

Order -

10
SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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VOL. XXIV—PART II.

SECOND SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1892.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public.	21	<i>Printed.</i>
Agricultural and Arts, Report.	12	"
Agricultural College, Report.	16	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis.	66	<i>Not printed.</i>
Albert Victor, Prince, Despatch.	74	<i>Printed.</i>
Algoma East, Sales in.	90	"
Asylums, Religious services in.	87	<i>Not printed.</i>
Asylums, Report.	7	<i>Printed.</i>
Bell, Judge, commutation.	19	<i>Not printed.</i>
Benson, Judge, commutation.	11	"
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report.	10	<i>Printed.</i>
Blind Institute, Report.	4	"
Bonds and Securities.	96	<i>Not printed.</i>
Borron's Report.	3	<i>Printed.</i>
Business Tax.	73	<i>Not printed.</i>
Canadian Institute, Report.	17	<i>Printed.</i>
Children arrested.	69	<i>Not printed.</i>
Clarence, Duke of, Despatch.	74	<i>Printed.</i>
Courts, Fusion of.	80	"
Crown Lands, Report.	20	"
Dairymen's Association, Report.	24	<i>Printed.</i>
Davis, Judge, commutation.	38	<i>Not printed.</i>
Deaf and Dumb Institute Report.	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Division Courts, Report.	28	"
Dulmage, A. F., correspondence.	98	<i>Not printed.</i>
Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road.	85	<i>Printed.</i>
Dutton High School, correspondence.	35	<i>Not printed.</i>
Education, Report.	11	<i>Printed.</i>
" Dutton School, correspondence.	35	<i>Not printed.</i>
" Napanee High School.	44	"
" Sarnia High School.	45	"
" Retirement of Professors.	46	<i>Printed.</i>
" Retirement of Officials.	47	"
" Industrial School Association.	48	"
" Watford High School.	50	<i>Not printed.</i>
" Publication of Arithmetic.	51	"
" Publication of Writing Course.	52	"
" Hagersville High School.	53	"
" Publication of English History.	54	"

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Education, Text Book Regulations	55	<i>Printed.</i>
“ Publication, Drawing Course	56	<i>Not printed.</i>
“ Upper Canada College Retirement	57	<i>Printed.</i>
“ Report on University Extension	58	“
“ Pupils attending Collegiate Institutes	78	<i>Not printed.</i>
Election Returns, Bye	70	<i>Printed.</i>
Elgin House of Industry, Report	62	<i>Not printed.</i>
Entomological Society, Report	15	<i>Printed.</i>
Estimates	22	“
Experimental Union, Report (part of)	16	“
Factories Report	25	<i>Printed.</i>
Fish and Game Commission, Report	79	“
Fish and Game Commission, expenses	37	<i>Not printed.</i>
Forest Reservation in Nipissing	81	“
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	18	<i>Printed.</i>
Game and Fish Commission, Report	79	<i>Printed.</i>
Game and Fish Commission, expenses	37	<i>Not printed.</i>
Gaols, Report	8	<i>Printed.</i>
Gaols, indigent persons in	91	“
Hastings County, Debentures	49	<i>Not printed.</i>
Health, Report	23	<i>Printed.</i>
Hospitals, Report	9	“
Houses of Refuge, Report	6	“
Immigration, Report	29	<i>Printed.</i>
Indigent persons in gaols	91	“
Insurance, Report	2	“
Judicature Act, commutation	38	<i>Not printed.</i>
Judicature Act, commutation	39	“
Judicature Act, commutation	40	“
Judicature Act, commutation	41	“
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Judicature Act, commutation	43	“
Judicature Act, commutation	19	“
Judicature Act, commutation	67	“
Joint Stock Companies, incorporation	94	“
Ketchum, Judge, commutation	42	<i>Not printed.</i>
Ketchum, Judge, commutation	43	“
Legal Offices, Report	27	<i>Printed.</i>
Legislature, opening of	71	“
Liquor License fees	34	“
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Macdonald, Judge, commutation	39	<i>Not printed.</i>
Magdalen Asylums, Report	6	<i>Printed.</i>
Martin, Clara Brett	75	“
Medical Students, Education of	68	“
Medical Students, Education of	92	“

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Mines Bureau, Report.....	88	<i>Printed.</i>
Mining lands, withdrawal of.....	83	<i>Not printed.</i>
Morson, Judge, commutation.....	67	"
Muir, Judge, commutation.....	40	"
Municipal Indebtedness.....	99	"
North Perth Election.....	64	<i>Not printed.</i>
Nottawasaga River.....	60	"
Orphan Asylums, Report.....	6	<i>Printed.</i>
Prison Reform.....	36	<i>Not printed.</i>
Prisons, Report.....	8	<i>Printed.</i>
Proton Commission.....	89	"
Public Accounts.....	21	"
Public Works, Report.....	23	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report.....	30	<i>Printed.</i>
Reformatories, Report.....	8	<i>Printed.</i>
Refuge, Houses of, Report.....	6	"
Registrars' Fees.....	86	"
Registrars' Office, Toronto.....	65	<i>Not printed.</i>
Religious services in Asylums.....	87	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report.....	95	<i>Printed.</i>
Severn River.....	61	<i>Not printed.</i>
Statutes, Revised.....	32	"
Statutes, Sessional.....	33	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report.....	14	<i>Printed.</i>
Timber Berths on North Shore.....	97	<i>Not printed.</i>
Timber sold in unlicensed territory.....	84	<i>Printed.</i>
Titles, Report of Master of.....	72	"
Toronto General Trusts' Company.....	63	"
Toronto Registry Offices.....	65	<i>Not printed.</i>
Toronto University, Bursar's Statement.....	31	<i>Printed.</i>
Toronto University, Finance Report.....	13	"
Toronto University, Retirement of Professors.....	46	"
Toronto University, Retirement of Officers.....	47	"
Toronto University, Medical Students Education.....	68	"
Toronto University, Medical Students Education.....	92	"
Toronto University, German teacher in.....	77	<i>Not printed.</i>
University Extension, Report.....	58	<i>Printed.</i>
Upper Canada College, Bursars' Statement.....	1	"
Upper Canada College, Retirement Fund.....	57	"
Upper Canada College, Report on Site.....	59	"
Upper Canada College, Orders in Council, <i>re</i> Site.....	76	"
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length ; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Legislature ; the name of the Member who moved for the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

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| No. 1. | Statement of the Bursar of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 2. | Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 3. | Report of E. B. Borron on the Lakes and Rivers, Water and Water Powers of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 4. | Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 5. | Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 6. | Report upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 5th April, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 7. | Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |

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| No. 8. | Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 9. | Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 10. | Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |
| No. 11. | Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1891, with Statistics of 1890, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. <i>(Printed.)</i> |

CONTENTS OF PART III.

- No. 12.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 13.. Report of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto on Finance. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 14.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 15.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 16.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 8th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 17.. Report of the Canadian Institute for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 18.. Report of the Fruit Gowers' Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 19.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Bell, Judge of the County Court of Kent. Presented to the Legislature 29th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 21.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

- No. 22.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*) Estimates for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1892. (*Printed.*) Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 23.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 24.. Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 25.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories' for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 26.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

- No. 27... Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

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- No. 28... Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 29... Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 25th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 30... Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 31... Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 32... Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 33... Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 34... Return to an Order of the House, of the eighth day of April, 1891, giving a tabulated statement shewing by License Districts:—1. The gross amount collected in each License District for (*a*) Fees for licenses. (*b*) Fees for transfers. (*c*) Fees for removals. (*d*) Fines. (*e*) Mileage. (*f*) Costs. 2. The amount expended in each License District for the following purposes:—(*a*) Inspectors' salaries. (*b*) Commissioners travelling expenses. (*c*) Postage and stationery. (*d*) Printing. (*e*) Advertising. (*f*) Fees and disbursements of Counsel. (*g*) Fees in unsuccessful cases. (*h*) Fees in cases of conviction where amounts not collected. (*i*) Detective service. (*j*) Other costs. (*k*) Expenses *re* transfers and removals. (*l*) Sundry expenses. 3. The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amounts which were actually paid to them. Such return to be for each year since and including the license year ended the 30th April, 1885, to and including that ended the 30th April, 1890. A like statement for the year ending 30th April, 1882, and also a statement for the license year ending 30th April, 1877, showing the amount collected in each license district; the amount expended therein for inspector's salaries and other disbursements, and the amounts received by the Province and the Municipalities respectively. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. Willoughby. (*Printed.*)
- No. 35... Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or officer thereof and the Municipal Council of the Township of Aldborough, or any ratepayer of the Township, on the subject of the Dutton High School or the litigation between the Board of that High School and the Municipality of the said Township in reference thereto, and on the subject of the legislation of last Session affecting the High School, and of all agreements entered into by the Government or any member thereof in reference thereto or in reference to indemnifying the Municipality against loss sustained by reason of such legislation. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. Meredith. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 36.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifteenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Commission issued with respect to Prison Reform, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, a Return showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items, and names. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Clancy*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 37.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lientenant-Governor, of the twenty-second day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Commission with respect to Fish and Game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, for a Return, showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items, and names. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Metcalf*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 38.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Davis, Junior Judge of the County of Middlesex. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 39.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge McDonald, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Muir, Junior Judge of the County of Wentworth. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 41.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Benson, Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 42.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 44.. Copy of an Order in Council raising the Napanee High School to the standing of a Collegiate Institute, to take effect from the first day of September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 45.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that the Sarnia High School rank as a Collegiate Institute from and after the eighth day of December, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 46... Copy of an Order in Council approving of the Regulations for the retirement of Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Officers of the University of Toronto and University College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 47... Copy of an Order in Council amending the Regulations for the retirement of Officers of the University of Toronto and of University College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 48... Copy of an Order in Council approving of by-laws of the Industrial School Association of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 49... Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the Corporation of the County of Hastings, to invest the sum of \$1,600 in Debentures. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50... Copy of an Order in Council approving of the By-law of the County of Lambton establishing an additional High School in the County to be situated in the Village of Watford. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51... Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of the High School Arithmetic. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the series of copy-books known as the Public Writing Course and directing the discontinuance of those now in use. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 53... Copy of an Order in Council approving of By-law No. 40 of the County of Haldimand establishing an additional High School in the Village of Hagersville. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Copp Clark Company (Limited), for the publication of the High School History of England and Canada. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55... Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of Regulations with regard to Text-books. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 56... Copy of an Order in Council approving of a certain Indenture with the Canada Publishing Company for the publication of the Public School Drawing Course. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57... Copy of an Order in Council respecting formation of a Retirement Fund for the retirement of Teachers and Officers of Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 58... Report of the Minister of Education on University Extension. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 59... Report of the Trustees of Upper Canada College, on the new site and buildings. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

- No. 60... Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-ninth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers respecting the deepening of the Nottawasaga River. Also, showing the amount of money expended upon such works. Presented to the Legislature 19th February, 1892. Mr. *Wylie*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 61... Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government, or any member or officer thereof, and any other person or persons, in reference to widening, deepening, or cleaning out the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, or with reference to any clearing out the channel made by the Public Works Department. Presented to the Legislature 19th February, 1892. Mr. *Glendinning*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 62... Report of the Inspector for the House of Industry, in the County of Elgin for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1892. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 63... Statement of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1892. (*Printed*.)
- No. 64... Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the date of the certificate of the Judges appointed to try the election petition in the North Perth election case. The date when the certificate was received by the Clerk of the House. Copy of the Warrant for the issue of the new Writ for holding an election for the said Riding to fill the vacancy created by the decision of the Judges. Copy of the new Writ for holding the said election. Copies of all correspondence between Members of the Government, or any of them, or any Departmental officer or officers of the House, or with any person or persons with reference to the issue of the said Writ for the holding of the said new Election. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. Mr. *Magwood*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 65... Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, for a Return by the Registrars of East and West Toronto showing: (1) The total amount of fees earned during the year 1890. (2) The amount paid to the City of Toronto, or to Government for the City. (3) The amount of remuneration paid the Deputy Registrar. (4) The amount paid other Assistants and Clerks. (5) Amount paid for other purposes. (6) The average rate paid for copying *per folio* where payment was made in that way. (7) The total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use. (8) The expense which the City of Toronto has incurred to complete the divisions of the Registry office. (9) The amount which would have been paid to the City if there had been one Registrar instead of two. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. Mr. *H. E. Clarke* (*Toronto*). (*Not printed*.)
- No. 66... Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 67... Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Morson, Second Junior Judge of the County Court of York. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Not printed*.)

- No. 68.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Members of the Government, and other parties on the subject of the alleged education of Medical Students in part, at the public expense by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1892. Mr. *Balfour*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing: 1. The number of children said to be under the age of fifteen years, arrested and brought before any Court in this Province during the year 1890. 2. The disposition of such children, shewing the numbers sent to (a) The Common Gaol. (b) To Industrial Schools or any charitable institution. (c) The Reformatory for Boys or Girls. (d) Those otherwise disposed of. 3. The number of such children who were tried separate and apart from other offenders, at suitable times, designated and appointed for that purpose pursuant to the Act for the protection and reformation of Neglected Children. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1892. Mr. *Monk*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 70.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of Kingston, North Renfrew and East Wellington, since the General Election of 1890, showing: (1) The number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. (*Printed*.)
- No. 71.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence and papers with reference to the appointment of Commissioners to open this House at its present Session or otherwise in regard to the opening of the House by some other than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 72.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1892. (*Printed*.)
- No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing what municipalities have passed By-laws under the provisions of the 4th section of the Act, 53 Vict. Cap. 55, imposing a business tax in lieu of the tax on personal property and what municipalities, after consideration of the question, have decided not to put the provisions of the said section into effect. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1892. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin*). (*Not printed*.)
- No. 74.. Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering copies of communications from Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales respecting the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. (*Printed*.)

- No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the application of Clara Brett Martin to the Law Society of Upper Canada, for admission as a student-at-law ; of the report of the special Committee of the Benchers to which the application was referred ; of the Minutes of the meeting of Benchers at which the report was adopted, and of all correspondence on the subject between the Law Society and other parties. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. Mr. *Balfour*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 76.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the seventh day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all Orders in Council setting apart or allotting out of any fund any sum or sums for the purchase of a site of Upper Canada College or the erection of the College buildings or any buildings on the grounds purchased for such site or for the furnishing or equipment of the College or for any other expenditure on capital account any way relating to the said College. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*)
- No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all persons who were applicants for the position of assistant teacher of German in University College, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, the Department of Education and the applicants and other persons relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the number of pupils attending the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year 1890. Giving, as far as possible, the professions, which in after life, these pupils intend to follow. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron*). (*Not printed.*)
- No. 79.. Report of the Commission on the Game and Fish of the Province. Presented to the Legislature 18th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

- No. 80.. Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Attorney-General or his Department on the subject of the fusion of the several Divisions of the High Court of Justice, and of changes in the practice of the said Court, and in the provisions for holding sittings for the trial of actions, and otherwise with regard to the distribution of the business of the Courts, with a view to the more speedy dispatch of such business. Presented to the Legislature 18th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 81.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the Order in Council for the appointment of a Commission as to the proposed Forest Reservation and Park in the Nipissing District ; of the Commission issued in pursuance thereof and the instructions, if any, to the Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the case submitted for the opinion of the Court of Appeal as to the validity of the local option provisions of the Municipal Act, and of the opinions of the judges of the said Court thereon, and of the judgment pronounced by the Court in the premises. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 83.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the seventeenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council with reference to the withdrawal from sale of mining lands since the 1st of January, 1890, and of all returns or recommendations upon which such Orders in Council were passed. Also, a statement in detail shewing the persons by whom applications for grants of mining lands have been made since the 1st of January, 1889, in such withdrawn district, with the lots or tracts in respect of which such applications were made, and the disposal made of such application. Also, a list of every lot or tract of mining land which has been sold or disposed of since the 1st day of January, 1889, in such withdrawn district, with the names of the person or persons to whom, and the prices at which the same were disposed of, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of such purchases, with the names of the persons by whom the same are owing. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *White*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 84... Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the second day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing: 1. The quantity of pine in unlicensed territory disposed of since last Session. 2. The persons to whom the same was sold and the quantity sold to each of such persons. 3. The prices at which each sale was effected. 4. The terms and conditions of the sales. 5. The purchase money paid, and the amount, if any, remaining unpaid, giving the name of each purchaser, any part of whose purchase money is paid, and the amount unpaid by him. 6. Copies of the Orders in Council authorizing the sales, and the reports and other material on which the same were based. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Marter*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 85.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order in Council for the sale and transfer of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road, and of all reports on which said Order in Council was based, and for a statement in detail of the receipts by the Province from the said road. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 86.. Return of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. (*Printed*.)
- No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the names of all persons or bodies who have received remuneration for holding religious services in the various Asylums of the Province as *per* statement on page 44 of the Report of the Inspector of Asylums for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Campbell* (*Durham*). (*Not printed*.)

