head Mastership of a High School.

(3.) Graduates whose experience in teaching has been gained in Colleges and Private Schools must satisfy the Council that such experience is sufficient, before they can be regarded as eligible for appointment to a Head Mastership.

11. *Ordered*, That in the opinion of the Council, permanent certificates, valid throughout the Province, should all be given on the recommendation of one and the same Examining Board, and the Chief Superintendent is requested to give public intimation of this opinion.

12. *Ordered*, That in the Rules of Proceeding—Rule I.—instead of the words "The Council shall meet quarterly, on the first Tuesday in each of the months of January, April, July and October," the following shall be substituted: "The regular meetings of the Council shall be held on the first Tuesday in each of the months of February, May and November," and in Rule II. the word "Regular" shall be substituted for "quarterly."

13. *Ordered*, That Rule VI. be expunged and the following be substituted—"VI. A rule may at any time be suspended by the vote of a majority, and a new subject may

at any time be introduced by a unanimous vote. Otherwise one day's notice at least must be given of every motion except in the case of special meetings called by the Chief Superintendent, but a motion for adjournment shall be always in order.

14. The following applications for pensions from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund were approved :—

Mr. Robert Dickson, of Township of Westminster,	18 years' service.
“ Mathew Elder	“ Lochiel, 28 “ “
“ William Gorman	“ Bastard, 26½ “ “
“ John Lawson	“ Crosby, S., 44 “ “
“ Joseph Leighton	“ Fergus, 6½ “ “
“ George McGill	“ Elma, 26 “ “
“ Luke Morris	“ Madoc, 19 “ “
“ Dawson Reid	“ Somerville, 13 “ “
Miss Annie Russell	“ Bastard, 8 “ “
Mr. James R. McNeillie	“ Port Hope 21 “ “
“ William Gilmer	“ S. Mountain, 10 “ “

15. *Ordered*, That the rule requiring one day's notice be suspended, and that the following be adopted :—

That the Chief Superintendent be *ex-officio* a member of all Committees of this Council ; also the following :—

16. *Ordered*, That the following modification be made in the *Regulations** (*Chapter VII.*) for the examination of Candidates for Certificates as Public School Teachers and Monitors.

The regulations as to “Value and Duration of Certificates” shall be as follow :—

5. Value and Duration of Certificates.

(a) First and Second Class Certificates are valid during good behaviour, and throughout the Province of Ontario. A First Class Certificate of any grade renders the holder eligible for the office of Examiner of Public School Teachers ; that of the highest grade (A.) renders the holder eligible for the office of Public School Inspector. Certificates of eligibility for these offices are to be obtained on application at the Education Office.

(b) Third Class Certificates are valid only in the county where given or endorsed, and for three years only, and not renewable except on the recommendation of the County Inspector ; but a Teacher holding a Third Class Certificate may be eligible in less than three years for examination for a Second Class Certificate, on the special recommendation of his County Inspector.

(c) Third Class Certificates shall only be endorsed by a Public School Inspector having jurisdiction, at the request in writing of a School Corporation, and on condition that the holder present a certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman within a month of the date of such application.

(d) A Third Class Certificate shall be endorsed but once by the same Inspector, and in no case by more than two Public School Inspectors, nor shall it be endorsed in a county in which the holder had previously held one of the same grade.

The regulations as to Certificates to Monitors and Assistants in Public Schools shall be as follow :—

6. Certificates to Monitors and Assistants in Public Schools.

At the request in writing of any Public or Separate School Corporation, a Public School Inspector may admit to examination any senior pupil, or other candidate for the position of Monitor or Assistant in such Public or Separate School, on the following conditions :—

(a) The pupil or other candidate shall present to the Inspector a certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman.

* Regulations published in Appendix.

(b) The subjects of examination for the position of Monitor shall be reading, writing, spelling and the elementary parts of grammar, geography and arithmetic.

(c) The subjects of examination for the position of assistant teacher shall be those prescribed for third class certificates.

N.B.—A competent knowledge of those subjects, at the discretion of the Inspector, shall be required.

(d) No candidate shall be admitted to examination for a Monitor's certificate under fifteen years of age, or from a lower class than the Fourth; nor for a certificate as an assistant under sixteen years of age, or from a lower class than the Fifth.

(e) No certificate shall be given for a longer period than one year. Such certificate may be specially renewed for twelve months at the discretion of the Inspector; but no certificate shall be granted a third time without re-examination.

(f) A certificate may be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of an Inspector, for any cause which he may deem sufficient to warrant it.

(g) All certificates granted, suspended, or cancelled, and all other information desired, shall be duly reported by the Inspectors to the Chief Superintendent of Education—37 Vict., chap. 28, secs. 112 (27) and 114 (18).

N.B.—When the pupils enrolled in a Public School amount to more than fifty, and less than one hundred, the trustees must employ an assistant teacher.

17. The minutes were read and approved.

18. Adjourned.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT, B.D.,
Chairman.

Certified,
ALEX. MARLING,
Clerk of Council.

APPENDIX F.

INSPECTORS' AND EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES, AND RETIRED TEACHERS.