- No. 88.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 89.. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the claims made by the Township of Proton, in the County of Grey, to certain sums of money payable as alleged, to that Municipality for Public Improvements therein, under 16 Vict. cap. 159, sec. 14. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 90.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the amounts in yearly aggregate of all sums received from the sales of lands for agricultural purposes in Algoma East, from January 1st, 1871, to December 31st, 1891. All sums received from the sales of mineral land in Algoma East, during the same period. All sums received for bonuses, ground rents, or timber dues, or in respect of or from the sale of timber in Algoma East during the same period. All sums received from the collection of taxes upon lands in Algoma East during the same period. All sums received from the issue of liquor licenses in Algoma East during the same period; and all sums expended by the Government in the said electoral district of Algoma East for colonization roads or other public purposes during the same period. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. Mr. *Campbell (Algoma)*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 91.. Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th day of February, 1892, for a Return showing the number of persons confined in the different Gaols of the Province as indigent persons, unable to support themselves, and the length of time each person has been confined. Also, a Return showing the number of insane persons confined in the Gaols of the Province, the length of time each person has been confined, and the reason for being so confined. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 92.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eighteenth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, since the last Return, between any member of the Government and any other person or persons on the subject of the alleged education of medical students in part at the public expense, by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Balfour*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 93.. Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of April, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, or any officer of his Department, and the Principal of Upper Canada College; between the Minister or any officer of his Department and the Trustees of the College; between the Principal and Trustees of said College and the Minister, or any officer of his Department, and any officer of the University of Toronto, in reference to the expenditures for the new site and buildings for the College, or the endowment of the College, or otherwise in reference to any expenditure assumed to be made under the authority of the Statute relating to the endowment of the College. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Miscampbell*. (*Printed.*)

- No. 94.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-ninth April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing : (1) A list of the names of all companies incorporated by special Act or under the Act intituled "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" with powers of Trust Companies. (2) Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports to Council and papers in relation to the incorporation of any such Company, and all correspondence passing between the Government or the Attorney-General, and any such Company or any person in reference to the incorporation of any such Company and the powers applied for or to be granted. (3) Copies of all Orders in Council passed in relation to any such Company under R.S.O. Chap. 157, sec. 74. (4) Copies of all agreements or contracts entered into with any such Company, for the investing through the instrumentality of such Company of the funds standing from time to time in the High Court of Justice or any part thereof, and of all bonds or securities taken from the investing Company as a guarantee against loss. (5) A Return of the amount of money in the High Court of Justice invested through the instrumentality of any such Company, with the name of such Company, during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, and of the amount now so invested, and of all orders and regulations of the Court in reference to the same. (6) A Return of the actual amounts of money lying in the High Court during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, including the amount invested. (7) Copies of all correspondence and papers passing between the Government or any member thereof, and the Judges of the High Court or any such Company in respect of any applications of any such Company to share in the business of investing moneys in the High Court of Justice or to enable public competitions for such business, and also copies of all papers in or relating to any application on the part of any such Company to the Judges of the High Court of Justice for any such purpose. (8) A Return of the amounts received from such Company in respect of moneys invested by them during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, and of amounts for interest, showing also the rate of interest allowed to suitors in respect of moneys lying in the High Court of Justice during the same period, and also of the use or application made of the difference between the interest received by the Court in respect of moneys invested and in the amount allotted and allowed to suitors, in respect of moneys lying in Court. (9) A Return showing the names of officers and directors and shareholders of all Companies through whose instrumentality the funds in the High Court of Justice have been and are being invested. (10) A Return showing the duties of the official guardian in respect of suitors in the High Court of Justice and minors, and in relation to moneys in the High Court of Justice, and the business of the Court generally, and of any change made in regard to his duties since the first day of January, 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. *Mr. McMahon. (Not printed.)*
- No. 95.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. *(Printed.)*
- No. 96.. Bonds and Securities of Public Officers for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. *(Not printed.)*
- No. 97.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the date when the persons to whom, and price for which timber berth No. 118, North Shore of Lake Huron was sold, the respective dates when, and the amounts in which, and persons by whom, the bonus

was paid. The date when the said limit was first placed under license, and the persons to whom the license was issued. Copies of all transfers of the said berth, or of any interest therein and copies of all correspondence, memoranda, rulings of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any other officer of his Department with reference to the said berth. And also, copies of all reports made to the said Department by any wood ranger or other officer of the Department as to the quantity of timber in the said berth. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. Mr. *Marter*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 98.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1890, for a Return of copies of all Departmental orders or correspondence with reference to the appointment of A. F. Dulmage as an officer of the Crown Lands Department. Also, copies of all correspondence between the Crown Lands Department or any officer thereof, including the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the said Dulmage, (including all letters of instruction sent to him) since his appointment; also copies of all accounts furnished by him to the said Department. A full statement of all moneys received or collected by the said Dulmage, showing the dates when the same were received or collected, and on what account and from whom. A like statement of the moneys paid over by him to the said Department, and of the moneys misappropriated by him, or for which he did not account. Also, copies of all correspondence relating to his defalcation, between any member or officer of the Government and the said Dulmage or any other person, and of all reports in reference thereto, and a statement of the amounts paid to or received by the said Dulmage for salary or expenses in each year since his employment began. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. Mr. *Marter*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 99.. Return showing the indebtedness of Municipalities to the Government on the 1st January, 1892. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS
AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

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1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1891.

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

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable

J. M. GIBSON, M. P. P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1891.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

In submitting this, the Twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols and Lock-ups of the Province of Ontario, it is gratifying to be able to announce a very marked improvement during the past year in their furnishing and sanitary condition, and the classification of prisoners.

Many of the county councils have acted upon my recommendations in reference to ventilation, drainage, repairing corridors and cells, heating with hot water, steam or hot-air furnaces, where wood-burning stoves had been long in use, placing iron bedsteads in cells where wooden benches (called bedsteads) had been used for years, and introducing water and gas in those places where the service pipes were available.

There are yet a number of gaols in which the above improvements have not been made, but I am in hopes that during the coming year the county councils concerned will see the importance of prompt action in the matter. The great majority of our gaols were built many years ago, when little, if any, attention was given to their sanitary requirements, or to such arrangement of cells and corridors as would best facilitate a proper classification of prisoners. This faulty structural arrangement it is now difficult to remedy; but, notwithstanding this, every possible effort is being made to adapt the buildings to the present requirements.

Our lock-ups are in a very efficient condition as a class. Furnaces have been placed in a number of them, displacing the wood-burning stoves, which were a source of danger on account of the prisoners having access to them at night while the keeper was absent. The cells have been strengthened where required by covering the walls with iron-sheeting to insure the safe-keeping of prisoners. There are one or two lock-ups yet to be improved and they will be attended to next spring.

The necessary comfort of the prisoners as regards clothing and bedding has been well looked after, and as far as possible some kind of employment has been found for them. The vagrant and tramp class, when physically able, are compelled to break stones during the term of their imprisonment, and a very salutary effect has been produced in reducing the number who, during the winter months

of previous years, were wont to seek the seclusion that our common gaols afford. They are finding by experience that the same amount of labour outside the gaol walls will give them not only freedom but a much better dietary.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year there has been a large decrease in crime throughout the Province, the number of committals having been 1,387 less than the previous year, or a decrease of 11.75 per cent. In no year since 1883 have the committals been so low.

The number of adult males committed during the past year was 1153 less than in 1890, and the number of adult females 176 less.

The number of boys under 16 years of age was 40 less. The number of girls under 16 years of age was 18 less.

The total number of committals for 1891 was 10,423, as compared with 11,810 in 1890.

The committals of adult males for 1891 were 8,469, as compared with 9,622 in 1890.

The committals of adult females for 1891 were 1,501, as compared with 1,677 in 1890.

The committals of boys under 16 years of age for 1891 were 421, as compared with 461 in 1890.

The committals of girls under 16 years of age for 1891 were 32, as compared with 50 in 1890.

The decrease has not been peculiar to any section, but has been generally distributed over the whole Province. The most noticeable decrease is in Toronto, the number of committals during the year being 3,371 as against 3,984 in 1890, or 613 less.

The marked reduction in the number of committals for drunkenness during the past year of 959 is no doubt due in a great measure to the very stringent statutory regulations in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors; the efficient supervision of the license inspectors; and the growing conviction on the part of the people of the Province that an excessive use of stimulants is both physically and mentally injurious.

The greatest difficulty and one which interferes with the proper management of our gaols so far as their legitimate use is concerned (which is the safe-keeping of prisoners committed for trial and their proper classification before and after) is the growing disposition to convert them into poor-houses and hospitals and receptacles for a class of demented individuals whose friends or protectors wish to be no longer disturbed by their presence in their homes.

It is a disgrace to the people of this Province to allow their aged poor, who have committed no crime against the laws of the land, to be incarcerated within

prison walls, clothed in the distinguishing prison garb of criminals. In most cases these people have lived honest and respectable lives, and, perhaps, have reared and educated large families, but from circumstances over which they had no control, have lost children, property and health. It is inhuman, unchristian, and unpatriotic, and should be prevented by the most stringent legislation, if not immediately remedied by the authorities of the various counties.

The Government has made liberal provision by legislation for aiding every county in the Province in establishing a poor-house or industrial home, where the unfortunate class above referred to may find the care and comfort they need and such employment as they are able to undertake. If under such favourable conditions suitable homes are not provided, I think such compulsory legislation should be enacted as will meet the exigencies of the case.

With the removal of this class from our gaols, arrangements could then be made at little expense for the carrying out of the most important factor in the prevention of crime, namely, a proper classification of prisoners.

I may add that there are a few industrial homes in the western part of our Province which are in very efficient working order. I have visited them all during the past year and have been told by the managers, who are generally members of the county councils, that since the establishment of these institutions there has been a feeling of greater satisfaction amongst the municipalities of the respective counties from the knowledge that their old and poor people are being kept respectably and comfortably at no greater cost than under the old system of caring for them.

The following statements, tables and statistics of the work of the gaols and lock-ups during the past year, in comparison with previous years, are well worth a careful perusal.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols of the Province in each year from the 1st October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1891.

DATE OF COMMITMENT.				Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869				3599	294	1680	82	5655
"	"	"	1870	4215	319	1737	108	6379
"	"	"	1871	4586	329	1642	58	6615
"	"	"	1872	5006	281	1615	56	6958
"	"	"	1873	5745	323	1735	74	7877
"	"	"	1874	7298	377	1746	67	9488
"	"	"	1875	8048	389	1566	70	10073
"	"	"	1876	9005	434	1727	70	11236
"	"	"	1877	11053	542	1824	62	13481
"	"	"	1878	9537	480	1959	54	12030
"	"	"	1879	8995	416	1756	53	11220
"	"	"	1880	8829	549	1863	59	11300
"	"	"	1881	7007	468	1681	73	9229
"	"	"	1882	7286	522	1750	62	9620
"	"	"	1883	7858	423	1551	48	9880
"	"	"	1884	9858	458	1719	46	12531
"	"	"	1885	9419	450	1507	50	11426
"	"	"	1886	8831	352	1424	38	10645
"	"	"	1887	8995	409	1574	38	11017
"	"	"	1888	10060	551	1778	65	12454
"	"	"	1889	10349	451	1685	46	12531
"	"	"	1890	9622	461	1677	50	11810
"	"	"	1891	8469	421	1501	32	10423

The total commitments for 1891 being 10,423 show a reduction of 1,387 as compared with 1890 or 11.75 per cent.

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1891 and 1890, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1891.			Number of persons committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1890.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie.....	160	27	187	169	27	196	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Berlin.....	89	6	95	84	6	90	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	176	16	192	185	15	200	.....	1	1	9	.....	9
Brantford.....	266	28	294	312	31	343	.....	.....	.....	46	3	49
Brampton.....	143	2	145	206	11	217	.....	.....	.....	63	9	72
Brockville.....	140	24	164	158	20	178	.....	4	4	18	.....	18
Bracebridge.....	81	4	85	81	10	91	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Cayuga.....	212	3	215	180	4	184	32	.....	32	.....	1	1
Cornwall.....	57	7	64	91	9	100	.....	.....	.....	34	2	36
Cobourg.....	99	4	103	114	15	129	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26
Chatham.....	186	13	199	208	17	225	.....	.....	.....	22	4	26
Goderich.....	63	9	72	79	5	84	.....	4	4	16	.....	16
Guelph.....	62	12	74	79	10	89	.....	2	2	17	.....	17
Hamilton.....	616	91	707	834	107	941	.....	.....	.....	218	16	234
Kingston.....	196	25	221	210	27	237	.....	.....	.....	14	2	16
London.....	476	103	579	656	98	754	.....	5	5	180	.....	180
Lindsay.....	62	8	70	58	13	71	4	.....	4	.....	5	5
L'Orignal.....	29	3	32	23	2	25	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	354	4	358	324	3	327	30	1	31	.....	.....	.....
Napanee.....	75	5	80	69	5	74	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	456	95	551	605	112	717	.....	.....	.....	149	17	166
Owen Sound.....	112	23	135	135	16	151	.....	7	7	23	.....	23
Orangeville.....	51	15	66	55	10	65	.....	5	5	4	.....	4
Perth.....	74	9	83	72	16	88	2	.....	2	.....	7	7
Pictou.....	27	.....	27	43	2	45	.....	.....	.....	16	2	18
Pembroke.....	65	3	68	45	9	54	20	.....	20	.....	6	6
Peterboro'.....	134	18	152	146	15	161	.....	3	3	12	.....	12
Port Arthur.....	31	2	33	33	4	37	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Parry Sound.....	11	.....	11	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Rat Portage.....	87	7	94	71	1	72	16	6	22	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	67	3	70	58	3	61	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines.....	62	4	66	73	7	80	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Sarnia.....	271	13	284	220	16	236	51	.....	51	.....	3	3
Stratford.....	120	11	131	112	10	122	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich.....	183	27	210	132	19	151	51	8	59	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	117	14	131	120	12	132	.....	2	2	3	.....	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	55	2	57	50	2	52	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	2534	837	3371	3015	969	3984	.....	.....	.....	481	132	613
Walkerton.....	80	8	88	73	12	85	7	.....	7	.....	4	4
Woodstock.....	195	10	205	221	9	230	.....	1	1	26	.....	26
Welland.....	199	7	206	218	4	222	.....	3	3	19	.....	19
Whitby.....	51	5	56	57	10	67	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay.....	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Little Current.....	33	1	34	24	1	25	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning.....	32	6	38	29	10	39	3	.....	3	.....	4	4
Mattawa.....	13	.....	13	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Minden.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	109	3	112	97	4	101	12	.....	12	.....	1	1
Huntsville.....	4	.....	4	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Fort William.....	100	13	113	69	18	87	31	.....	31	.....	5	5
Bruce Mines.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls.....	12	1	13	19	.....	19	.....	1	1	7	.....	7
North Bay.....	54	2	56	90	4	94	.....	.....	.....	36	2	38
Total.....	8890	1533	10423	10080	1730	11810	310	55	365	1500	252	1752

The number of commitments in each of the past fifteen years is shewn in the subjoined tables, divided into five classes :—

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Assault, common.....	641	725	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534	476	491
“ felonious.....	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197	157	167
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent....	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	138	96	105
Rape, and assault with intent...	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40	39	59	53
Murder.....	39	24	25	42	23	28	30	45	25	32	19	37	31	28	20
Manslaughter.....	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18	18	11
Attempt at suicide.....	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9	10	8
Miscellaneous.....	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2	26	10
Total.....	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1043	907	838	923	968	870	865

2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51	42	33
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76	81	65
Counterfeiting and passing coun- terfeit money.....	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4	5	13
Destroying and injuring property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	94	73	75	86	96	93
Embezzlement.....	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17	25	29
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64	49	40	20
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences..	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136	125	98	116
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81	45	68
Housebreaking and robbery.....	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164	159	175
Larceny.....	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370	1698	1606	1590	1498
Receiving stolen goods.....	38	64	38	42	26	48	83	34	38	47	27	38	48	50	27
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329	314	289
Miscellaneous.....	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	.....	78	49
Total.....	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2183	2812	2636	2623	2475

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Bigamy.....	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16	12	17
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136	207	148
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	103	111	62
Perjury.....	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25	11	10
Seduction.....	2	2	2				1		2		8	14	19	10	16
Indecent assault and exposure...	27	40	41	40	33	32	45	48	40	48	49	64	76	66	68
Miscellaneous.....	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59	12	12
Total.....	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401	446	424	429	333

4. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Abusive and obscene language...	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49	70	58	62
Breaches of peace, breaches of by- laws, escapes from and ob- structing constables.....	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163	166	124
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29	34	29
Deserting employment.....	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6	2	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4777	4573	3614
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to In- dians.....	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246	157	90	70
Threatening and seditious lan- guage.....	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40	40	29
Vagrancy.....	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192	2301	2164	1958	1877
Miscellaneous.....	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316	212	240
Total.....	8544	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341	6671	6350	6886	7514	7722	7133	6046

5.—OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891
Contempt of court	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134	130	135
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78	107	63	66
Detained as witnesses	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49	22	24
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473	437	491	412
Non-payment of fines and costs.	41	39													
Want of sureties to keep the peace	179	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45	49	67
Total	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772	755	704
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017	12454	12521	11810	10423

Compared with 1890 the commitments under the first heading show a slight decrease.

The committals for crimes against property also show a decrease in the totals.

The same remark applies to the third division of the foregoing table.

Under the fourth head, offences against public order and peace, there is a very marked decrease of 1,087, principally due to the fewer commitments for drunkenness, there being a decrease of 959, while under the head of vagrancy there is also a decrease of 81. The ratio which the commitments for drunkenness bear to the total commitments for 1891, is 34.67 per cent.; in 1890, 38.72 per cent.; in 1889, 38.12 per cent.; in 1888, 35.74 per cent.; and in 1887, 37.49 per cent.

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 is annexed. The figures for 1890 and 1891 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

NAME OF GAOL.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1890.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1891.	INCREASE OR DECREASE DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1891.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34		
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13		4
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34		15
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112		70
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17		13
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44		14
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	4	
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14		11
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22		16
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47		24
Goderich	3	4		4	2	5	5		
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4		6
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251		167
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125		4
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213		119
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1		4
L'Orignal	3	1			2		5	5	
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9		
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	1	
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204		132
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13		4
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1		1
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5		
Pictou	41	54	20	45	38	33	19		14
Pembroke	11	2	2		4	1			1
Peterboro	27	13	11	26	20	45	24		21
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4		8
Parry Sound			1	1	16	9			9
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66		
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	7	
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12		12
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95		13
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4		10
Sandwich	47	31	45	46	47	35	57	22	
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10		2
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783		302
Walkerton		2	6	22	8	6	7	1	
Woodstock	21	28		64	55	51	34		17
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7		9
Whitby	4				5	2			2
Lock-ups:									
Gore Bay			4	3	1	4	1		3
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32	13	
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33		
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3		4
Minden					1	2			2
Haliburton									
Sudbury		2	8	27	45	55	77	22	
Huntsville	17	1		2	1	3			3
Fort William		36	64	59	43	47	50	3	
Bruce Mines				9	1	1	1		
North Bay					28	35	16		19
Burk's Falls					3	1			1
Total	3,696	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	97	1,056
Actual decrease in 1891 compared with 1890									959

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2,156
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	1,058
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	71
Detained as witness	22
Detained as fraudulent debtors	65
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large.	398
Died before trial	3
Detained by civil processes other than above	86
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1890	82
Found guilty and sentenced	6,482
Total number of commitments	10,423

The places of confinement to which the 6,482 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information was given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous years :

	1890.	1891.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	167	163
do to the Reformatory for Boys	69	66
do direct to the Central Prison	484	488
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison.	223	194
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	87	104
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	25	27
do to the Common Gaols and there detain- ed until the expiration of sentence.	6,438	5,405
Died while undergoing the sentence	35	35
Total	7,528	6,481

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners :

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total com- mitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	491	310
do felonious	167	88
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	105	39
Rape, and assault with intent	53	10
Murder	20	2
Manslaughter	11	2
Attempted suicide	8	3
Miscellaneous	10	10
Total	865	464

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	33	10
Burglary	65	32
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money ..	13	7
Destroying and injuring property	93	74
Embezzlement	29	17
Forgery	20	10
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	116	30
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	68	38
Housebreaking and robbery	175	107
Larceny	1,498	919
Receiving stolen goods	27	15
Trespass	289	244
Miscellaneous	49	27
Total	2,475	1,530

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	17	6
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame ..	148	69
Keeping houses of ill-fame	62	39
Perjury	10	1
Seduction	16	2
Indecent assault and exposure	68	48
Miscellaneous	12	7
Total	333	172

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	62	54
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	124	88
Carrying unlawful weapons	29	26
Deserting employment	1	..
Drunk and disorderly	3,614	2,546
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	70	62
Threatening and seditious language	29	7
Vagrancy	1,877	1,232
Miscellaneous	240	167
Total	6,046	4,182
Contempt of Court	135	134
Total	9,719	6,482

The convictions represent 66.66 per cent. of the commitments, being a little higher ratio than that of last year, while it is worthy of remark that the commitments for drunkenness show a wonderful diminution over that of last year, which was exceptionally large as compared with previous years.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:—

Periods of Sentence.

	1890.	1891.
For periods under thirty days	2,864	2,249
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months not including the last term	2,522	2,176
For sixty days or two months	589	506
Over two months, to three months	453	439
Over three months to four months	138	140
Over four months to five months	38	67
Over five months to six months	397	397
Over six months to nine months	85	65
Over nine months up to one year inclusive	101	98
Over one year and up to two years	99	103
Over two years and up to three years in the Peniten- tiary	82	60
Over three years in the Penitentiary	84	105
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys.	70	70
Sentenced to death and executed	4	3
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment ..	....	....
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment.	2	4
	<u>7,528</u>	<u>6,482</u>

Sex.

Male	6,403	5,472
Female	1,125	1,010
	<u>7,528</u>	<u>6,482</u>

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	6,128	5,516
Born in England	1,936	1,662
Born in Ireland	2,148	1,796
Born in Scotland	596	504
Born in the United States	724	653
Born in other countries	278	292
	<u>11,810</u>	<u>10,423</u>

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	4,359	3,744
Church of England	3,631	3,134
Presbyterian	1,498	1,362
Methodist	1,624	1,413
Other Denominations	698	770
	<u>11,810</u>	<u>10,423</u>

Social Conditions.

	1890.	1891.
Married	4,285	3,695
Unmarried	7,525	6,728

11,810 10,423
Habits

Temperate	3,332	3,107
Intemperate	8,478	7,316

11,810 10,423
Educational Status.

Could read and write	9,362	8,436
Could neither read nor write	2,448	1,987

11,810 10,423

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1890.	1891.
In the Common Gaols	631	558
In the Central Prison, Toronto	348	337
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	201	185
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	127	121
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	579	576

1,856 1,777

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past fourteen years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :—

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expen- diture.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1878.....	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879.....	11,220	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880.....	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881.....	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882.....	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883.....	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884.....	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885.....	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886.....	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887.....	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888.....	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889.....	12,531	55,002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890.....	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891.....	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the municipalities :—

2,944	Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol	.....	62,488	days.
7,479	Municipal “ “ “	.....	166,705	“
10,423	Prisoners in all “ “	.....	229,193	“

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder :—

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1891, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, &c. of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1891, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.							Total number of per- sons who remained in custody 30th September, 1891.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sentence to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic, or imbecile persons.	Otherwise de- tained.		
Barrie.....	9	6			1	5	5		4		15	
Berlin.....	1					1					1	
Belleville.....	14	2	1		1	9	3		3	1	17	
Brantford.....	4	1	1		1	4	1				6	
Brampton.....	1	1			1				1		2	
Brockville.....	4	6			1	3	5		1		10	
Bracebridge.....	2				1				1		2	
Cayuga.....	5				1	1	2		1		5	
Cornwall.....	3	2	1				2		1	3	6	
Cobourg.....	11	2			2	6	2		2	1	13	
Chatham.....	5	2	1		4	3			1		8	
Goderich.....	11	3			4	2	5		3		14	
Guelph.....	8	2		1	1	4	5			1	11	
Hamilton.....	17	3	3	1	5	15	1	1	2		24	
Kingston.....	14	7			1	4	14	1		1	21	
London.....	16	13			9	5	10	1	4		29	
Lindsay.....	5				2	2		1			5	
L'Orignal.....	3	3							6		6	
Milton.....	5				1	2	2				5	
Napanee.....	5	1			3	2	1				6	
Ottawa.....	8	11	3	1	2	10	8		2	1	23	
Owen Sound.....	9	5		1	1	2	12				15	
Orangeville.....	9	4				1	9		3		13	
Perth.....	11	1				4	6	1	1		12	
Pictou.....	1				1						1	
Pembroke.....	2	1					2		1		3	
Peterborough.....	15	1			3	4	9				16	
Port Arthur.....		1							1		1	
Parry Sound.....	3				1	2					3	
Rat Portage.....	4	1			1	3	1				5	
Simcoe.....	4					1	2		1		4	
St. Catharines.....	4	1				4			1		5	
Sarnia.....	9	4	2		2	10	2		1		15	
Stratford.....	11		1		2	4	5		1		12	
Sandwich.....	12	5			2	9	1		5		17	
St. Thomas.....	5	3			1	2	4		1		8	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2		1			2			1		3	
Toronto.....	96	54	7		21	96	26	1	13		157	
Walkerton.....	7		2		2	3	1		3		9	
Woodstock.....	11	2				2	9	1	1		13	
Welland.....	6				1	3	2				6	
Whitby.....	5	1				1	5				6	
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay.....	1				1						1	
Little Current.....												
Manitowaning.....												
Mattawa.....												
Minden.....												
Haliburton.....												
Sudbury.....												
Huntsville.....												
Fort William.....		1					1				1	
Bruce Mines.....												
Burk's Falls.....	1				1						1	
North Bay.....	2						2				2	
Total.....	381	150	23	4	81	231	165	7	66	8	558	

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	TOTAL NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			NUMBER OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie.....	160	27	187	4	.....	4	156	27	183	152	31	4
Berlin.....	89	6	95	4	1	5	85	5	90	58	17	14
Belleville.....	176	16	192	11	.....	11	165	16	181	162	22	5
Brantford.....	266	28	294	15	1	16	251	27	278	147	40	18
Brampton.....	143	2	145	1	.....	1	142	2	144	109	25	6
Brockville.....	140	24	164	3	2	5	137	22	159	91	21	15
Bracebridge.....	81	4	85	5	.....	5	76	4	80	74	5	6
Cayuga.....	212	3	215	3	.....	3	209	3	212	75	48	43
Cornwall.....	57	7	64	3	.....	3	54	7	61	50	10	1
Cobourg.....	99	4	103	4	.....	4	95	4	99	69	18	7
Chatham.....	186	13	199	5	.....	5	181	13	194	183	13	3
Goderich.....	63	9	72	2	.....	2	61	9	70	29	14	9
Guelph.....	62	12	74	7	1	8	55	11	66	66	8	.....
Hamilton.....	616	91	707	50	5	55	566	86	652	277	91	43
Kingston.....	196	25	221	1	2	3	195	23	218	202	17	2
London.....	476	103	579	22	2	24	454	101	555	344	118	51
Lindsay.....	62	8	70	.....	.....	.....	62	8	70	65	2	3
L'Orignal.....	29	3	32	1	.....	1	28	3	31	29	2	.....
Milton.....	354	4	358	11	.....	11	343	4	347	309	37	10
Napanee.....	75	5	80	1	1	2	74	4	78	51	11	3
Ottawa.....	456	95	551	38	2	40	418	93	511	493	44	10
Owen Sound.....	112	23	135	7	1	8	105	22	127	82	26	16
Orangeville.....	51	15	66	.....	.....	.....	51	15	66	29	12	3
Perth.....	74	9	83	.....	.....	.....	74	9	83	56	15	2
Picton.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	14	4	2
Pembroke.....	65	3	68	8	.....	8	57	3	60	46	16	6
Peterboro'.....	134	18	152	4	.....	4	130	18	148	79	28	14
Port Arthur.....	31	2	33	1	.....	1	30	2	32	32	1	.....
Parry Sound.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Rat Portage.....	87	7	94	2	3	5	85	4	89	80	8	1
Simcoe.....	67	3	70	.....	.....	.....	67	3	70	45	12	2
St. Catharines.....	62	4	66	6	.....	6	56	4	60	43	10	1
Sarnia.....	271	13	284	16	.....	16	255	13	268	279	4	.....
Stratford.....	120	11	131	10	1	11	110	10	120	68	28	3
Sandwich.....	183	27	210	7	1	8	176	26	202	146	36	11
St. Thomas.....	117	14	131	10	.....	10	107	14	121	85	22	16
Sault Ste. Marie.....	55	2	57	2	.....	2	53	2	55	53	2	1
Toronto.....	2,534	837	3,371	137	5	142	2,397	832	3,229	2,688	376	151
Walkerton.....	80	8	88	6	.....	6	74	8	82	83	3	2
Woodstock.....	195	10	205	5	2	7	190	8	198	103	37	16
Welland.....	199	7	206	.....	1	1	199	6	205	137	36	17
Whitby.....	51	5	56	1	1	2	50	4	54	35	6	3
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Little Current.....	33	1	34	.....	.....	.....	33	1	34	31	1	1
Manitowaning.....	32	6	38	.....	.....	.....	32	6	38	28	5	.....
Mattawa.....	13	.....	13	6	.....	6	7	.....	7	13	.....	.....
Minden.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Haliburton.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	109	3	112	1	.....	1	108	3	111	103	7	2
Huntsville.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Fort William.....	100	13	113	.....	.....	.....	100	13	113	50	50	13
Bruce Mines.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Burk's Falls.....	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	12	1	.....
North Bay.....	54	2	56	1	.....	1	53	2	55	55	1	.....
Total.....	8,890	1,533	10,423	421	32	453	8,469	1,501	9,970	7,534	1,341	536

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommitals, the number for want of sureties
 ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
 ber committed under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and Idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	NAME OF GAOL.
6	2		14			40	3		1	127		Barrie.
3	5	2	12			25				66		Berlin.
89	1		15	1	1	12			1	139		Belleville.
5	1		4	1	2	132	3		1	150		Brantford.
37	1	3	5				125		1	13		Brampton.
49			9	1	5	8	25		1	112		Brockville.
3	1		5		1	42			1	35		Bracebridge.
9			4	1		15			1	194		Cayuga.
20			13			10				41		Cornwall.
296	1		7		1	6	9		2	77		Cobourg.
66	19		6	1		60	6		4	121		Chatham.
1	3		7			13	7		4	42		Goderich.
1	6		4		1	5	29		1	50		Guelph.
1	4		7			13	147		6	518		Hamilton.
1	3		6	3	1	15	33		1	159		Kingston.
1	6		26			223	69		9	246		London.
1	4		8			10			2	46		Lindsay.
1			13		1	6	1			11		L'Orignal.
1	1					7	302		1	47		Milton.
1	1		5				16		3	55		Napanee.
1			34		1	175	2		2	337		Ottawa.
1		1	7	1		20			1	105		Owen Sound.
1			5				2			59		Orangeville.
1	4		14			4				61		Perth.
1	1		1				19			6		Pictou.
1			7			6	2			49		Pembroke.
1			12		1	23	22		3	88		Peterboro'.
1			3			3	8			19		Port Arthur.
1			1	1			1		1	7		Parry Sound.
1			1			19	3		1	67		Rat Portage.
1	3		7			13	10			39		Simcoe.
1			6			7				48		St. Catharines.
1	3		12	3		33	44		2	190		Sarnia.
1	2		7				41		2	77		Stratford.
1			9	2		15	29		2	153		Sandwich.
1			4	4		45			1	77		St. Thomas.
1			3	3		4				47		Sault, Ste. Marie.
156	10	11	73	18		1,045	55	3	21	2,134		Toronto.
49		1	9			11	4		4	59		Waukegan.
16		1	5	20	1	7	9			162		Woodstock.
12		1	2		2	4	18		1	178		Weland.
		1	8		3	3	7			34		Whitby.
												Lock ups—
			1							2		Gore Bay.
1										34		Little Current.
5			1							37		Manitowaning.
						3	3			7		Mattawa.
	1									3		Minden.
			1									Haliburton.
			1		46	35				30		Sudbury.
						4						Huntsville.
	2					5				166		Fort William.
										1		Bruce Mines.
			3			2	1		1	6		Burk's Falls.
			1		10	13	1			31		North Bay.
1,012	71	22	398	65	86	2,156	1,058	3	82	6,482		Total.