I.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

Note—All Inspectors will be *ex-officio* Members of the Boards of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Agnew, John, M.D.	Hill, Rev. G. S. J., M.A.	Moore, John, B.A.
Alexander, William.	Hilliard, Thomas.	Morgan, James C., M.A.
Bigg, E.M., M.A.	Harcourt, Richard, M.A.	Nelles, W. W., M.A.
Blaicher, Peter C.	Hodgson, James.	Nielol, William, M.D.
Brebner, John.	Hughes, James.	Nichols, Wilmot M., B.A.
Brown, James Coyle.	Hughes, J. H., M.A.	Orniston, David, M.A.
Bigg, William R.	Jenkyns, Rev. E. H., M.A.	Parlow, E. D.
Brown, Alick Howard.	Johnston, John.	Patterson, E. G., M.A.
Brown, Arthur.	Kelly, Michael J., M.D.	Platt, John Milton, M.D.
Ball, James H., M.A.	Kinney, Robert, M.D.	Purslow, Adam.
Burrows, Frederick.	Knight, James H.	Preston, James, B.A.
Burt, Rev. F.	Kidd, William G.	Price, Robert.
Blair, Rev. George, M.A.	Langdon, Richard V.	Pearce, Thomas.
Bradbury, Joel Lawton, M.A.	Little, Robert.	Ridgway, Robert.
Ballard, William Henry, B.A.	Livingston, John.	Ross, A. W.
Cameron, John.	Laing, Rev. John, M.A.	Ross, Donald Wilson, B.A.
Clarke, J. A., B.A.	Malloch, Donald McGregor.	Ross, George W., M.P.
Clarkson, Charles.	Maxwell, D. A.	Ross, W. H.
Carlyle, William.	May, Charles Henry.	Ross, John R.
Carman, Robert B., M.A.	Millar, John.	Reazin, Henry.
Carson, J. S.	Miller, John R.	Rodgers, Rev. Robert.

 NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.—*Continued.*

Carson, W. J.	Mills, James, B.A.	Smirl, Archibald.
Clapp, David P.	McCaig, Donald.	Smith, Joseph H.
Clendening, William Scott.	McCausland, W. J.	Sullivan, Dion C., LL.B.
Coleman, Rev. A. H., B.A.	McFaul, John H.	Steele, Thomas O.
Colter, C. W., B.A.	McKinnon, Donald J.	Shaw, John.
Davey, Peter N.	McCull, Hugh.	Smith, Rev. J. C., M.A.
Derness, John.	McLean, John.	Somerset, John B.
Dewar, Archibald.	McKay, Hugh Munro.	Stack, Henry Lloyd, M.A.
Douglas, William Alexander.	McKee, Rev. William, B.A.	Strauchon, George.
Dunn, J. Murison, B.A.	McDowall, Joseph W.	Sinclair, William, B.A.
De la Matter, Henry.	McDiarmid, Donald, M.D.	Thompson, John, B.A.
Donnelly, Joseph Henry.	McKee, Rev. Thomas.	Tilley, William Edward.
Dupuis, W. T., M.A.	Mackintosh, William.	Unsworth, Richard, B.A.
Emerson, Samuel.	MacNab, Rev. F. F., B.A.	Vanslyke, George Washington.
Fullerton, James.	Moses, Clarke.	Verner, Arthur, B.A.
Freer, Benjamin.	Murray, Alexander, M.A.	Whitrow, Rev. W. H., M.A.
Ferguson, Rev. W., A.M.	McNaughton, Alexander.	Wood, Benjamin Wills.
Foreman, William.	Muir, Rev. J. B., M.A.	Walsworth, James J., M.A., M.B.
Fotheringham, David.	McLean, Peter.	Wilkinson, William, B.A.
Gick, Henry.	Moore, Charles Boyd.	Waters, Rev. D., M.A., LL.D.
Ganton, Stephen.	Moran, John Moran.	Wilson, John.
Glashan, John C.	McBrien, James.	Willis, Robert.
Groat, Stillman P.	May, Rev. John, M.A.	Wright, Daniel.
Gray, James B.	McCallum, Archibald, M.A.	Wright, Rev. Peter.
Gordon, Nathaniel.	McCatchie, Alfred, B.A.	Whitney, W. A.
Gordon, Rev. James, M.A.	Matheson, Robert, B.A.	Young, F. H., B.A.
Garrett, Rev. Thomas, B.A.	Munro, John.	Young, George, M.A.
Hay, Andrew.		

NOTE.—In addition to the preceding list, certain Inspectors and Examiners have received Certificates qualifying them to act in the localities specified in their Certificates.

 II.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES.