TABLE
Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breach of the peace.	Breach of By-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting the same.
Barrie	2	1	4	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	7	...	...	...
Berlin	3	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Belleville	2	...	13	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Brantford	4	3	7	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Brampton	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brockville	1	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	1
Bracebridge	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayuga	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
Cobourg	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	...
Chatham	1	17	5	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	9	...	1	1
Goderich	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
Guelph	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	1
Hamilton	10	1	58	...	1	2	1	...	2	8	2	6	1	4	9
Kingston	1	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
London	2	3	26	15	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...
Lindsay	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L'Orignal	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Milton	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Napanee	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	11	...	28	3	...	...	...	27	6	...	1	23	1	...	3
Owen Sound	2	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
Orangeville	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Perth	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Picton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...
Peterborough	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	3
Port Arthur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry Sound	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rat Portage	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simcoe	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	2
St. Catharines	1	...	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sarnia	2	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
Stratford	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Sandwich	1	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...
St. Thomas	1	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
Sault Ste. Marie	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Toronto	7	1	97	58	2	...	...	...	21	21	10	2	1	1	49
Walkerton	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstock	1	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
Welland	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Whitby	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	...
Lock-ups—
Gore Bay
Little Current
Manitowaning	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mattawa	1
Minden	1	...	...	...	...
Haliburton
Sudbury	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Huntsville	1
Fort William	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
Bruce Mines
Burk's Falls	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
North Bay	8	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	1	62	31	491	167	8	7	17	45	48	65	29	135	13	21	72

NO. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incondemianism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	NAME OF GAOL.
...	...	1	1	34	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	5	3	...	2	3	Barrie.
...	...	1	...	13	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Berlin.
1	...	3	2	34	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	Belleville.
1	...	5	...	112	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	Brantford.
...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brampton.
1	...	1	3	44	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	Brockville.
...	...	2	...	19	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	Bracebridge.
1	...	1	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	Cayuga.
...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cornwall.
...	...	4	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	Cobourg.
1	...	5	...	47	...	1	...	3	9	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	Chatham.
...	5	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Goderich.
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Guelph.
...	...	11	...	251	6	1	...	2	8	...	...	3	20	...	8	...	Hamilton.
3	125	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Kingston.
...	...	5	...	213	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	8	12	1	4	2	London.
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	Lindsay.
...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L'Orignal.
...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Milton.
1	23	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Napanee.
1	...	18	...	204	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	8	...	3	20	Ottawa.
1	1	3	1	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	Owen Sound.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Orangeville.
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Perth.
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pictou.
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	Pembroke.
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Peterborough.
...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Port Arthur.
...	Farry Sound.
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Rat Portage.
1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Simcoe.
...	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	St. Catharines.
3	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	Sarnia.
2	...	1	...	95	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	4	...	1	3	Stratford.
2	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	Sandwich.
2	...	2	...	57	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	1	4	St. Thomas.
2	...	3	...	32	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	1	4	Sault Ste. Marie.
3	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	Toronto.
18	...	19	11	1783	8	13	2	5	21	...	...	16	73	...	17	94	Walkerton.
...	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	Woodstock.
20	1	34	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Welland.
...	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	Whitby.
2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	Lock-ups—
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gore Bay.
...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Little Current.
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manitowaning.
...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mattawa.
...	Min len.
...	Haliburton.
...	1	77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Sudbury.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Huntsville.
...	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	7	Fort William.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bruce Mines.
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Burk's Falls.
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	North Bay.
66	1	93	24	3,614	29	31	8	20	116	...	29	68	175	2	68	148	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were committed

NAME OF GAOL.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.		Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.
		Larceny.									
Barrie	3	21	16				1		4		
Berlin		18	2						1		
Belleville		31	15		3	1	2		1		1
Brantford		58	4				1		1		
Brampton		9	4						1		
Brockville		22	9			1			1		1
Bracebridge		11	5		1				1		
Cayuga		11	4				2				
Cornwall		8	13		1				1		
Cobourg		23	7			1					
Chatham		37	7	1	3		1		1		
Goderich		7	6			1			1		1
Guelph	1	15	7			1		1	1		
Hamilton		96	17	1							1
Kingston	1	39	6	1		1					
London	4	76	26	1		2			1		1
Lindsay	4	8	8						1		
Leamington		7	13			1					
Milton	1	12									
Napanee		9	5			1		1	2		
Ottawa	8	88	34			1			3		1
Owen Sound	5	27	7						1		
Orangeville		11	5								
Perth		6	14								
Pictou		1	1	1							
Pembroke		29	7								
Peterborough	1	18	12								
Port Arthur		5	3								
Parry Sound		3									
Rat Portage		9	1			1					
Simcoe		10	7		3	2					
St. Catharines		12	6						2		
Sarnia	2	40	12				2		1		2
Stratford	1	19	7	1							1
Sandwich		44	9					1			1
St. Thomas	3	23	4				1	1			
Sault Ste. Marie		6	3						1		
Toronto	28	507	73	5	1	6			23		15
Walkerton		23	9						2		
Woodstock		19	6					1	1		1
Welland		22	2					1	1		
Whitby		12	8					2			1
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay			1								
Little Current											
Manitowaning			1								
Mattawa		8									
Minden		2									
Haliburton			1								
Sudbury		19	1					2			
Huntsville		1									
Fort William		5						2			
Bruce Mines											
Burk's Falls		4	3								
North Bay		7	1								
Total	62	1,498	412	11	12	20	10	12	53		27

NO. 4.—Continued.

during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
1		3			6		37		11	187	Barrie.
		8			5		15	1	4	95	Berlin.
		1		3	7		44	5	4	192	Belleville.
				3	15		30	1	7	294	Brantford.
	1						104	1		145	Brampton.
	2			2	5		32		8	164	Brockville.
2				1	28		20		10	85	Bracebridge.
2	1				1		122		4	215	Cayuga.
1	1	1			1		3		1	64	Cornwall.
	1	1			3		19	1	3	163	Colourg.
		1			1		21		3	199	Chatham.
		1	1	2	1		23		2	72	Goderich.
		1					12	1	4	74	Guelph.
1				1	38		75	19	43	707	Hamilton.
1				4	1		15	3	1	221	Kingston.
		2		2	8	1	112	4	22	579	London.
					1		22	5	1	70	Lindsay.
				3			1			32	L'Orignal.
					1		308	1	6	358	Milton.
1	13	3			1		24	1	5	80	Napanee.
1		2			1		32		3	551	Ottawa.
							48			135	Owen Sound.
					1		39			66	Orangeville.
				1	1		44	4	1	83	Perth.
	2						1	1		27	Pictou.
		1					7		3	68	Pembroke.
							43		5	152	Peterborough.
							4		5	33	Port Arthur.
	2								1	11	Parry Sound.
				2			2		3	94	Rat Portage.
							4		5	70	Simcoe.
					3		8	3		66	St. Catharines.
				1	2		75		6	284	Sarnia.
					3		64	2	2	131	Stratford.
	1	1			8		11		9	210	Sandwich.
1					9		8		9	131	St. Thomas.
1	1						7			57	Sault Ste. Marie.
4	14	3		3	124		185	10	20	3,731	Toronto.
		2					18		12	88	Walkerton.
	1	1			8		84		2	265	Woodstock.
		1			6		133	1	10	206	Welland.
					1		8		6	56	Whitby.
											Lock-ups—
			1							3	Gore Bay.
			1				1			34	Little Current.
										38	Manitowaning.
										13	Mattawa.
								1		4	Minden.
										1	Haliburton.
							3		2	112	Sudbury.
									1	4	Huntsville.
							2	2	4	113	Fort William.
										1	Bruce Mines.
	2				1		7			13	Buck's Falls.
										56	North Bay.
16	41	31	3	29	289	1	1,877	67	248	10,423	Total.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	1		1
Abusive and obscene language	48	14	62
Arson	28	3	31
Assault	470	21	491
Assault, felonious	160	7	167
Attempted suicide	7	1	8
Abduction	6	1	7
Bigamy	13	4	17
Breaches of the peace	44	1	45
Breaches of by-laws	47	1	48
Burglary	65		65
Carrying unlawful weapons	29		29
Contempt of court	135		135
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	12	1	13
Cruelty to animals	21		21
Cutting, wounding and attempting	68	4	72
Debtors	65	1	66
Deserting employment	1		1
Destroying and injuring property	85	8	93
Detained as witnesses	12	12	24
Drunk and disorderly	2,905	709	3,614
Embezzlement	29		29
Escaping from or obstructing constables	31		31
Escaping from prisons	8		8
Forgery	19	1	20
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	112	4	116
Gambling			
Giving liquor to Indians	28	1	29
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	68		68
House-breaking and robbery	171	4	175
Incendiarism	2		2
Indecent assault and exposure	67	1	68
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	73	75	148
Keeping houses of ill-fame	11	51	62
Larceny	1,360	138	1,498
Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large	275	137	412
Manslaughter	8	3	11
Misdemeanour	12		12
Murder	16	4	20
Perjury	8	2	10
Prostitution		12	12
Rape and assault with intent	53		53
Refusing bail			
Receiving stolen goods	25	2	27
Seduction	16		16
Selling liquor without license	24	17	41
Shooting with intent	30	1	31
Stabbing	3		3
Threatening and seditious language	26	3	29
Trespass	272	17	289
Unlawful shooting	1		1
Vagrancy	1,636	241	1,877
Want of sureties to keep the peace	64	3	67
Other offences not enumerated	221	27	248
Total	8,891	1,532	10,423

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1891, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1891.			No. of prisoners <i>sentenced</i> in the year ending 30th September, 1890.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	113	14	127	119	12	131	.....	2	2	6	.....	6
Berlin	64	2	66	52	3	55	12	.....	12	.....	1	1
Belleville	130	9	139	130	7	137	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	138	12	150	188	19	207	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	57
Brampton	13	.....	13	22	2	24	.....	.....	.....	19	2	21
Brockville	96	16	112	114	12	126	.....	4	4	18	.....	18
Bracebridge	34	1	35	45	6	51	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Cayuga	193	1	194	139	4	143	54	.....	54	.....	3	3
Cornwall	39	2	41	71	5	76	.....	.....	.....	32	3	35
Cobourg	76	1	77	91	8	99	.....	.....	.....	15	7	22
Chatham	117	4	121	154	5	159	.....	.....	.....	37	1	38
Goderich	36	6	42	52	3	55	.....	3	3	16	.....	16
Guelph	21	6	30	50	2	52	.....	4	4	26	.....	26
Hamilton	450	68	518	644	72	716	.....	.....	.....	194	4	198
Kingston	139	20	159	158	17	175	.....	3	3	19	.....	19
London	182	64	246	309	40	349	.....	24	24	127	.....	127
Lindsay	41	5	46	34	9	43	7	.....	7	.....	4	4
L'Orignal	11	.....	11	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Milton	44	3	47	43	1	44	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	52	3	55	53	.....	53	.....	3	3	1	.....	1
Ottawa	290	47	337	418	63	481	.....	.....	.....	128	16	144
Owen Sound	88	17	105	111	8	119	.....	9	9	23	.....	23
Orangeville	47	12	59	46	6	52	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Perth	58	3	61	54	14	68	4	.....	4	.....	11	11
Pictou	6	.....	6	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Pembroke	48	1	49	32	5	37	16	.....	16	.....	4	4
Peterboro'	81	7	88	70	7	77	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	19	.....	19	26	3	29	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Parry Sound	7	.....	7	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Rat Portage	63	4	67	59	1	60	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	36	3	39	37	3	40	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
St. Catharines	45	3	48	55	6	61	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13
Sarnia	180	10	190	159	10	169	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	75	2	77	79	5	84	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Sandwich	131	22	153	95	14	109	36	8	44	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	67	10	77	81	9	90	.....	1	1	14	.....	14
Sault Ste. Marie	46	1	47	41	2	43	5	.....	5	.....	1	1
Toronto	1,543	591	2,134	1,814	685	2,499	.....	.....	.....	271	94	365
Walkerton	53	6	59	49	8	57	4	.....	4	.....	2	2
Woodstock	156	6	162	165	5	170	.....	1	1	9	.....	9
Welland	174	4	178	177	.....	177	.....	4	4	3	.....	3
Whitby	31	3	34	36	6	42	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Lock-ups—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Little Current	33	1	34	24	.....	24	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	32	5	37	29	10	39	3	.....	3	.....	5	5
Mattawa	7	.....	7	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Minden	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	28	2	30	26	2	28	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville .....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Fort William	96	10	106	66	17	83	30	.....	30	.....	7	7
Bruce Mines	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	5	1	6	15	.....	15	.....	1	1	10	.....	10
North Bay	29	2	31	77	2	79	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Total	5,472	1,010	6,482	6,409	1,119	7,528	221	81	302	1,158	190	1,348

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

NAME OF GAOL	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO												
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Cen- tral Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reforma- tory.	To Female Reforma- tory direct.	To Provincial Peni- tentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there de- tained until expira- tion of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60, or 2 months not in- cluding the last term.	60 days or 2 months.		
Barrie	113	14	127	1	5		3	7	2		109	37	33	13		
Berlin	64	2	66	2	4	1	1	4	1		53	33	11	10		
Belleville	130	9	139	3	10		2	5	2		117	39	44	19		
Brantford	138	12	150	12	15			1	2		120	65	50	10		
Brampton	13		13		2					1	10	5	3	2		
Brockville	96	16	112	2	13		2	4		1	90	55	9	11		
Bracebridge	34	1	35	1		1			1		32	23	2			
Cayuga	193	1	194	1	7			2			184	147	18	15		
Cornwall	39	2	41		4		1	1	2		33	22	5	3		
Coburg	76	1	77	15	3			3	3	2	51	10	26	7		
Chatham	117	4	121	9	23	1	1	8			79	49	13	10		
Colerich	36	6	42	2	2			1		1	36	11	10	3		
Guelph	24	6	30		3		2	1			24	8	6	2		
Hamilton	450	68	518	22	62		3	12	3		416	251	156	17		
Kingston	139	20	159	2	17	1	9	2	1		127	29	46	3		
London	182	64	246	11	17	1	15	9	8		185	101	33	35		
Lindsay	41	5	46	1	6		5			3	31	20	11	4		
L'Orignal	11		11					1			10	2	3	1		
Milton	44	3	47		2				3		42	18	8	8		
Napanee	52	3	55				1	2			51	17	12	13		
Ottawa	290	47	337	5	29	4	1	11	1		286	144	70	27		
Owen Sound	88	17	105	4	4		5	1	2	2	87	29	28	9		
Orangeville	47	12	59		2			1		6	50	7	4	3		
Perth	58	3	61	1	3			1		6	50	7	9	4		
Pictou	6		6								6	3	1			
Pembroke	48	1	49	1	10			8	4		26	8	7	9		
Peterboro'	81	7	88	2	1		2	3	1		79	28	20	8		
Port Arthur	19		19					3			16	4	8	1		
Parry Sound	7		7								7	1	1	1		
Rat Portage	63	4	67					1			66	60	1	4		
Simcoe	36	3	39	5		1					33	22	6	2		
St. Catharines	45	3	48		4				1		43	14	17	5		
Sarnia	180	10	190	8	11		2	5	2	3	159	86	52	12		
Stratford	75	2	77		4			5		1	67	15	30	6		
Sandwich	131	22	153	3	20		3	3	1	2	121	74	38	8		
St. Thomas	67	10	77	1	8		5	6	2		55	20	29	1		
Sault Ste. Marie	46	1	47					3	1		43	22	12	3		
Toronto	1,543	591	2,134	59	120	16	33	43	18	2	1,843	476	1,179	149		
Walkerton	53	6	59	3				1			55	46	6	2		
Woodstock	156	6	162	1	40		2	1	2	3	113	46	37	16		
Welland	174	4	178	15	23		3	1	2	2	132	28	47	42		
Whitby	31	3	34	2	1		1	2	1		27	11	8	3		
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	2		2								2	2				
Little Current	33	1	34								34	32	2			
Manitowaning	32	5	37								37	35	2			
Mattawa	7		7								7	7				
Minden	3		3								3		3			
Haliburton																
Sudbury	28	2	30		9		2				19	16	4			
Huntsville																
Fort William	96	10	106								106	38	55	5		
Bruce Mines	1		1								1	1				
Burk's Falls	5	1	6			1					5	4		2		
North Bay	29	2	31		3			1			27	23	1			
Total	5,472	1,010	6,482	194	488	27	104	163	66	35	5,405	2,251	2,176	508		

No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.											COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.	
Over 2 to 3 months.	Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 in Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Accused on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
14	4	2	13	...	...	1	6	1	2	...	1	19	22	41	Barrie.
1	...	...	2	...	12	2	3	1	1	...	...	27	66	93	Berlin.
11	6	...	2	...	9	1	3	2	2	1	...	2	13	15	Belleville.
3	11	2	4	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	15	16	31	Brantford.
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	Brampton.
7	3	1	12	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	14	7	21	Brockville.
4	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	6	12	Bracebridge.
5	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	13	22	Cayuga.
...	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	7	8	Cornwall.
8	...	...	14	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	6	3	9	Cobourg.
5	1	2	23	...	4	6	6	2	...	...	...	2	6	8	Chatham.
3	1	...	11	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	9	Goderich.
2	...	4	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	18	4	22	Guelph
22	1	7	3	18	7	21	4	8	3	...	...	8	30	38	Hamilton.
9	22	8	5	16	2	16	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	5	Kingston.
28	4	...	10	3	11	4	1	8	8	...	...	29	33	62	London.
2	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	Lindsay.
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	L'Orignal.
1	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	18	22	Milton.
1	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	Napanee.
48	4	...	20	1	...	11	4	7	1	...	...	1	6	7	Ottawa.
15	3	1	10	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	12	13	Owen Sound.
6	4	1	31	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Orangeville.
8	6	4	21	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	5	18	Perth.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pictou.
1	1	2	6	...	2	1	4	4	4	...	...	1	25	26	Pembroke.
10	2	...	13	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	Peterboro'.
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	Port Arthur.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parry Sound.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rat Portage.
3	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18	Simcoe.
2	3	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	5	8	13	St. Catharines.
13	3	1	11	...	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	28	17	45	Sarnia.
13	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	Stratford.
12	6	...	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	19	24	Sandwich.
6	1	...	11	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	10	8	18	St. Thomas.
5	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	15	15	Sault Ste. Marie.
79	26	18	101	14	24	5	8	35	18	...	2	18	16	34	Toronto.
1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	6	18	Walkerton.
40	1	1	17	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	8	13	Woodstock.
26	8	2	7	2	3	9	...	1	2	1	...	2	3	5	Welland.
4	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	9	10	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lock-ups—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	Manitowaning.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	Mattawa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minden.
...	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haliburton.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudbury.
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Huntsville.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort William.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bruce Mines.
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burk's Falls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Bay.
439	140	67	397	65	98	105	61	102	66	3	4	282	486	768	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie		2		3	6						1	7	4
Berlin			2	4									2
Belleville		3		13	2			1				1	1
Brantford		3	1	3	9								
Brampton												2	
Brockville		1		2	4					2		5	1
Bracebridge													
Cayuga		3		1							2		
Cornwall		1		6							1	7	
Cobourg				3	2			1		2	2	2	
Chatham				2	5			1	1	4		10	
Goderich		1		3		1							1
Guelph		1		2	1					4			
Hamilton		10	1	46			1	1		2	5	5	2
Kingston				4	1					1		3	1
London				8	4					1		4	
Lindsay		1		3	3								
L'Orignal				1						1	1	1	
Milton				3				1				3	1
Napanee				2									
Ottawa		8		15	3				18	2		22	1
Owen Sound		2		9			1					6	
Orangeville			1	3	1							1	
Perth				2					1			2	
Pictou				1									
Pembroke				2				1			3	6	
Peterboro'				14								4	
Port Arthur													
Parry Sound				2								1	
Rat Portage				2	1								
Simcoe				3					1			5	
St. Catharines		1		4	2						1	2	
Sarnia		2		3							1	7	
Stratford			1	1	1						2	3	
Sandwich				10	3							11	
St. Thomas				2	1							2	
Sault Ste. Marie				9	2	1						1	
Toronto		7	1	65	35	1				16	10	2	9
Walkerton			1	3									
Woodstock		1	1	5						2	2		
Welland				8								3	
Whitby			1	2					1			3	
Lock-ups—													
Gore Bay													
Little Current													
Manitowaning				3	1								
Mattawa													
Minden													1
Haliburton													
Sudbury				1									
Huntsville													
Fort William		7		11								1	2
Bruce Mines													
Burk's Falls				4									
North Bay				8	1								
Total		54	10	310	88	3	2	6	24	39	32	134	26