Alexander, Robert.	Fraser, Rev. William.	Macintyre, T. M., M.A.
Andrews, Albert.	Fraser, Rev. Simon C.	McKellar, John Archibald.
Ayers, William.	Frost, J. W., B.A.	McGill, Anthony.
Agnew, Andrew, B.A.	Fleming, Rev. William, B.A.	McTavish, D. B., M.A.
Burns, Rev. Nelson, M.A.	Gowan, Judge R.	Maenee, P. C., B.A.
Boag, Joseph.	Grier, Rev. John, A.M.	McHenry, D. C., B.A.
Bain, Rev. William, M.A.	Grover, P. M.	McCabe, John.
Burdon, Alexander.	Gordon, Thomas.	Nash, Samuel L., M.D.
Boys, William, LL.B.	Greene, Rev. Thomas, LL.D.	Newton, Edwin.
Beardsall, Rev. W. C.	Grant, Rev. A.	Newcomb, Simon.
Bogert, Rev. J. J., M.A.	Grant, Rev. G.	Nelles, Peter B.
Boulter, G. H., M.D.	Halls, Samuel Pollard.	Nelles, J. A.
Brenham, G., sen.	Hughes, James H., M.A.	Neal, William.
Bell, Robert.	Hunter, J. H., M.A.	Nason, William R., B.A.
Baker, Alfred, B.A.	Hill, Andrew G.	Osborne, J. B.
Boyd, Rev. James.	Houston, Rev. Stewart, M.A.	Oliver, William, B.A.
Boyle, William S.	Henderson, Rev. W. C., M.A.	O'Connor, William, M.A.
Burgess, James E., B.A.	Hodgins, William.	Patterson, Rev. Ephraim, M.A.
Brown, Miles.	Hicks, H. M., M.A.	Preston, James, B.A.
Briggs, W. Taylor, B.A.	Jennings, Rev. J., D.D.	Psyher, David.
Bull, Rev. George A.	Jones, Rev. Septimus, M.A.	Powell, Francis C.
Burwash, Rev. N., M.A.	Johnston, Rev. Hugh, M.A.	Pringle, Rev. James.
Black, Rev. James.	Johnston, J., B.A.	Porteous, Rev. J.
Buchan, J. M., M.A.	Johnson, Daniel.	Pearse, Thomas.
Bennet, Rev. A.	Jamieson, Alexander, B.A.	Pyne, Thomas.
Burnet, Rev. John S.	Jardine, W. W.	Pettit, Rev. C. B., M.A.
Blatchford, Thomas.	Kay, William.	Patterson, E. George.
Bayly, Rev. Benjamin, A.B.	Kirkland, Thomas.	Phillips, Rev. Thos. D., M.A.
Bell, Rev. J. W., M.A.	Kennedy, George, M.A.	Pratt, Abraham.
Brown, Arthur.	Kingston, William, M.A.	Rathwell, Samuel.
Bain, A. R., B.A.	Kennedy, Alexander.	Raine, John.
Bergey, David.	Knight, Archibald P., B.A.	Ritchie, David Hood.

 NAMES OF PERSONS WHO RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES.—*Continued.*