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding, and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
				1	26					3		1	Barrie.
				13	13	2						1	Berlin.
	1			3	29		1		1			1	Belleville.
				5	60			1		1			Brantford.
		1		1	1								Brampton.
				1	35					1		1	Brockville.
				1	19			1					Bracebridge.
	1			1	20								Cayuga.
				2	13								Cornwall.
				4	21								Cobourg.
				5	38		1	2	3	2		3	Chatham.
				4	5								Goderich.
1	4	3		9	4								Guelph.
				233	233	5			1	2			Hamilton.
				107	107					1			Kingston.
				80	80		1			1			London.
				1	1								Lindsay.
					5				1				L'Original.
					18								Milton.
	2	2		16	151		1		1	1			Napanee.
			1	3	7		2			2			Ottawa.
					1								Owen Sound.
					5								Orangeville.
					1								Perth.
						4							Pictou.
				1	21								Pembroke.
					4					1			Peterboro'.
													Port Arthur.
	2				55								Parry Sound.
		1			8								Rat Portage.
					12				1				Sincoe.
				1	77					2			St. Catharines.
4				1	2	1							Sarnia.
1	2			2	56					2			Stratford.
				1	28			1				2	Sandwich.
				4	9								St. Thomas.
1	1	23		15	1,196	4	9	2	2	7		2	Sault Ste. Marie.
					7					2			Toronto.
					30		1						Walkerton.
					5		1			1			Woodstock.
										1			Welland.
													Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
					1								Gore Bay.
					32								Little Current.
		1			33		1						Manitowaning.
					3								Mattawa.
													Minden.
					13	1							Haliburton.
													Sudbury.
	1			2	50							17	Huntsville.
					1								Fort William.
													Bruce Mines.
					10								Burk's Falls.
													North Bay.
7	14	31	1	74	2,546	17	18	7	10	30		27	Total.

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Miscemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	4	3	.....	2	3	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Brantford .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatam	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	21	1	2	.....	1	.....
Goderich .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamilton	1	11	.....	5	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	1	10	1	2	1	4	45	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
L'Orignal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ottawa .....	.....	5	.....	2	1	3	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound .....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro' .....	.....	3	.....	2	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	2	4	.....	1	3	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Thomas	2	.....	.....	1	4	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sault Ste. Marie .....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	9	45	.....	13	33	16	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Welland .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Whitby .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lock-ups—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montowaning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Huntsville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce Mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buk's Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38	107	1	48	69	39	919	2	4	2	1	10

—Continued.

during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
2					3			4		32	8	127	Barrie.
		1					13	5		14	4	66	Berlin.
								3		39	4	139	Belleville.
								14		14	4	150	Brantford.
1				1			2	5		4		13	Brampton.
				2						29	9	112	Brockville.
										5		35	Bracebridge.
1								28		121	4	194	Cayuga.
				1				1		3		41	Cornwall.
				1				1		17	1	77	Cobourg.
						1		3		8		121	Chatham.
								1		22		42	Goderich.
			1	1					1	7	2	30	Guelph.
							1	33		46	30	518	Hamilton.
								1		14	1	159	Kingston.
								4	2	67	7	246	London.
										20		46	Lindsay.
							1					11	L'Orignal.
										15	6	47	Milton.
1		1		9	2			1		20	5	55	Napanee.
			1		1					10	3	337	Ottawa.
										44		105	Owen Sound.
								1		39		59	Orangeville.
										44	1	61	Perth.
							1	1			1	6	Pictou.
				2						5	2	49	Pembroke.
										33		88	Peterboro'.
				2						4	5	19	Port Arthur.
												7	Parry Sound.
										2	3	67	Rat Portage.
										4	6	39	Simcoe.
1								3		8	2	48	St. Catharines.
								2		65	4	190	Sarnia.
								2		55		77	Stratford.
		1		1	1			7		11	6	153	Sandwich.
								5		7	2	77	St. Thomas.
										7	1	47	Sault Ste. Marie.
4		10		14	1			106		162	7	2,134	Toronto.
										18	10	59	Walkerton.
		1		1				6		76	20	162	Woodstock.
								6		126	7	178	Welland.
		1						1		7	5	34	Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
						1						2	Gore Bay.
						1					1	34	Little Current.
												37	Manitowaning.
												7	Mattawa.
												3	Minden.
													Haliburton.
												30	Sudbury.
													Huntsville.
										2	1	106	Fort William.
												1	Bruce Mines.
												6	Buck's Falls.
										6		31	North Bay.
10	15	2	35	8	3	7	244	3	1,232	173	6,482	Total.	

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion.....			
Abusive and obscene language.....	42	12	54
Arson.....	9	1	10
Assault.....	295	15	310
Assault, felonious.....	82	6	88
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	3
Abduction.....	1	1	2
Bigamy.....	5	1	6
Breaches of the peace.....	23	1	24
Breaches of by-laws.....	39		39
Burglary.....	32		32
Contempt of Court.....	134		134
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	26		26
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	6	1	7
Cruelty to animals.....	14		14
Cutting, wounding and attempting same.....	30	1	31
Deserting employment.....		1	1
Destroying and injuring property.....	66	8	74
Drunk and disorderly.....	1,982	564	2,546
Embezzlement.....	17		17
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	18		18
Escaping from prison.....	7		7
Forgery.....	9	1	10
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	30		30
Gambling.....			
Giving liquor to Indians.....	26	1	27
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	38		38
Housebreaking and robbery.....	107		107
Incendiarism.....	1		1
Indecent assault.....	47	1	48
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	31	38	69
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	8	31	39
Larceny.....	839	80	919
Manslaughter.....	2		2
Misdemeanour.....	4		4
Murder.....	2		2
Perjury.....	1		1
Prostitution.....		10	10
Rape and assault with intent.....	10		10
Refusing bail.....			
Receiving stolen property.....	14	1	15
Seduction.....	2		2
Selling liquor without license.....	20	15	35
Shooting with intent.....	8		8
Stabbing.....	3		3
Threatening and seditious language.....	6	1	7
Trespass.....	233	11	244
Unlawful shooting.....	3		3
Vagrancy.....	1,044	188	1,232
Other offences not enumerated.....	155	18	173
Total.....	5,473	1,009	6,482

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					Total number committed to Gaol.
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read or write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	
Barrie.....	87	47	28	9	11	5	42	60	31	43	11	80	107	35	40	147	187
Berlin.....	59	7	9	2	8	10	16	18	13	22	26	31	64	13	49	46	95
Belleville.....	116	26	33	7	7	3	68	52	10	56	6	65	127	75	94	98	192
Brantford.....	189	36	27	16	15	11	69	103	28	49	45	111	183	84	95	199	294
Brampton.....	47	44	32	11	8	3	41	60	20	18	6	33	112	14	19	126	145
Brockville.....	103	10	30	6	9	6	51	57	18	24	14	67	97	24	35	129	164
Bracebridge.....	38	13	30	3	1	...	20	14	16	24	11	35	50	...	24	61	85
Cayuga.....	101	47	13	7	35	12	67	83	26	20	25	51	164	25	38	177	215
Cornwall.....	46	4	6	3	4	1	30	6	12	14	2	30	34	...	26	38	64
Cobourg.....	65	16	15	5	2	...	25	27	19	23	9	34	69	17	26	77	103
Chatham.....	120	12	27	7	32	1	52	38	22	65	22	61	138	...	139	60	199
Goderich.....	38	5	16	10	2	1	15	14	21	20	2	35	37	10	20	52	72
Guelph.....	52	4	13	3	2	2	26	10	17	13	8	22	52	8	19	55	74
Hamilton.....	361	126	125	31	40	24	295	216	71	90	35	217	490	133	101	666	707
Kingston.....	137	29	39	5	9	2	110	63	20	28	...	61	160	58	29	192	221
London.....	290	101	117	31	27	13	177	177	128	63	34	200	379	84	267	312	579
Lindsay.....	33	13	13	8	2	1	11	31	14	8	6	20	50	9	20	50	70
L'Orignal.....	23	1	1	...	2	2	27	2	1	2	...	12	20	17	10	22	32
Milton.....	106	122	92	28	8	2	92	181	51	24	10	49	309	27	38	320	358
Napanee.....	56	7	8	5	1	3	23	24	10	16	7	24	56	18	22	58	80
Ottawa.....	377	38	72	18	21	25	378	75	55	18	25	241	310	187	134	417	551
Owen Sound.....	80	23	15	11	4	2	17	43	18	35	22	39	96	41	70	65	135
Orangeville.....	28	12	25	...	1	4	4	36	4	10	12	21	45	15	39	27	66
Perth.....	38	9	24	7	2	3	15	27	25	8	8	30	53	14	28	55	83
Pictou.....	21	...	3	1	2	...	9	4	1	9	4	9	18	6	4	23	27
Pembroke.....	50	5	5	3	...	5	38	13	7	2	8	29	39	23	21	47	68
Peterboro.....	85	19	33	8	7	...	60	37	19	33	3	63	89	24	61	91	152
Port Arthur.....	13	5	5	2	2	6	15	6	7	...	5	2	31	5	11	22	33
Parry Sound.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	3	...	3	8	1	6	5	11
Rat Portage.....	56	10	6	7	4	11	41	26	14	1	12	23	71	30	15	79	94
Simcoe.....	56	6	4	2	2	...	8	9	6	22	25	43	27	18	39	31	70
St. Catharines.....	47	7	7	2	3	...	19	22	5	15	5	22	44	8	48	18	66
Sarnia.....	184	34	37	9	14	6	61	85	36	39	63	65	219	77	159	125	284
Stratford.....	55	33	13	19	7	4	31	36	28	17	19	71	60	15	66	65	131
Sandwich.....	116	17	12	2	57	6	80	36	23	57	14	80	130	55	90	120	210
St. Thomas.....	86	13	9	2	16	5	33	28	13	38	19	39	92	29	88	43	131
Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	8	4	3	4	6	27	14	6	6	4	16	41	22	18	39	57
Toronto.....	1590	617	710	158	220	76	1259	1187	420	359	146	1425	1946	550	784	2587	3371
Walkerton.....	57	8	9	3	5	6	15	14	27	22	10	33	55	15	66	22	88
Woodstock.....	94	42	26	26	14	3	53	62	42	34	14	49	156	70	66	139	205
Welland.....	91	41	32	8	31	3	81	71	17	26	11	23	183	17	69	137	206
Whitby.....	31	12	7	4	...	2	10	12	14	13	7	27	29	7	23	33	56
Lock-ups:-																	
Gore Bay.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	3
Little Current.....	28	...	2	...	1	3	20	8	3	1	2	9	25	26	1	33	34
Manitowaning.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	2	...	...	18	20	21	2	36	38
Mattawa.....	12	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	1	2	1	2	11	4	7	6	13
Minden.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Haliburton.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Sudbury.....	86	7	11	3	2	3	84	12	8	6	2	22	90	...	7	105	112
Huntsville.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	4	...	4
Fort William.....	32	19	43	7	5	7	49	12	6	6	40	24	89	29	33	80	113
Bruce Mines.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Burk's Falls.....	9	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	7	6	1	13	...	13
North Bay.....	31	4	7	1	8	5	31	10	7	1	7	19	37	27	21	35	56
Total.....	5516	1662	1796	504	653	292	3744	3134	1362	1413	770	3695	6728	1989	3107	7316	10423

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and Boiler Makers.	Foot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Wagon-makers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie	1		12		1	3	6	4		1		1	1	12		
Berlin	1			1	1	4	1	3		2	1		1	3		
Belleville			12	4		12	12						2	5		1
Brantford	3	2	12	5		9	4	14		2				15	1	1
Brampton				1		4	8	1				5				2
Brockville	2			2		1	1	3			1	1		2		1
Bracebridge																
Cayuga	1	1		5	1	3	7	1		1		3	2	2		2
Cornwall						1				1				3		
Cobourg	2					2	2	3		2				4		
Chatham	1	2		1	1	6		5		4		5		3		
Goderich	2						2	2								
Guelph						2	3	11				1	1	4		
Hamilton	3		2	11		6	15	51		3	3	5	1	5	1	5
Kingston	1					1	2					4		5		1
London	9		3	4	3	8	10	19		5		2	1	12	3	17
Lindsay	1		1			1		1								
L'Orignal								1								
Milton	6		1	1		2	4	7		1				6	2	2
Napanee	3						1							2		1
Ottawa			1	2	2	6	9	33		5	1	4		6	1	
Owen Sound			2			5	2	6		2			1		1	
Orangeville						1	1			1		1		3		
Perth	3					2	1						1	1		
Pictou						1						1				
Pembroke														2	1	
Peterboro'	6		2	1	3	5	2	2		1		1	1	3		
Port Arthur								1						5		
Parry Sound							1							1		
Rat Portage			1			1		1						2		
Simcoe	2						1							7		
St. Catharines	3		2	1			2	5								
Sarnia			2			4		16			1			8		
Stratford	1						2	4				1		8		
Sandwich	3		1			1	2			1	1	3		4		
St. Thomas	1			2		2	2	4				1		3		2
Sault Ste. Marie				1				1								
Toronto	48		21	19	12	33	85	104	1	32	8	28	16	82	2	19
Walkerton						2	1	6				1				
Woodstock			2			1	8	5				9	2	3	1	
Welland			2	1	1	4	4	2		1	1	1		7		1
Whitby	3			1		1						2	1	1	1	
Lock-ups:—																
Gore Bay														1		
Little Current																
Manitowaning																
Mattawa																
Minden																
Haliburton																
Sudbury						1		1						1		
Huntsville														1		
Fort William					1	1		1		1			2	5		
Bruce Mines																
Burk's Falls						1										
North Bay				1	1			1								
Total	105	5	50	64	28	127	191	327	1	66	17	78	33	241	14	55

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeoman.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Tunk Makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and licensed Victuallers.	NAME OF GAOL.
3		1	1	1		1			1	15						Barrie.
2				2					1	2	1				1	Berlin.
						1			1	13						Belleville.
1				1					3	25	2					Brantford.
				1						3						Brampton.
				1						2					2	Brockville.
										4						Bracebridge.
				4					7	14						Cayuga.
1										10						Cornwall.
1				1						10	1			1	1	Cobourg.
3		1		1			1		1	14	1				2	Chatham.
1				1					2	16	1	1				Goderich.
1										6						Guelph.
8				3					19	6		4	1	11		Hamilton.
1						1	1		1	13						Kingston.
6	1			1		2			5	44	2	1	4		4	London.
2						1				4						Lindsay.
										7				1		L'Orignal.
										8	1					Milton.
										7	3					Napanee.
11									3	7	1				1	Ottawa.
				1						17	1					Owen Sound.
										2						Orangeville.
										5						Perth.
										5						Picton.
						1			2	13						Pembroke.
									1	10	1		1			Peterboro'.
													1			Port Arthur.
2						1			1	3						Parry Sound.
										3						Rat Portage.
			1	1		1			1	14	1				2	Simcoe.
						1	1		1	4					1	St. Catharines.
1				2						16		1				Sarnia.
4										11			1			Stratford.
1		1				1			3	15	1				3	Sandwich.
6						1	1		2	15		1			1	St. Thomas.
										6					1	Sault Ste. Marie.
100		4	2	20	1	2	17	3	63	31	21	6	9	15	1	Toronto.
1				1					1	9					2	Walkerton.
2		1							4	13			1		1	Woodstock.
1									2	12	2		1		1	Welland.
3						1			3	6						Whitby.
										1						Lock-ups:—
							1			3						Gore Bay.
									1							Little Current.
																Maitowaning.
																Mattawa.
										1						Minden.
2						1			1				1		2	Haliburton.
																Sudbury.
4		1							1	2	1					Huntsville.
																Fort William.
						1				6						Bruce Mines.
2										7					1	Burk's Falls.
																North Bay.
170	1	9	4	42	1	16	22	3	137	460	41	14	24	27	35	Total.