Baptie, George, M.A.	Langford, Charles James.	Rous, F. H.
Barnes, Charles A.	Lett, Rev. S., LL.D.	Roxburgh, W. E.
Currie, Rev. Archibald, M.A.	Lafferty, Alfred M., M.A.	Robinson, George H., B.A.
Crowle, Edward P.	Landon, Rev. W. H.	Rae, Alexander M.
Campbell, Rev. Charles.	Livingstone, R. T., B.A.	Roseburgh, Melvin M.
Carey, Robert.	Lumsden, Rev. William, M.A.	Ross, W. A., B.A.
Campbell, Daniel.	Leslie, Alexander.	Rose, George.
Croly, Rev. J. Edgar, M.A.	Livingston, Rev. P. S., B.A.	Rothwell, William.
Carmichael, Rev. James, M.A.	Lennox, David, LL.B.	Robertson, Duncan C.
Counsell, G. S.	Lewin, Rev. William, B.A.	Ross, John.
Carroll, Rev. John.	Leavitt, Thaddeus W. H.	Riddell, William, B.A.
Chadwick, C. E.	Leitch, Thomas.	Read, Joseph, A.B.
Caton, Allen.	Lintou, John.	Rankin, John Brown, B.A.
Craigie, Rev. William.	Lusk, C. H., M.D.	Routhier, Rev. J. O.
Covernton, James.	Miller, Arnoldus.	Shaw, John.
Campbell, Stewart.	Murray, John.	Sinclair, James.
Carlyle, James, M.D.	Mitchell, John.	Sweet, O. D.
Crawford, W. G., B.A.	Murray, Alexander, M.A.	Stanton, Charles.
Curry, Robert Nicholas.	Mitchell, S. E.	Stephenson, Rev. R. L.
Connor, J. W., B.A.	Martyn, De Witt H.	Swath, John, B.A.
Chesnut, J. G.	Mulholland, Rev. A. H. R.	Suddaby, Jeremiah.
Carman, Robert B., M.A.	Middlemiss, Rev. James.	Seymour, Frederick E., M.A.
Cleland, Rev. William.	Middleton, William G., M.D.	Smith, James, A.M.
Craig, Francis J.	Murray, Adam.	Stuart, Irwin, B.A.
Cooley, Robert.	Myline, Rev. Solomon.	Sargent, Rev. W. J., A.M.
Carlyle, A., B.A.	Mann, Rev. Alexander.	Scott, R. George, B.A.
Clark, W. R., B.A.	Millner, C. B.	Schulte, Rev. J., Ph. D., D.D.
Cochrane, Robert.	Morse, Abishan.	Switzer, Parmenio A., B.A.
Campbell, Rev. John, B.A.	Munro, Donald.	Smellie, Thomas S. T., B.A.
Curry, C. D., B.A.	Marling, S. A., M.A.	Strang, Hugh J., B.A.
Campbell, Rev. Alexander, B.A.	Mousseau, Francois Xavier.	Thomson, John, A.B.
Chaisgreen, Charles.	Mowat, Rev. Prof. J. B., M.A.	Turnbull, James, B.A.
Deacon, John S.	Musser, Rev. E. H.	Thompson, Matthew.
Davis, Percy S.	Moore, Alvin Joshua.	Thornton, Rev. R. H., D.D.
Doan, Robert Wilson.	Mulvany, Rev. C. P., B.A.	Tremayne, Rev. F., M.A.
Dewar, Rev. Robert.	Magge, John J., B.A.	Tytler, William, B.A.
Dixon, James B., M.A.	Middleton, Rev. J., B.A.	Tod, Alexander.
Donly, A. J.	McMillan, John, B.A.	Thompson, James C.
Devitt, Abraham, M.A.	MacGregor, C. J., M.A.	Tanblyn, W. W., M.A.
Dunbar, Rev. John.	McLennan, Rev. Alex., B.A.	Wark, Alexander.
Dowswell, A. H.	McMurphy, Archibald, M.A.	Whitney, William A., M.A.
Deroche, H. M.	Macpherson, Rev. Thomas.	Wickson, Rev. Arthur, M.A., LL.D.
Dickenson, Henry.	McGregor, P. C., B.A.	Wood, Frank.
Dupuis, Professor N. F.	McDonald, Hubert S.	Wiggins, E. Stone, M.A.
Dawson, R., B.A.	McCammon, Samuel.	Wilson, Judge.
Dickson, George.	McMannus, George.	Wood, Rev. John.
Dobson, Robert.	McMullen, Rev. W. T.	White, Rev. G. W.
Duncan, James.	McDermid, Rev. D.	Wright, George Wesley.
De Scudamore, H. T. B.	McMechan, Rev. J.	Wright, Thomas W., M.A.
Elliott, John Charles.	McCally, Robert.	Wilson, Rev. Thomas, M.A.
Ekroyd, Alfred E.	McKerchar, Colin.	Williams, James Richard.
Elliott, John.	McKee, Rev. W.	Wishart, Rev. D.
Edwards, James.	MacLennan, Rev. W., M.A.	Warburton, George Henry.
Elliot, W. M.	McKerras, Rev. Prof. J. H., M.A.	Whyte, Rev. James.
Edgecombe, George.	McLean, Thomas F., M.D.	Young, Archibald, jun.
Fisher, John.	McLennan, Simon.	Young, R. W.
Foott, G. W.	McKay, Rev. W. A., B.A.	
Ferguson, John.	McCabe, William, LL.B.	

III.—TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION.

(Continued from Report of 1873.)

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Subscription returned and date.	
272.	Amos, Walter	Simcoe	\$3. June,	1874.
273.	Anbin, Israel	Essex	6. September,	do
274.	Arthurs, James E.	Halton	7. October,	do
275.	Anderson, P. J. M.	Hastings	4. do	do
276.	Albn, W. N.	Huron	7. do	do
277.	Armstrong, Moore	do	7. December.	do
278.	Adams Richard	do	7. do	do
279.	Byington, Edwin L.	Durham	5. June,	do
280.	Balfour, James	Ontario	5. July,	do
281.	Brown, Robert	do	6. August,	do
282.	Brown, George	Northumberland	6. do	do
283.	Braden, Thomas B.	Peterborough	3. do	do
284.	Brake, Charles H.	Northumberland	4. October,	do
285.	Bolton, John	Perth	7. December.	do
286.	Barkwell, R. H.	York	3. do	do
287.	Battel, Elias	Huron	6. do	do
288.	Cuthbertson, A. S.	York	4. August,	do
289.	Cameron, Malcolm	Elgin	6. do	do
290.	Chisholm, W. P.	Addington	5. September,	do
291.	Clifford, William	Peel	2. do	do
292.	Cooley, John W.	Perth	5. do	do
293.	Cameron, J. W.	Victoria	7. October,	do
294.	Corrigan, Robert	York	3. do	do
295.	Curtis, Smith	Leeds	5. November,	do
296.	Clemens, Menno B.	Waterloo	6. December,	do
297.	Cadman, A. J.	Addington	7. do	do
298.	Dittmer, Emil F. A.	Perth	6. October,	do
299.	Davis, John	Peel	4. do	do
300.	Dunfield, John	Northumberland	3. December,	do
301.	Ferguson, Robert	Grey	6. September,	do
302.	Fraze, Alexander	Perth	6. October,	do
303.	Gordon, George	Stormont	4. August,	do
304.	Givens, David A.	Leeds	7. September	do
305.	Graham, P. L.	Kent	5. December,	do
306.	Huff, John S.	Prince Edward	4. August,	do
307.	Hobkirk, Joseph	Huron	6. do	do
308.	Hill, Lewis W.	Simcoe	4. do	do
309.	Hall, Henry Walter	Perth	7. September,	do
310.	Honeywell, William	Northumberland	3. do	do
311.	Haley, Timothy	Renfrew	3. October,	do
312.	Hooper, Henry M.	York	2. November,	do
313.	Hodge, Robert	Durham	4. December,	do
314.	Hill, J. A.	Simcoe	4. do	do
315.	Johnston, Adam	Dundas	4. September,	do
316.	Johnston, S. J. H.	Frontenac	3. October,	do
317.	Jessop, Elisha	Durham	6. November,	do
318.	Lloyd, Walter	Victoria	7. September,	do
319.	Mills, Nathaniel	Lincoln	5. do	do
320.	Malcolm, James	Lambton	6. December,	do
321.	McAlease, W. V.	Elgin	6. July	do
322.	McInnes, Charles	Grey	4. do	do
323.	McCallum, Donald	Glengarry	6. August,	do
324.	McKay, Angus	Elgin	5. do	do
325.	Mackie, Thomas	Simcoe	5. do	do
326.	McFadyen, Allan L.	Victoria	5. September,	do
327.	McWilliam, Robert	Waterloo	3. October,	do
328.	Phillips, Charles Gage	Brant	3. September,	do
329.	Robertson, Eph. H.	Welland	5. July,	do
330.	Robertson, David	Northumberland	5. December,	do
331.	Simmons, George A.	Halton	4. September,	do
332.	Scott, James A.	Lanark	6. do	do
333.	Smith, Daniel F.	Perth	7. do	do
334.	Stewart, David M.	Lanark	3. October,	do
335.	Shepley, Theodore C.	Perth	4. December,	do
336.	Stalker, John	Kent	5. do	do
337.	Stewart, George	Simcoe	7. do	do

STATEMENT showing Moneys returned to Widows and Representatives of Deceased Teachers.

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Subscription returned and date.
338.	Emerson, Mrs. M. L., Widow of Samuel Emerson	Essex	\$4.49. June, 1874.
339.	McClelland, Mrs. M., Widow of William McClelland	Grenville	15.47. August, do
340.	Stewart, Mrs. Sarah, Widow of William Stewart	Carleton	13.26. November, do
341.	Williams, John, Representative of E. R. Williams	Elgin	13.47. October, do

APPENDIX G.

1. LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

James A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D.; J. M. Buchan, M.A.; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

2. LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDermid, M.D.	Glengarry and Town of Cornwall	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Newington.
Rev. Wm. Fergusson, A.M.	Dundas	Winchester.
Thomas Orton Steele	Prescott	L'Orignal.
Rev. Thomas Garrett	Russell	Bearbrook.
Rev. John May, M.A.	Carleton	Ottawa.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Grenville and Town of Prescott	Prescott.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds, No. 2	Brockville.
William R. Bigg	do No. 1, and Town of Brockville	Brockville.
Henry Lloyd Slack, M.A.	Lanark and Town of Perth	Perth.
Rev. E. H. Jenkins, M.A.	Renfrew	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington and Town of Napanee	Napanee.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Pictou.
William Mackintosh	Hastings, No. 1	Madoc.
John Johnston	do No. 2, and Town of Belleville	Belleville.
Edward Searlett	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley	Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	Peterborough.
Rev. Frederick Burt	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. do	Lindsay.
James McBrien	Ontario	Myrtle.
James Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and Town of Brampton	Brampton.

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Rev. William McKee, B.A.	S. Simcoe	Clover Hill.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe and Town of Barrie	Barrie.
Robert Little	Halton and Towns of Milton and Oakville	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant and Town of Brantford	Brantford.
John B. Somerset	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland and Town of Clifton	Thorold.
Richard Harcourt, M.A.	Haldimand	York.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll and Tilsonburgh	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo and Towns of Berlin and Galt	Berlin.
A. Dingwall Fordyce	N. Wellington	Fergus.
Rev. James Kilgour	S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville	Guelp.
Thomas Gordon	N. Grey and Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound.
William Ferguson	S. do and Town of Durham	Priceville.
William Alexander	Perth and Towns of Listowel, Mitchell, St. Mary's and Stratford	Stratford.
John R. Miller	S. Huron and Town of Goderich	Goderich.
Archibald Dewar	N. do and Town of Clinton	Seaforth.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce and Town of Walkerton	Walkerton.
Benjamin Freer	W. do	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	London.
John C. Glashan	W. do and Town of Strathroy	Strathroy.
A. F. Entler	Elgin	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison	Kent	Ridgetown.
George W. Ross, M.P.	Laubton, No. 1, and Town of Petrolia	Strathroy.
John Brebner	do No. 2, and Town of Sarnia	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1, and Town of Sandwich	Sandwich.
James Bell	do No. 2, and Town of Amherstburgh	Oxley.
James Hughes	City of	Toronto.
A. Macallum, M.A.	do	Hamilton.
Professor N. F. Dupuis, M.A.	do	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	do	London.
Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A.	do	Ottawa.
W. H. Ross	Town of	Bothwell.
Rev. A. McColl	do	Chatham.
Rev. Robert Rodgers	do	Collingwood.
R. B. Carman, M.A.	do	Cornwall.
Rev. James Herald	do	Dundas.
Rev. Robert Torrance	do	Guelp.
Daniel Wright	do	Meaford (Craigeleith).
John Rogers	do	Niagara.
Rev. Thomas Henderson	do	Paris.
James Stratton	do	Peterborough.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	do	Pictou.
John H. Comfort, M.D.	do	St. Catharines.
Rev. George Cuthbertson	do	St. Thomas.
Rev. George Bell, LL.D.	do	Walkerton.
G. H. Smith	do	Whitby.
J. C. Paterson	do	Windsor.
Hugh McKay, M.D.	do	Woodstock.