TABLE No.
Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stonecutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Ropemakers.
Barrie.		88				4			1			6				
Berlin.		39							2	2		1				
Belleville.	5	107	1		5			3				4		6		
Brantford.	13	140				1			11	1		4				
Brampton.		95			3				2							1
Brockville.	13	91			1						2	8				
Bracebridge.		20		26												
Cayuga.		110		1	2			1	7		1	4			2	
Cornwall.		29			2					1	1					
Cobourg.		49							1	4	1	4				
Chatham.		115				2			1	1	1	4		2		
Goderich.		16			1	1			1				2		1	
Guelph.		22						1								
Hamilton.		344			6	5		1	14	2	2	8		1	2	
Kingston.		123			3				8		2					
London.	13	203	1	3	1	4			10	10	5	11			8	
Lindsay.		36							1	1				2	6	
L'Original.		16										3				
Milton.		260						1	6		5	5				
Napanee.		42			2							8		1		
Ottawa.	36	293			9	9				3	6	10		17		
Owen Sound.		54			3			1	2			1	2	1	4	
Orangeville.		23								2	3	2				
Perth.	3			53	1		2			1						
Pictou.		12			3							1				
Pembroke.		29									1					
Peterboro'.		67			2	6			1			8		3		
Port Arthur.		17										3			1	
Parry Sound.		3		1												
Rat Portage.		60	1	2	1											
Simcoe.		23						1		1		3				
St. Catharines.		23						1		1		3				
Sarnia.		176		1	2				2		2	3				
Stratford.		69			1				2	1	1	2		1		
Sandwich.		102			2	1			3	1	1	5				
St. Thomas.	2	48		1					2		1				3	
Sault Ste. Marie.		45														
Toronto.	11	942	1		23	24	2		31	35	48	115	2	326	18	
Walkerton.		39			1			2							1	
Woodstock.		78			1	3			3	2	3	7		1	1	
Welland.		101			3				1	1	1	9	1	1	6	
Whitby.		13			1				3	2					1	
Lock-ups:—																
Gore Bay.		1														
Little Current.		23														
Manitowaning.		37														
Mattawa.		13														
Minden.		4														
Haliburton.																
Sudbury.		56	1	10								4		2	4	
Huntsville.		1														
Fort William.	4	35		2								1			4	
Bruce Mines.		1														
Burks' Falls.		2			1											
North Bay.		20		10												
Total.	100	4355	5	111	79	60	4	12	116	71	88	247	7	364	62	1

11.—Continued.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washer-women.	Tailors.	Tanners and Carriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Wool-workers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Woodturners.	No occupation.	Other occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
1	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	187	Barrie.
2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	95	Berlin.
3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	192	Belleville.
2	12	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	294	Brantford.
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	12	12	3	145	Brampton.
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	25	25	10	164	Brockville.
10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	3	3	11	85	Bracebridge.
1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	215	Cayuga.
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	64	Cornwall.
3	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	7	7	7	103	Cobourg.
5	51	5	1	5	2	2	2	1	5	2	10	10	5	199	Chatham.
2	90	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	39	39	69	72	Goderich.
4	5	7	13	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	13	13	6	74	Guelph.
2	2	4	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	707	Hamilton.
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	221	Kingston.
2	33	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	7	579	London.
4	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	70	Lindsay.
1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	1	32	L'Orignal.
2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	11	358	Milton.
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	80	Napanee.
2	33	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	7	551	Ottawa.
4	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	135	Owen Sound.
1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	1	66	Orangeville.
2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	83	Perth.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	27	Pictou.
1	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	15	15	4	68	Pembroke.
1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	2	152	Peterboro'.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	Port Arthur.
1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	11	3	11	Parry Sound.
5	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	3	94	Rat Portage.
6	8	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	70	Simcoe.
2	20	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	66	St. Catharines.
8	7	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	17	8	284	Sarnia.
1	16	324	85	2	127	4	24	9	9	44	15	190	100	3371	Toronto.
39	16	324	85	2	127	4	24	9	9	44	15	190	100	3371	Toronto.
1	1	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	4	4	4	88	Walkerton.
16	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	19	7	205	Woodstock.
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	10	206	Welland.
8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	56	Whitby.
144	23	670	181	12	188	12	52	22	30	60	19	511	409	10423	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
				[¢] c.	c. [¢]
Barrie		1			9 ³ / ₄
Berlin					8 ³ / ₄
Belleville					6 ³ / ₄
Brantford					1 ¹ / ₂
Brampton			1		6 ³ / ₄
Brockville			1		6 ³ / ₄
Bracebridge	2				30
Cayuga					10
Cornwall					12 ¹ / ₂
Cobourg			2		9 ³ / ₄
Chatham	1				6 ³ / ₄
Goderich			1		9
Guelph					9
Hamilton					6 ³ / ₄
Kingston					9 ³ / ₄
London					6 ³ / ₄
Lindsay			3		6 ³ / ₄
L'Orignal					8 ³ / ₄
Milton					5 ¹ / ₂
Napanee					8 ³ / ₄
Ottawa				389 50	6 ³ / ₄
Owen Sound		1	2		10 ¹ / ₂
Orangeville			6		7 ³ / ₄
Perth			6		7
Pictou					8 ³ / ₄
Pembroke					7
Peterboro'		1			12 ³ / ₄
Port Arthur					14
Parry Sound					30
Rat Portage				45 38	14 ¹ / ₂
Simcoe					7 ¹ / ₂
St. Catharines					9
Sarnia			3		8 ¹ / ₂
Stratford			1		6
Sandwich			2		
St. Thomas					8 ³ / ₄
Sault Ste. Marie					11 ¹ / ₂
Toronto	1	1	5		7 ¹ / ₂
Walkerton					7 ³ / ₄
Woodstock			3	200 00	8 ³ / ₄
Welland			2		8
Whitby				42 97	7 ¹ / ₂
Lock-ups :					
Gore Bay					30
Little Current					30
Manitowaning					30
Mattawa					30
Minden					30
Haliburton					45
Sudbury		1			
Huntsville					
Fort William					12 ¹ / ₂
Bruce Mines					
Burk's Falls					30
North Bay					45
Total	4	5	38	677 85	

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of calls in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
Yes.	24	8	32	10	Barrie.
Yes.	25	5	13	.....	Berlin.
Yes.	35	7	27	8	Belleville.
Yes.	24	6	23	5	Brantford.
Yes.	25	4	11	.....	Brampton.
Yes.	29	3	23	2	Brockville.
Yes.	5	2	9	1	Bracebridge.
Yes.	14	4	30	1	Cayuga.
Yes.	17	5	.....	.....	Cornwall.
Yes.	24	5	17	7	Cobourg.
Yes.	26	3	17	4	Chatham.
Yes.	12	4	20	7	Goderich.
Yes.	33	7	14	3	Guelph.
Yes.	60	6	46	14	Hamilton.
Yes.	53	9	37	14	Kingston.
Yes.	57	9	45	10	London.
Yes.	24	6	13	3	Lindsay.
Yes.	18	6	14	5	L'Orignal.
Yes.	23	4	24	2	Milton.
Yes.	18	4	13	3	Napanee.
Yes.	93	15	57	18	Ottawa.
Yes.	32	6	29	9	Owen Sound.
Yes.	23	4	31	12	Orangeville.
Yes.	18	4	34	7	Perth.
Yes.	22	6	4	.....	Picton.
Yes.	24	4	13	3	Pembroke.
Yes.	18	4	21	9	Peterboro'.
Yes.	22	5	9	.....	Port Arthur.
Yes.	5	4	4	.....	Parry Sound.
Yes.	7	2	11	.....	Rat Portage.
Yes.	24	8	10	.....	Simcoe.
Yes.	40	8	15	3	St. Catharines.
Yes.	19	5	30	4	Sarnia.
Yes.	29	6	22	7	Stratford.
Yes.	32	4	22	5	Sandwich.
Yes.	16	4	14	1	St. Thomas.
Yes.	34	7	9	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
Yes.	270	19	213	128	Toronto.
Yes.	24	8	12	1	Walkerton.
Yes.	32	5	43	9	Woodstock.
Yes.	50	5	53	1	Welland.
Yes.	25	6	12	3	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups :
Yes.	5	2	1	.....	Gore Bay.
Yes.	5	2	4	1	Little Current.
No.	5	4	8	1	Manitowaning.
Yes.	5	2	5	1	Mattawa.
No.	6	1	2	.....	Minden.
Yes.	2	1	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	3	1	5	.....	Sudbury.
.....	7	2	7	1	Huntsville.
Yes.	10	3	13	1	Fort William.
.....	5	.....	1	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	7	2	4	1	Burk's Falls.
Yes.	7	2	7	1	North Bay
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance and

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.					Cost of food, fuel and clothing.		Cost of official salaries.	
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of Prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.				
Barrie	187	81	106	3653	3779	\$ 2200	c. 95	\$ 1942	c. 35
Berlin	95	36	59	551	1300	509	28	1250	00
Belleville	193	92	100	2169	3150	721	00	1550	00
Brantford	294	109	185	1415	2751	1233	28	1500	00
Brampton	145	10	135	358	808	265	15	1150	00
Brockville	164	54	110	1073	3056	626	24	1450	00
Bracebridge	85	85	.....	1003	.....	.....	.....	450	00
Cayuga	215	33	182	787	2702	630	81	1225	00
Cornwall	64	26	38	577	533	742	00	1390	00
Cobourg	103	37	66	1259	2733	1271	09	1580	00
Chatham	199	57	142	1369	1905	541	52	1618	75
Goderich	72	29	43	926	3333	959	29	1420	00
Guelph	74	29	45	569	1265	1113	12	1350	00
Hamilton	707	126	581	2279	7739	2025	80	3150	00
Kingston	221	87	134	2318	6130	1727	81	1950	00
London	579	114	465	2851	6249	3076	25	3493	34
Lindsay	70	22	48	433	2362	539	96	1180	00
L'Orignal	32	11	21	1131	1981	503	31	1220	50
Milton	358	28	330	529	2280	271	14	1015	00
Napanee	80	62	18	361	2929	693	31	1050	00
Ottawa	551	93	458	2847	8374	2400	90	2230	00
Owen Sound	135	39	96	1047	4796	2021	83	1750	00
Orangeville	66	13	53	412	6727	899	69	1250	00
Perth	83	8	75	207	5756	946	00	1640	00
Pictou	27	4	23	121	280	154	23	850	00
Pembroke	68	46	22	1121	1430	338	41	1306	50
Peterboro'	152	16	136	417	5066	1219	29	1350	00
Port Arthur	33	33	.....	1045	.....	642	60	1375	00
Parry Sound	11	11	.....	551	.....	172	65	450	00
Rat Portage	94	94	.....	762	.....	487	57	2044	00
Simcoe	70	29	41	757	647	450	23	1050	00
St. Catharines	66	42	24	833	1420	948	62	1490	00
Sarnia	284	58	226	852	3937	1861	00	1550	00
Stratford	131	17	114	784	3757	1119	57	1400	00
Sandwich	210	94	116	3145	2192	800	00	2100	00
St. Thomas	131	41	90	676	1576	152	59	1826	05
Sault Ste. Marie	57	57	.....	1576	.....	481	23	1300	00
Toronto	3371	627	2744	12968	49109	17172	33	13475	00
Walkerton	88	32	56	809	875	660	23	1425	00
Woodstock	205	36	169	1216	7201	2220	22	2121	50
Welland	206	32	174	536	5703	1511	25	1854	00
Whitby	56	36	20	1059	1467	506	70	1625	00
Lock ups—									
Gore Bay	3	3	.....	35	.....	80	35	200	00
Little Current	34	34	.....	96	.....	123	35	200	00
Manitowaning	38	38	.....	260	.....	154	50	200	00
Mattawa	13	12	1	263	.....	32	75	300	00
Minden	4	.....	4	.....	22	31	50	150	00
Haliburton	1	1	.....	11	.....	4	95	150	00
Sudbury	112	112	.....	.....	.....	546	05	400	00
Huntsville	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	00
Fort William	113	113	.....	1341	.....	359	84	618	60
Bruce Mines	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	00
Burk's Falls	13	12	1	463	4	357	22	275	00
North Bay	56	31	25	667	81	451	68	451	00
Totals	10423	2944	7479	62488	166705	58910	73	79741	59

No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1891.

EXPENDITURES.					SALARIES OF—				NAME OF GAOL.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost for prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeon.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
220 37	4363 67	12 95	10 38	23 33	800 00	550 00	299 85	292 50	Barrie.
70 88	1830 16	6 10	13 16	19 26	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2271 00	3 75	8 07	11 82	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
68 22	2801 50	4 43	5 10	9 53	650 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
4 00	1419 15	1 85	7 94	9 79	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
52 03	2128 27	4 13	8 84	12 97	800 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
.....	450 00	.....	5 29	5 29	400 00	.....	50 00	.....	Bracebridge.
101 37	1957 18	3 40	5 70	9 10	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	2132 00	11 59	21 72	33 31	740 00	300 00	125 00	225 00	Cornwall.
480 07	3331 16	17 00	15 34	32 34	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
40 59	2200 86	2 92	8 13	11 05	800 00	443 75	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
244 04	2623 33	16 71	19 72	36 43	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2463 12	15 04	18 24	33 28	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
189 95	5365 75	3 13	4 45	7 58	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	500 00	Hamilton.
151 90	3829 71	8 50	8 82	17 32	800 00	800 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
736 21	7305 80	6 58	6 03	12 61	750 00	1800 00	693 34	250 00	London.
.....	1719 36	7 71	16 85	24 56	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
1 25	1725 06	15 77	38 14	53 91	600 00	420 50	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
1 25	1287 39	7 61	2 84	10 45	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
100 00	1843 31	9 91	13 12	23 03	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
95 14	4726 04	4 53	4 04	8 57	650 00	1030 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
70 00	3841 83	15 49	12 96	28 45	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
12 00	2161 69	13 81	19 00	32 81	600 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Orangeville.
25 00	2611 00	11 70	19 75	31 45	900 00	400 00	160 00	180 00	Perth.
.....	1004 23	5 71	31 48	37 19	400 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	Pictou.
.....	1644 91	4 97	19 21	24 18	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	2569 29	8 02	8 88	16 90	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
19 90	2037 59	20 07	41 66	61 73	600 00	400 00	175 00	200 00	Port Arthur.
.....	622 65	15 69	40 90	56 59	400 00	.....	50 00	.....	Parry Sound.
5 50	2537 07	5 24	21 75	26 99	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
70 16	1570 39	7 43	15 00	22 43	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
.....	2438 62	14 37	22 57	36 94	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
207 00	3618 00	7 28	5 46	12 74	650 00	500 00	250 00	150 00	Sarnia.
61 84	2581 41	9 02	10 68	19 70	600 00	425 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
.....	2900 00	3 80	10 00	13 80	600 00	1050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	1978 64	1 16	13 94	15 10	600 00	876 05	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
19 66	1750 89	7 91	22 80	30 71	600 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
8491 79	39139 12	7 61	4 00	11 61	3000 00	8285 00	990 00	1200 00	Toronto.
52 75	2137 98	8 10	16 19	24 29	700 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
339 97	4681 69	12 49	10 34	22 83	800 00	771 50	200 00	350 00	Woodstock.
217 00	3582 25	8 39	9 00	17 39	600 00	900 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
22 83	2154 53	9 45	29 02	38 47	800 00	450 00	175 00	200 00	Whitby.
.....	280 35	26 78	66 67	93 45	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups—
.....	323 85	3 63	5 88	9 51	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	354 50	4 06	5 26	9 32	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	332 75	2 52	23 07	25 59	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	181 50	7 87	37 50	45 37	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	154 95	4 95	150 00	154 95	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	946 05	4 87	3 57	8 44	400 00	.....	.....	.....	Haliburton.
.....	200 00	.....	50 00	50 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
10 35	988 79	3 27	5 47	8 74	350 00	.....	112 00	156 60	Huntsville.
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
.....	632 22	27 48	21 15	48 63	237 50	.....	37 50	.....	Bruce Mines.
.....	902 68	8 07	8 05	16 12	400 00	.....	1 00	50 00	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
12183 02	150835 34	4 36	11 54	15 90	32532 50	30227 30	9382 69	7599 10	Totals.