FEMALE.

B.

Betts, Susan.
Case, Elizabeth Blanche.
McCraith, Elizabeth.
McLean, Matilda Mary Eunice.

Newton, Margaret.
Northcott, Mary Ann.
Pearson, Emily Margaret.

Smith, Marianne Bloomfield.
Sykes, Charlotte Elizabeth.
Tutt, Hannah Elizabeth.

Candidates for Second Class Certificates who received Third Class Certificates (*limited to one year*).

MALE.

Armistead, Samuel.
Dales, John Robert.

Donnocker, Delbert George.

Powell, Francis.

FEMALE.

Alley, Katie.
Arner, Martha.
Aylward, Sarah Anastasia.
Baily, Louisa.
Barnard, Mary Jane.
Blacklock, Mary Elizabeth.
Case, A. Victoria.

Clarke, Emmeline.
Freeman, Alice.
Hall, Elizabeth Ann.
Hewitt, Mary Ann.
Hudson, Celeste.
McArthur, Mary.
McCulloch, Maggie.

McLaughlin, Alice.
Mills, Mary Ann.
Mitchell, Lizzie Bruce.
Rodger, Mary Jane.
Shaw, Kate.
Thompson, Margaret Jane.
Westman, Mary Ann.

THIRD CLASS.

(*Limited to one year.*)

MALE.

Campbell, John.
Carruthers, Jas. Benjamin.
Case, Thomas Edward.
Chadwick, Charles William.

Fletcher, John.
Grant, James.
Irwin, Joseph.

Patterson, Robert.
Shaw, Chas. Thos.
Yorke, John.

FEMALE.

Botts, Sarah Ellen.
Carlyle, Thomasina.
Cameron, Mary.
Church, Eliza, Jane.
Davidson, Alice.
Douglas, Mary Adelaide.
Glassford, Mary Emma.

Gray, Annie.
Hamilton, Kate Mary.
Harcourt, Bessie.
Hill, Lucy C.
Iverson, Mary.
McCrea, Anna Laura.
McLean, Margaret Ann.

Oswald, Janet.
Robinson, Georgetta.
Scarlett, Evelynne Selina Gertrude
Spence, Margaret.
Stalker, Sarah.
Stratton, Elizabeth.
Sutton, Eleanor.

December Examinations.

FIRST CLASS.

MALE.

B.

Jamieson, Hugh Alfred.

C.

Campbell, Cassius.
Hoson, Alexander.

FEMALE.

C.

Allen, Amelia M.
Cornor, Mary M. L. J.

Newman, Margaret.

Paetel, Eleanor F.

SECOND CLASS.

MALE.

A.

Cunningham, Aiken W.

Stuart, Duncan.

White, Christopher.

B.

Black, Hugh.
Carruthers, James B.
Dales, John Robt.
Davis, Bidwell N.
Dickson, John F.

Fletcher, John.
Hockey, John Edwin.
Huntsman, Lutton E.
Kelly, Simeon.
Kerr, James.

Lennox, John.
Patrick, Thomas.
Powell, Francis.
Hogarth, Jabez (student of the
51st session).

FEMALE.

B.

Baily, Louisa.	Hopkins, Kate Georgina.	McLoughlin, Alice.
Cameron, Wilhelmina.	Hudson, Celeste.	Scarlett, Evelynne S.
Freeman, Alice.	Jack, Alma.	Smith, Minnie Bloomfield.
Gray, Eliza Rebecca.	Mitchell, Lizzie Bruce.	Westman, Mar. Ann.
Hall, Eliza Ann.	McCrea, Anna Laura.	

Candidates for Second Class Certificates who received Third Class Certificates (*Limited to one year*).

MALE.

Bell, Stephen Henry.	Cooke, Edgar M.	Kemp, John Hunter.
Brown, Richard Ellis.]	Elliott, Thomas.	Stones, George.
Cameron, Angus.	Holmes, Edward.	Scott, Walter W.

FEMALE.

Arner, Isabel.	Cole, Cordelia Elizabeth.	Oliver, Maggie Goldie.
Aylward, Sarah Anastasia.	Fisher, Mary McIntosh.	Rocke, Mary Jane.
Baxter, Sarah Sophia.	McAree, Annie.	Spence, Margaret.
Blacklock, Elizabeth.	McArthur, Mary.	Sutton, Eleanor.
Burton, Maggie.	McBrady, Eliza Jane.	Trotman, Annie.
Carlyle, Thomasina.	McKay, Myra.	Waugh, Fanny Racy.
Church, Eliza Jane.	McKellar, Nancy Jane.	Whitfield, Maggie.
Clarke, Emmeline.		

THIRD CLASS.

(*Limited to one year*).

MALE.

Hughes, Joseph Henry.	Kennedy, Archibald.	Sample, Samuel.
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FEMALE.

Dobbin, Selina.	Lang, Helen F.	Sims, Florence.
Duncan, Agnes.	Mitchell, Margaret.	Simpson, Marianna.
Foulds, Elizabeth.	Shen, Hattie Elizabeth.	

In addition to the foregoing Certificates, the following was granted:—

Espie, Margaret, Class II., Grade A. (Trained in Ireland.)

NOTE.—The Certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education here given are by authority of the Act 37 Vic., cap. 27, sec. 31 (12), on the Report of the Central Committee of Examiners as to attainments, and of the Principal of the Normal School as to ability and aptitude to teach.

III. By the County and City Boards of Examiners (July Examinations).

SECOND CLASS.

MALE.

A.

	County, &c.		County, &c.
Adair, Henry	Grey.	Gibson, Robert	Middlesex.
Armstrong, J. E.	York.	Godwin, William H.	Frontenac.
Berincouette, George	Lenark.	Grassick, James	Huron.
Black, William J.	Lennox and Addington.	Hall, Theophilus	Bruce.
Bowerman, John T.	Prince Edward.	Hallett, William J.	Wellington.
Burdick, Caleb F.	Middlesex.	Henry, Thos. McK.	Lennox and Addington.
Cairns, John A.	Perth.	Hindson, William	Lincoln.
Campbell, John	Victoria.	Holdkirk, A. A.	Huron.
Campbell, Alex.	Huron.	Inglisby, R. C.	Elgin.
*Chadwick, Chas. W.	Grey.	Mackay, Hector	Grey.
*Cornforth, William	Wentworth.	Malcolm, Fullerton B.	Carleton.
Dafoe, William A.	Hastings.	Martin, Joseph	Ottawa.
Dunbar, R. H.	Elgin.	Millar, James	Haldimand.
Elliott, William	Dundas.	Moir, R. G.	Huron.
Ferguson, John	Huron.	Moore, Thomas	York.
Flemming, Robert	Middlesex.	Moore, Charles A.	Peterboro'.
Fraser, William H.	Simcoe.	McEwen, James	Carleton.
Funnell, Henry E.	Oxford.	*McPaul, Leonard L.	York.
Glass, George.	Durham.	McIntosh, Angus	Waterloo.

* Normal School Students.

MALE.—Continued.

A.

	<i>County, &c.</i>		<i>County, &c.</i>
McGregor, Charles	Middlesex.	*Smily, George	Carlton.
Petrie, Alexander	Wellington.	Stanton, James H.	Durham.
Reid, David	Wentworth.	Staples, Samuel	Wentworth.
Sinclair, Robert G.	Grey.	Stuart, Joseph U.	Middlesex.
Sinclair, John	Peel.	Stuart, Alexander	Middlesex.
*Sinclair, Samuel B.	Elgin.	Walker, John A.	Kent.
*Sifton, James W.	Elgin.	Westervelt, Samuel B.	Peel.
*Slater, James	Elgin.	Wilson, Nicholas	Middlesex.

B.

Armstrong, William S.	York.	Kinrade, Thos. L.	Wentworth.
Banks, Maltimore	Lincoln.	Kirk, George	Lambton.
Barron, Robert	York.	Laub, William	Bruce.
*Bannerman, Wm.	Grey.	Leacock, Henry J.	Lambton.
Bonner, John D.	Haldimand.	Lealy, John	Essex.
Bradley, William E.	York.	Macintyre, Donald	Glengarry.
Brennard, Henry T.	Essex.	Metcalfe, James H.	Frontenac.
*Brown, Thomas D.	Prince Edward.	Miller, Edward A.	Lambton.
Bewell, William H.	Grey.	Mills, David	Grey.
Bell, Thomas	Lincoln.	Mullen, Henry J.	Peel.
Campbell, Colin	Huron.	*McLung, John	Bruce.
Cantelon, Peter	Huron.	†McEwan, Robert A.	Dundas.
*Case, E. T.	Huron.	McGrath, John	Middlesex.
Chenay, David	Dundas.	McKeown, Wm.	Hastings.
Chisholm, Thomas	Wellington.	McKay, Angus	Elgin.
Clapp, Robert E.	Grey.	McLean, Angus	Middlesex.
Collin, John	Ontario.	McLean, George	Frontenac.
Crawford, George E.	Prince Edward.	McMahon, John	Wellington.
*Crawford, Wm. H.	Lincoln.	*Norton, Theophilus	Victoria.
Cowan, William	Durham.	Natress, William	Peel.
Dick, John H.	Wellington.	*Nasmith, Archibald	Perth.
Dickson, Albert	Lambton.	O'Reilly, James	Northumberland.
*Dolbear, Ransom	Elgin.	Pauling, James G.	Elgin.
*Donnocker, Delbert G.	Elgin.	Patterson, James	Huron.
Duncan, John A.	Russell.	Park, Alexander	Kent.
Dunnfield, John	Northumberland.	Rowan, James E.	Haldimand.
Flanagan, James	Dundas.	Sheehan, John	Hamilton.
Flewelling, John E.	Wellington.	Sheridan, Samuel	Ontario.
Fraser, Ebenezer E.	Simcoe.	Sinclair, Archibald	Waterloo.
Gilbert, Abraham	Middlesex.	Sinclair, James A.	Northumberland.
Glenn, James E.	Prince Edward.	*Smith, William C.	Peterborough.
Graham, John J.	York.	Stafford, Henry E.	Elgin.
Hanna, Franklin	Leeds and Grenville.	Standish, Joseph	Huron.
Hanna, William	Lanark.	Talbot, Daniel	Wellington.
Hand, James	York.	Tanner, John A.	Lambton.
*Hart, Hermon	Victoria.	Tanner, Robert J.	Lambton.
*Hicks, R. W.	Toronto.	Thomas, John S.	Wellington.
Hislop, James	Perth.	Wallace, Robert J.	Leeds and Grenville.
Hobbs, William B.	Middlesex.	*Welch, Lafayette	Middlesex.
*Hodgins, Frank	Middlesex.	*Wellwood, Richard	Wellington.
Hunt, Hannan W.	Leeds and Grenville.	Wetherill, Eben. R.	Leeds and Grenville.
Huston, E. H.	Huron.	Wickens, Walter	Brant.
Houston, Robert.	Lincoln.	*Yorke, John	Carleton.
*Kester, Andrew	Ontario.	Yule, David D.	Bruce.
Kirkpatrick, Thos.	Durham.		