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$ c.	Cents.
Barrie.....	187	7,432	2,200 95	29 61
Berlin.....	95	1,851	509 28	27 51
Belleville.....	192	5,319	721 00	13 55
Brantford.....	294	4,166	1,233 28	29 60
Brampton.....	145	1,166	265 15	22 74
Brockville.....	154	4,129	626 24	15 16
Cayuga.....	215	3,489	630 81	18 08
Cornwall.....	64	1,110	742 00	66 66
Cobourg.....	103	3,992	1,271 09	31 84
Chatham.....	199	3,274	541 52	16 54
Goderich.....	72	4,259	959 29	22 52
Guelph.....	74	1,834	1,113 12	60 69
Hamilton ..	707	10,018	2,025 80	20 22
Kingston...	221	8,448	1,727 81	20 45
London.....	579	9,100	3,076 25	33 80
Lindsay.....	70	2,795	539 96	19 32
L'Orignal.....	32	3,112	503 31	16 17
Milton.....	358	2,809	271 14	9 65
Napanee.....	80	2,590	693 31	26 76
Ottawa.....	551	11,221	2,400 90	21 39
Owen Sound.....	135	5,843	2,021 83	34 60
Orangeville.....	66	7,139	899 69	12 60
Perth.....	83	5,963	946 00	15 86
Pictou.....	27	401	154 23	38 46
Pembroke.....	68	2,551	338 41	13 26
Peterboro'.....	152	5,483	1,219 29	22 25
Port Arthur.....	33	1,045	642 69	61 50
Parry Sound.....	11	551	172 65	31 33
Rat Portage.....	94	762	487 57	63 98
Simcoe.....	70	1,404	450 23	32 06
St. Catharines.....	66	2,253	948 62	42 10
Sarnia.....	284	4,789	1,861 00	38 85
Stratford.....	131	4,541	1,119 57	24 65
Sandwich.....	210	5,337	800 00	14 98
St. Thomas.....	131	2,252	152 59	6 77
Sanlt Ste. Marie.....	57	1,576	431 23	27 36
Toronto.....	3,371	62,077	17,172 33	27 66
Walkerton.....	88	1,684	660 23	39 20
Woodstock.....	205	8,417	2,220 22	26 37
Welland.....	206	6,239	1,511 25	24 22
Whitby.....	56	2,526	506 70	20 05
Total.....	9,946	224,947	56,768 54	25 23

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1881.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	219	196	187
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	39	27	32
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	28	26	35
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$4,236.23	\$4,275.23	\$4,363.67

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol, are annexed :—

I inspected the Barrie Gaol on the 21st September. There were 13 prisoners in custody—10 males and 3 females. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order. The drainage is good, and ventilation fair.

The water supplied for drinking purposes is from the town water-works, but ought to be extended so as to be available for bathing purposes and domestic use.

The building is now heated by wood stoves, but it is impossible to maintain a proper temperature in the corridors and cells, by such means, when the weather is severe. A system of hot water or steam heating should be substituted. The books were well kept.

I inspected the Barrie Gaol on the 10th November. There were 17 prisoners in custody—16 men and 1 woman.

One man was committed as insane, 6 for vagrancy, 7 for larceny, 1 for assault, and 1 for being drunk and disorderly. The female prisoner was insane.

The cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. There are 12 single and 6 double cells for men, and 6 cells for women. The building is heated with wood stoves, and is partially supplied with town water. The ventilation is fair, but the drainage is bad. There are 36 suits of clothes on hand in good order. The books are well kept, and the management is good.

There is a very great necessity for a proper system of sewerage. I would strongly recommend that the town water service be extended and so placed in the gaol that the water can be used for general purposes. I would also recommend that new water-closets be provided for the use of the prisoners.

Iron bedsteads are required in the cells in which there are no bedsteads, as well for replacing the wooden ones now in use. I would further recommend that a furnace be put in the premises to heat the building by hot water or steam.

BERLIN GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	120	90	95
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18	13	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	29	35	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,887.25	\$1,767.91	\$1,830.16

A copy of my report made upon this gaol to the Government is annexed :—

My first inspection of the Berlin Gaol was made on the 17th March. There were in custody on that day 6 male prisoners.

The gaol was in good order, and the books properly kept. The old worn out wooden bedsteads which are very objectionable, are still in use. I have advised the sheriff to ask for iron beds to replace the others, and have also advised heating the gaol with hot water or steam, and a more perfect system of drainage.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol; he reported as follows:—

Your instructions to inspect the Berlin Gaol were carried out by me on the 27th instant, on which date there were only 3 prisoners in custody, all; males 1 of these was undergoing sentence for drunkenness and 2 were awaiting trial for burglary. The gaoler recommends that the cobble stones which are loosely placed upon the gaol walls to prevent prisoners from escaping should be removed as they are frequently falling, and on several occasions parties have barely escaped from being struck. If they were removed and a solid piece of masonry substituted in their place I am of opinion that it would be an improvement. Another matter that the gaoler recommends is the placing of wire mesh guards outside the bars of the upstairs corridor windows; this would prevent any passing up of saws or other appliances to prisoners to be used as a means of escape; this would not cost very much and would add somewhat to the safety of the gaol.

This gaol was in its usual state of good order, and books were properly kept and all entered up.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	222	200	192
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34	39	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	36	38	30
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,366.01	\$2,415.15	\$2,271.00

Copies of my reports upon this gaol made to the Government are annexed:—

I visited the Belleville Gaol on the 21st May. There were 9 prisoners in custody—7 males and 2 females.

The general condition of the building was very fair. The corridors and cells were undergoing the usual spring cleaning. The beds and bedding were in good order. The regulations for the management of the gaol and control of the prisoners are carefully adhered to.

I would strongly recommend that the city water service be extended to the gaol premises. Also that a few iron bedsteads should be provided, say for half a dozen cells—these are very much needed and should be got as soon as possible.

I inspected the Belleville Gaol on the 4th September—when there were 10 male prisoners, no females. The condition of the building was good. The corridors, cells, bedding, clothing, etc., clean and well kept. The books were in good order.

I would strongly recommend that city water be introduced into the gaol for general use, and for flushing the water-closets. As city water is already supplied to the gaoler's house, and the necessary pipes and fixtures are placed in the gaol, all that remains to be done is for the council to arrange with the water works company for turning on the water. This was recommended on my last visit. A half dozen iron bedsteads, also previously recommended, should be supplied.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	405	343	294
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31	34	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	120	172	137
<i>Total cost of maintainig gaol</i> - - -	\$2,390.05	\$2,618.96	\$2,801.50

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Brantford Gaol on the 23rd May, when it contained 9 prisoners, 6 males and 3 females.

The usual spring cleaning was in progress at time of my visit. A system of sewerage is very much required and I would advise that the attention of the council be called to the necessity of providing for such a system at the earliest possible moment. I would also advise that some modern system of steam or hot-water heating should be introduced in the building. A more equable temperature would thereby be insured, as well as the safety of the prisoners from the danger of fire. Water-closets are another great need at this gaol.

The gaol records are fairly well kept, and the regulations for the government of gaols appear to be properly observed.

I inspected this gaol on the 8th October when there were seven prisoners in custody—six men and one woman.

Two important wants of the institution are an exercise yard for female prisoners and proper drainage. The latter will probably be remedied when the city system of sewerage, now being constructed, is so far completed as to admit of connection being made with a sewer from the county property.

The city water has been laid into the gaol yard where there is one tap. This service should be extended to the gaol and the gaoler's house, and when drainage is secured the water will be available for flushing closets, etc.

It is very necessary that the yard for females should be provided as soon as possible.

The general condition of the gaol was good; the corridors, cells, beds and bedding clean and in good order. The books also were properly kept.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	253	217	145
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	19	17	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	70	38	36
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,521.72	\$1,501.84	\$1,419.15.

I instructed Mr. Drummond, accountant in my department, to make an inspection of Brampton gaol who reported as under:

Agreeably to your instructions I proceeded to Brampton and inspected the gaol there on the 31st July. It contained only one prisoner, a poor old man, suffering intensely from a very bad leg, he was incarcerated as a lunatic dangerous to be at large.

The books are properly kept and entered up, the gaol and yards in very good order, the cells, corridors and bedding sweet and clean, great attention being paid to airing and ventilation.

The County Council have not yet seen fit to make any appropriation for obtaining iron bedsteads to replace the old wooden ones which are most unsuitable for narrow cells, occupying the whole space when in use, so that there is no room left for a person to give that attention so often needed to any sick prisoner, and besides are a harbour for insects which are too freely imported with the vagrant class of prisoners.

The gaoler reports a very efficient turnkey.

I visited this gaol on the 8th October when it contained only one male prisoner.

The general condition of the building was good. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and tidy. The ventilation is fair and drainage good. Water is supplied from the town water-works.

There are twenty cells for men and four for women.

This building should be heated by hot water or steam, which could be done at a very small outlay.

Iron bedsteads should take the place of the wooden ones now in use in the cells.

Some clothing is required for the prisoners.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	179	178	164
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	21	27	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	71	83	67
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,415.82	\$2,171.27	\$2,128.27

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 28th February, when it contained 18 prisoners, namely 14 men and 4 women.

I found the corridors and cells, beds, bedding, clothing and everything about the premises in good order. The books also were well kept.

A great improvement would be made by substituting a hot water or steam system of heating the building, for the coal stoves now in use, the latter being not only inconvenient, but dangerous. Also iron bedsteads should be procured for the cells in the female wards.

I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 21st August. There were in custody on that day five males and two females.

The premises were in good order, clean and well kept throughout.

BRACEBRIDGE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	100	91	85
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	9	9	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	5	1	11
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$350.00	\$450.00	\$450.00

Mr. McIntosh, at my request, inspected Bracebridge gaol on August 4th. His report is as follows :—

I inspected Bracebridge gaol on 4th August. There was then one prisoner, a female, awaiting trial on a charge of larceny. There had been altogether 85

prisoners confined in this gaol, at one time or another, during the year 1891. The greatest number at any one time was 9, and the number of re-committals, 4. The building was found in a cleanly condition and the books were properly written up.

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	122	184	215
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19	27	30
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	50	97	140
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,027.75	\$1,816.90	\$1,957.18

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 22nd January. I was very much pleased with the orderly and well-kept condition of the premises. There were 20 prisoners in custody on the day of my visit—all males. Two were awaiting trial for larceny, one for horse-stealing; one was awaiting removal to the Central Prison, one was under sentence for larceny, two for being drunk and disorderly, and thirteen for vagrancy. The internal arrangement of the gaol is most satisfactory for the classification of prisoners, especially in the department for females. This gaol is one of the best that I have visited.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made the second inspection of Cayuga gaol for the year 1891 on the 26th August. There were at the time of my visit only four male prisoners in custody, two of whom were awaiting trial for assault, one was serving a term for vagrancy and one for drunkenness. There was nothing of moment to note about this gaol, no changes having taken place since the last inspection made by yourself.

This gaol is well kept, also so are the books which I looked over.

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	87	100	64
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12	17	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	16	19	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,972.67	\$2,046.11	\$2,132.00

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

I visited the Cornwall gaol on the 27th February, when there was only one prisoner in custody, a vagrant.

The building was in good order, the beds, cells and corridors clean and well kept. With some additional improvements by way of cell ventilation, and the introduction of iron bedsteads to displace the wooden ones now in use, I would consider this gaol in as satisfactory a condition as it can well be made.

I inspected the Cornwall gaol on the 25th August, when it contained five prisoners—four males and one female. Two were serving terms for one and six months respectively, and the others were awaiting trial.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The books were well kept. The general management of the gaol is good. It is very important that the old wooden bedsteads should be replaced by suitable iron ones; and that the cell doors be provided with proper and secure locks at as early a day as possible.

COBOURG GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	133	129	103
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	28	27	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	37	49	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,805.18	\$3,269.61	\$3,331.16

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Cobourg gaol on the 18th June. The prisoners in custody numbered 11, namely, 10 male and 1 female. The latter was awaiting trial for child-murder. Of the males, 1 was awaiting trial for incest, and the others were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness and other minor offences. Sixty-four prisoners have been committed since the beginning of the official year.

There is a noticeable lack of ventilation in the lower wards where the male prisoners are confined. The much-worn pine floor in one of these wards should be replaced by a concrete floor.

The gaol records are well kept. Frequent visits are recorded in the gaol surgeons' book.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 18th November. On that day it contained 12 prisoners—11 males and 1 female.

The building was in good order, beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well-kept. Good discipline and management are maintained.

One man was waiting trial for horse-stealing, and two for assault. One was committed as insane, and the remainder were undergoing short sentences for drunkenness and vagrancy.

The female was waiting trial for infanticide.

There are 24 cells in this gaol, 12 for each sex. Iron bedsteads are much required.

The water-closets and bath-room were not in as good condition as they might be.

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	208	225	199
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	25	23	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	24	19	16
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,628.76	\$2,637.58	\$2,637.58.

This gaol was inspected by me on the 15th September when there were nine male prisoners in custody, no females.

The cells, corridors, beds and bedding were clean and in good order, and the books were properly kept.

There is an insufficiency of water for gaol purposes, and I would recommend that the town water be put in to the gaol; as there is a water main only 150 feet or 200 feet distant it would not cost very much to have the service extended to the gaol and gaoler's house.

The wall against the Court House, on the west side, is not in a safe condition owing to the water-pipes running along in such a way as to afford prisoners a means of escape. I explained to the gaoler how it could be protected. The wood was piled too close to the wall and I ordered its removal.

GODERICH GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - - -	74	84	72
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> - - -	15	24	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	38	52	43
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,574.21	\$2,492.76	\$2,623.33.

I instructed Mr. Aikins of this Department to make an inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:—

Acting under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons, I inspected the Goderich gaol on July 8th, on which date I found 10 prisoners in custody; 8 males and 2 females. Of the males one was committed for attempting suicide; one for assault; two for being drunk and disorderly; two committed as insane both of whom have been reported; and two under sentence as vagrants. The females were both committed as vagrants.

The drainage system of this gaol which has been so frequently criticised is to be entirely changed and replaced by a large main drain connecting by branch drains with the wards, closets, and gaoler's cottage. The latter is not in a sanitary condition owing to dampness, water lying on the floor of the basement in some places. Another story is necessary to the walls of the cottage before the fire-places can be made available. At present there is not sufficient draught, and the foundation of the chimney will not permit of them being raised any higher. The yards and closets I found to be in as clean a condition as the drainage will permit of. The food supply I found to be according to the dietary regulations, and on looking over the books I found them in a neat condition and entered up to date.

I made an inspection of the Goderich gaol on the 7th October. There were 14 prisoners in custody, 10 males and 3 females.

The building was in good condition; the corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The books were properly kept.

The gaol is octagonal in shape and so constructed at the foundation that it is very difficult to get sufficient space in the basement for a furnace which is very much needed to heat the gaol and gaoler's quarters. The stoves now in use do not heat the cells properly, and are a source of danger so far as fire is concerned. Provision should be made for a system of hot water or steam-heating; and water-closets should be placed in the corridors, as there is a good supply of water from the town water works, and good drainage.

There are 12 single cells, 9 for men, and 3 for women; also two large cells which will accommodate four prisoners each.

GUELPH GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	87	89	74
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	14	33
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	7	7	8
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,498.90	\$2,439.07	\$2,463.12

A copy of my report made to the Government is annexed :—

I inspected the Guelph gaol on the 18th March when it contained 6 prisoners, 4 males and 2 females. Two were convicted for vagrancy, 1 for selling liquor without a license, 1 for murder, 1 for disorderly conduct, and 1 charged with being insane.

The gaol is old and not well adapted for the classification of prisoners. It is well kept in all respects. The books were in proper order.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

Acting under instructions received from you, I made an inspection of the Guelph Gaol on the 28th August 1891.

There were nine prisoners in custody five males and four females; of the males two were committed for assault, one shooting with intent to kill, and two for vagrancy. Of the females two were convicted as vagrants, one keeping house of ill-fame and one is sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory and one for night walking.

I examined the gaol throughout and all was found in good order. The books were also looked into and found correct.

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	925	941	707
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	55	64	46
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	535	583	430
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$5,136.69	\$5,303.32	\$5,365.75

Copies of my reports made upon this gaol to the Government are annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Hamilton gaol on the 20th April when I found the building in good repair and well kept generally. The corridors and cells were undergoing the usual process of spring cleaning and calsomining. The beds and bedding were in good order.

There were 27 prisoners in custody, namely, 23 males and 4 females. The books of record were examined and found to be in proper shape.

I noticed nothing about the gaol on this visit, calling for special comment.

I again inspected the Hamilton Gaol on the 18th August. There were 36 prisoners—26 males and 10 females, all undergoing short sentences for minor offences, with the exception of 3 who were awaiting trial.

The general condition of the gaol was good; the corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. The gaol yards were in good order. The building has good drainage and ventilation, and is supplied with city water. The food supplies are good and according to gaol regulations, they are supplied by contract. There is a sufficient stock of clothing on hand for prisoners. The books are correctly and well kept.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	254	237	221
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	36	35	37
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	37	28	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$4,392.07	\$4,286.48	\$3,829.71

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

I visited the Kingston Gaol on the 13th April, and found the building in good order and well kept. There were 33 prisoners—27 males and 6 females.

The accommodation is not sufficient to admit of a proper classification of the prisoners, but this might be remedied by a moderate outlay.

I would strongly recommend the county council to make the following alterations and additions, so far as they can be undertaken, namely, increase the ventilation of the gaol, which at present is very defective, and enquire carefully into the drainage of the premises.

Also, that a house should be erected on the property, convenient to the gaol, for the use of the gaoler and his family. The quarters they now occupy could then be taken for the turnkeys, whose apartments could be converted into cells.

This increase in the gaol accommodation would enable a proper classification of prisoners to be made, and provide for the better care and seclusion of insane persons in a separate department.

A telephone is much needed in the gaol in order to afford ready communication with the police station, fire department and doctor's office. Gas or electric light should also be introduced into the premises.

The erection of a wash-house in the gaol yard is much required, as the bathroom has to be used for this purpose at present. It would also be a very desirable improvement to procure a dozen more iron bedsteads to complete the equipment of the sleeping cells.

I inspected the Kingston Gaol on the 1st September. There were 20 prisoners—12 males and 8 females.

The general condition of the building was good, the beds, bedding, corridors and cells clean and well kept. The water-closet drainage and ventilation were in good condition. There was a sufficient supply of prisoner's clothing. The books of record were properly written up.