FEMALE.

A.

Andrews, Priscilla	Carleton.	Living, Eliza	Ottawa.
Cotton, Martha	Hamilton.	Marritt, Salome	Middlesex.
Cowper, Mary	Grey.	McIntyre, Isabella	Kingston.
Gill, Annie	Kingston.	*Newton, Margaret	York.
Harvey, Lilly	Hamilton.	Parlon, Kate L.	Kent.
Hunt, Martha E.	Peterborough.	Whittaker, Jennie	Oxford.

B.

Abbott, Susie J.	Leeds and Grenville.	*Carlyle, Thomasina	Toronto.
Armstrong, Annie	Prescott.	Chuse, Lauretta	Elgin.
*Baily, Louisa	York.	Comfort, Ellen	Elgin.
Brown, Esther	Grey.	Cooke, Margaret	Prescott.

* Normal School Students.

† Conditional.

FEMALE.—Continued.

B.

	<i>County, &c.</i>		<i>County, &c.</i>
Crawford, Annie	Kingston.	Pilson, Catharine	Ottawa.
*Davidson, Alice	York.	Rothwell, Caroline	Ottawa.
Dawson, Eva	Kent.	*Shaw, Kate A.	Lambton.
Forgie, Agnes	Lanark.	Springer, Elizabeth	Elgin.
*Glassford, Mary E.	York.	*Staples, Susannah	Victoria.
Harvey, Annie M.	Wentworth.	Stevay, Annie C.	Ottawa.
Haskett, Eliza	Grey.	Stevens, Ann	Huron.
*Hoskins, Cecilia C.	Lincoln.	*Thompson, Maggie	Victoria.
*Hudson, Celeste	Elgin.	Waddell, Lizzie F.	Prescott.
Magen, Clara	Hamilton.	Walker, Cath. R.	Perth.
Miller, Amelia	London.	*Wallace, Mary	Peel.
*McCulloch, Margaret	Perth.	*Watson, Carrie J.	York.
*McLean, Matilda M.	York.	Weller, Matilda C.	Lennox and Addington.
*McLean, Margaret A.	Victoria.	Welstad, Anna	Lincoln.
*O'Leary, Alice	Victoria.	*Westman, Mary A.	York.
Palmer, Antoinette	Ontario.	*White, Mary A.	Wentworth.
Pentland, Emma	Wentworth.		

< Normal School Students.

Perth.....	2	12	73	87	2	3	2	18	12	37
Huron.....	2	28	79	109	1	4	1	26	18	57
Brace.....	1	7	70	78	—	4	—	20	17	41
Middlesex.....	1	28	141	170	1	13	—	31	32	77
Elgin.....	2	18	70	90	1	10	4	15	21	52
Kent.....	1	5	54	60	—	6	2	15	24	43
Leamington.....	1	25	54	81	1	6	1	11	17	36
Essex.....	—	10	30	40	—	2	—	7	13	22
Hamilton.....	—	6	14	20	—	1	—	—	—	8
London.....	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	1	3	5
Ottawa.....	2	13	7	22	2	1	4	1	1	9
Toronto.....	1	3	8	12	1	1	1	1	8	11
Kingston.....	—	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	5	8
Total.....	27	432	2039	2498	14	143	53	435	651	1299

V. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO APPLIED FOR AND WHO OBTAINED CERTIFICATES FROM 1871 TO 1874 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR	NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR			WHO RECEIVED						
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1871	34	599	3065	16	—	204	75	735	786	1816
1872	55	659	3339	12	2	204	67	701	996	1982
1873	36	455	3142	8	—	118	46	639	960	1831
1874	27	432	2639	14	—	143	53	435	654	1299
Total....	152	2145	11586	50	2	669	241	2570	3396	6328

18

19

20

21





BINDING DEPT. NOV 29 1962