LONDON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	1,042	754	579
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	68	56	45
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	429	338	235
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$6,434.46	\$5,938.30	\$7,305.80

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :—

The London Gaol was inspected by me on the 17th March, when there were 15 prisoners in custody, namely, 11 males and 4 females.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. A residence for the gaoler, convenient to the gaol, is very much needed ; and the quarters he now occupies in the gaol would then be available for increased accommodation

for prisoners, and also provide separate rooms for hospital cases and for the safe keeping of insane persons. There is great necessity for these improvements, and also for general repairs to the building.

I inspected the London Gaol on the 17th September. There were 25 prisoners—13 males and 12 females. The premises were being renovated in the way of plastering, whitewashing and painting. New iron bedsteads were also being added.

The water-closets are in a very bad condition, the floors and wood-work being rotten. They must be reconstructed.

There is no ventilation in the cell used as a "dark cell," and before prisoners are placed there for punishment this matter should be remedied.

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	63	71	70
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	17	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	5	6	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,636.90	\$1,901.62	\$1,719.96

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Lindsay Gaol on the 10th June. It contained on that date 5 prisoners—all males—1 was insane, 1 was awaiting trial for larceny, and the others were under sentence—1 for horse-stealing, and 2 for vagrancy.

The premises were in a well kept and clean condition. The books of record were properly written up. The surgeon's book shewed frequent visits.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

In compliance with your instructions I paid a visit for the purpose of inspection to the Lindsay Gaol on the 2nd September, 1891. On this occasion there were 7 prisoners in custody, 6 males and 1 female. The males were committed for the following offences, forgery 1, assault 1, vagrancy 4, while the female was insane and awaiting removal to an asylum.

The heating apparatus in connection with the gaol has been found to be defective in so far that it does not furnish sufficient heat, alterations are now in course of being made so that this important part of gaol construction may be in proper working order before the cold weather arrives. In consequence of these alterations the gaol in some portions was in rather a disorderly state, otherwise there was no room for complaint, and matters were in their usual satisfactory state. So soon as the heating appliances are in good working order this Institution should meet all the requirements of this popular and thriving portion of the community.

The books were looked over by me and were found to be properly kept.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	29	25	32
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	10	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	2	4	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,606.69	\$1,597.35	\$1,725.06

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected the L'Original Gaol on the 29th August. There were 6 prisoners—3 males and 3 females. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The drainage and ventilation are good. The books are properly kept.

The cell accommodation in this gaol is not sufficient, and iron bedsteads are required in place of the wooden ones.

I inspected the L'Original Gaol on the 5th November. There were 5 prisoners—2 men and 3 women in charge. The gaol was in very good order throughout. The drainage and ventilation are good. The water supply is from wells.

A fire broke out in the building recently, caused by a defective chimney, but it was quickly discovered and extinguished.

Repairs are now being made which will render the chimney perfectly safe.

Iron bedsteads for the cells are very much required. Iron bars should be placed across the windows on the south side of the court room to prevent the escape of prisoners. The outside wooden door leading into the men's yard should be hung the reverse way, as at present a prisoner could reach the top of the wall by climbing this door and thus effect his escape.

MILTON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	332	327	358
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29	22	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	32	31	49
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,270.44	\$1,208.13	\$1,287.39

I instructed Mr. Drummond to make an inspection of this gaol, who reported as follows :

Acting under your instructions, I made an inspection of the Milton Gaol on the 30th July.

There were 3 male prisoners in custody—1 (a debtor) held for contempt of court, the other 2 as vagrants, one of them undergoing twelve months' imprisonment.

I found the books properly kept and entered up to date, and vagrancy to be the prevailing charge. It is quite unnecessary for me to say one word in praise of this Institution, for it is indeed a model prison in its every appointment and all its surroundings, and the way in which it is kept and managed reflects the highest credit on all the officials.

I made an inspection of the Milton Gaol on the 17th October, when it contained five male prisoners.

The building was in good order ; the beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept. The drainage and ventilation are good. The water supply is from wells. The books are well kept, and the discipline and management good.

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	44	74	80
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	18	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	25	28	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,764.88	\$1,315.11	\$1,843.31

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed :

I inspected the Napanee Gaol on the 4th September. The prisoners numbered 10—9 males and 1 female. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The books also were properly kept.

In compliance with the recommendation made by me on a previous visit, the County Council have erected on the county property convenient to the gaol, a suitable brick dwelling for the gaolers' or turnkeys' quarters. The repairs recommended in regard to the entrance to the gaol for prisoners have also been made, and the general condition of the premises is very much improved thereby.

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	641	717	551
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	48	48	57
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	74	106	58
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$5,549.52	\$5,707.95	\$4,726.04

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

I inspected the Ottawa gaol on the 28th August. There were then 23 prisoners in custody—16 males and 7 females.

The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept. The yards and water-closets were also in good order. There were 35 suits of clothing in good condition. The books were written up to date. Good discipline and management are maintained.

Two dozen iron bedsteads are required for the cells. Gas should be introduced in the gaoler's and turnkey's apartments, as the coal oil lamps at present in use are a source of danger.

I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 5th November, when the prisoners numbered 21—13 men and 8 women.

The gaol was in thoroughly good order. The drainage and ventilation are good. The water supply is from the city service.

The food supplies were examined and found to be of good quality, and the dietary according to the gaol regulations. None of the prisoners were sick.

The iron bedsteads recommended have not yet been supplied ; it is very necessary to have them, as at present prisoners are very often obliged to sleep on the floor.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	192	151	135
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29	31	29
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	87	75	53
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$4,096.60	\$4,180.32	\$3,841.83

I visited this gaol on the 23rd July, 1891. There were 8 male and 4 female prisoners in custody.

The general condition of the gaol was very good. The cells, corridors, etc., were clean and in good order. It is very necessary that a bath tub should be provided on the second flat for the use of the female prisoners, and that one or more water closets should be placed in the gaol for the convenience of the prisoners. A proper sewer should be constructed from the gaol to connect with the town system of sewerage. The sheriff is requested to lay these matters before the committee of the County Council with a view to having these improvements made at an early day.

I visited the Owen Sound Gaol on the 12th November. There were 16 prisoners in charge on that day, namely, 10 men and 6 women.

The cells, beds, bedding and corridors were clean and in good order. Ventilation, good; drainage, defective. There were ten suits of clothing on hand, in good order. The books were well kept.

It is very necessary that a proper system of sewerage should be provided, as well as suitable waterclosets for the use of prisoners.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	71	65	66
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24	21	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	46	25	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,822.02	\$2,037.39	\$2,161.69

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Orangeville Gaol on the 10th September, and found 14 prisoners in custody, namely, 8 men and 6 women.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. The books also were properly written up.

PERTH GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	78	88	83
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27	36	34
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	25	36	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,450.90	\$2,943.97	\$2,611.00

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Perth Gaol on the 24th inst.

The corridors, cells, beds and clothing were clean and well kept. The yards also were in good order. There were 9 prisoners in custody—8 males and 1 female. The books were in good order and properly entered up.

I would strongly recommend the changing, at as early a date as possible, of the present inconvenient and dangerous mode of heating by coal stoves, substituting therefor some modern system of hot water or steam heating. I would also recommend that when arranging for the change in heating a few additional cells should be placed in the basement in order to afford increased accommodation during that part of the year when the gaol is overcrowded.

I made an inspection of the Perth Gaol on the 7th November. There were 4 prisoners in custody on that day—all males.

The gaol was in good order throughout. The water supply is obtained from wells. The drainage is not good. I would again urge the recommendation made in my last report in regard to heating the building by means of a furnace in the basement.

There are 18 cells in all, 3 double cells being used for female prisoners. There are 15 suits of clothing on hand in good condition.

PICTON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	53	45	27
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6	5	4
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	32	27	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,166.69	\$1,060.10	\$1,004.23

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:—

In accordance with directions, I visited the Picton gaol on the 9th June. There were no prisoners in custody. The last commitment was made on the 27th May. The corridors, cells, etc., were newly painted and whitewashed, and the premises generally were in good order. The wooden floor in the basement is showing signs of decay and should be replaced by concrete.

I made an inspection of the Picton gaol on the 17th November. There were four prisoners in custody—all males.

The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, water-closets, yards, etc., were in good order. The drainage, ventilation and water supply are good.

One prisoner was sentenced to the Central Prison for six months for house-breaking; one for larceny, twenty days in the common gaol; one was awaiting trial for shooting with intent, and the fourth was held for want of sureties to keep the peace.

Iron bedsteads are much required; also a supply of clothing for prisoners.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	75	54	68
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18	15	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	17	19	17
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,684.63	\$1,756.78	\$1,644.91

At my request, Mr. Yeigh made an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Acting under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, I inspected the Pembroke gaol on 20th August and found 7 prisoners, viz., 6 males and 1 female, including a male committed as a lunatic.

The books were accurately kept, the gaoler keeping two books of his own, outside of those officially prescribed, which assist him in making his returns.

I found the water-closet in what is called the female yard in a broken down condition and not fit for use; it should be rebuilt or torn down. It also renders the yard unsafe as the top of the gaol wall could be reached from its roof with the aid of a plank or board.

The work yard is also rendered unsafe by reason of a doorway entering it from the Court House, and a gateway in the high board fence. If a new board fence were run from the present door on the gaol wall proper to the Registry Office this danger would be obviated.

On inspecting this gaol on the 7th November there were only 3 prisoners in custody.

The building was in good order in every respect. The water-closets situated in the yard are very defective and require immediate attention.

There are 12 suits of prison clothing in good condition.

A new floor is required in the passage leading into the back yard. This should be laid immediately. Iron bedsteads should be placed in the cells. Water tanks are necessary in each of the rooms now used for night-buckets, and also a force-pump to fill the tanks. The water could then be used for bathing purposes, etc.

The building should be heated with hot water or steam.

The drainage is bad, and a proper system of sewerage should be adopted.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	111	161	152
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	25	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	47	71	73
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,547.12	\$2,617.84	\$2,569.29

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 1st April, when there were 14 prisoners in custody—12 males and 2 females.

Of the males, one was insane, one was under sentence to the Industrial School at Mimico, for larceny, and the remainder were vagrants, drunks, etc. One of the females was insane and the other a vagrant.

I found the corridors, cells, bedding, clothing, etc., all in good order being clean and well kept.

The ventilation is defective and should be improved as soon as possible. I would also advise that a system of steam, hot air or hot water heating be adopted, as the stoves in use are not only inconvenient, but a source of danger to the building, and as regards the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

Mr. Mann made the second inspection of this gaol. His report is annexed.

I have to report that as instructed by you I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 1st September, 1891, on which occasion there were 17 prisoners in custody—14 males and 3 females. Of the males 7 were convicted for vagrancy, 3 drunk and disorderly, 1 larceny, 2 assault, 1 insane. The females were, 2 insane and 1 vagrant; the above vagrants are more fit subjects for a poor house than a gaol as they are in no sense criminals. This gaol is still heated

with stoves, which is of course objectionable for many reasons. A system of heating by means of hot water should be introduced at the earliest possible moment. The dinner was being served during my visit, and the food was good and wholesome.

The gaol was in excellent order and the books properly kept.

PORT ARTHUR GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	52	37	33
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12	22	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	..	3	1
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,031.84	\$1,950.67	\$2,037.59

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 13th July. The public buildings at Port Arthur are built of stone and have a convenient and healthy location. There are 22 cells in the gaol—20 for males and 2 for females. There were 6 prisoners in custody on this date, namely, 5 males and 1 female. There are 18 suits of prison clothing in good order. The building is heated by a hot-air furnace and coal stoves. There are 5 acres of land. The premises are in good order and well kept. Most of the supplies are purchased by contract. There have been 23 commitments since the 1st October. Books are well kept.

This is an important point and the gaol requires to be in a good state of repair for the safe-keeping of prisoners.

PARRY SOUND GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	41	42	11
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6	6	4
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	5	9	..
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$635.78	\$711.60	\$622.65

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A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

This gaol was inspected on the 20th November and found to be in good order. The beds, bedding and cells were clean and well kept. It is heated with wood-burning stoves, and the water supply is from a well.

There were no prisoners in charge on this date, the last prisoner having been discharged on the 7th inst. The books were properly written up, and the management is good.

RAT PORTAGE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	115	72	94
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	7	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	34	20	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,549.88	\$2,434.98	\$2,537.07

A copy of a report upon this gaol made by me to the Government is annexed:—

I visited this gaol on the 14th July. It is a wooden structure situated on a lot 100 x 150. It contains seven cells—5 for men and 2 for women. The build-

ing is heated by a stove. There were no prisoners in charge on this occasion. There have been 73 commitments since the 1st October and 14 since the 1st July.

There is insufficient cell accommodation, and no yard for prisoners to exercise in or where they can be employed in cutting wood. The wood is now piled on the street, and it is unsafe to have prisoners in so exposed a position to do the work.

The cells are clean and well kept. Some repairs are required to the doors owing to the settling of the building, which I ordered to be made. There are 6 suits of clothing in stock, all in good order.

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	108	61	70
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24	13	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - -	34	26	25
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,819.20	\$1,706.04	\$1,570.39

A copy of my report upon this gaol is annexed:—

I visited this gaol on the 22nd January when it contained only one male prisoner, who was awaiting trial on a charge of murder.

The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc., show that proper care was bestowed on them by the gaol officials.

I like the system of dry earth closets which has been introduced in the gaol yards.

I would recommend the placing of a furnace in the basement of the building for heating purposes. With this addition the premises would be put in very fair order.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	99	80	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	14	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - -	6	13	23
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,887.97	\$2,744.11	\$2,438.62

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I visited this gaol on the 21st January and found seven prisoners in charge, namely four males and three females. The gaol was in very good condition, the beds and bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept. The dietary and discipline appeared to be observed in accordance with the gaol regulations, and the books of record were properly entered up. The laying of water pipes from the city service into the gaol premises has lately been completed and will be a great convenience. If the county council could see their way to have the building heated by means of a furnace placed in the basement it would make this gaol as comfortable and complete as any in the Province.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the St. Catharines gaol on the 25th August, 1891, there were only four prisoners in custody, three males and one female, of the males there was one committed for each of the following offences: vagrancy, larceny and drunk and disorderly. The female was insane and a waiting removal to an asylum.

Some repairs are required to be made to the plastering in the male corridor. The locks in the female side are much out of order and should be repaired immediately. Stoves are still in use in this gaol, and nothing has been done regarding new heating apparatus as recommended by you in your last minutes of inspection. The fences about the grounds are sadly out of repair and should be replaced by new ones or removed altogether from the premises. The gaol was clean throughout, and the books were properly kept.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	261	236	284
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29	24	30
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	9	20	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$3,219.44	\$3,107.99	\$3618.00

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

Upon inspecting this gaol on the 16th September there were seventeen prisoners in custody—fifteen males and two females.

The premises were found to be clean and well kept, but the building is in a very dilapidated condition. The lining of the cells, which consists of wooden planking, is rotten, and the water-closets situated at the ends of the corridors are in a very unsanitary condition.

There was a space between the gaol wall and the porch of the court house which rendered the escape of prisoners very easy, and in fact, one prisoner had escaped owing to the unsafe condition of the walls at the point named. The chairman of the gaol committee (who was present) was requested to have the defect remedied.

The stoves used for heating the gaol are quite inadequate to keep the temperature of the cells comfortable during the winter.

A thorough reconstruction of the building is necessary as soon as the work can possibly be undertaken.

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	150	122	131
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19	20	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	55	51	53
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,540.61	\$2,507.08	\$2,581.41

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

Under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons, I inspected the Stratford gaol on July 10th. On that date there were eleven prisoners confined there, ten males and one female. Seven of the males were committed as vagrants; one was awaiting trial for carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 14 years of age, and the others were committed for minor offences. The female prisoner was said to be insane—a somewhat doubtful case and not yet certified by the medical officers.

This gaol is well situated for drainage purposes and has an excellent system of drains throughout. The recent alterations in the heating system are said to be very satisfactory. The bedsteads used in this gaol are constructed of very thin

iron straps, which in the hands of a suicidal-disposed lunatic, or violent prisoner could be made into knives with which to injure themselves or others. The pipes and taps of the water-closets are fully exposed and accessible to the prisoners and could be easily tampered with and the building flooded. These should be covered or placed out of reach of the prisoners. Otherwise the building is an excellent one for gaol purposes. The register and records of the gaol were examined and found to be in proper condition.

I inspected this gaol on the 6th October, when it contained thirteen male prisoners. The building erected in 1887, is a fine stone structure, fitted with all modern improvements to make it suitable for gaol purposes. It is supplied with city water, lighted by gas, and heated by hot water. It has a good location, and is surrounded by fine grounds. The premises were clean and well kept, and the books were found to be properly entered up. There is immediate necessity for clothing for prisoners as the stock on hand is worn out and worthless.

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	202	151	210
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29	19	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	37	32	64
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$3,021.90	\$2,802.68	\$2,900.00

I made an inspection of the Sandwich gaol on the 15th September. There were nineteen prisoners in charge, namely, sixteen males and three females.

The building and grounds were in good order. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. There is only one yard in connection with the gaol, and it is used as a working yard for prisoners.

A second yard should be provided for the use of female prisoners. The present heating arrangements are insufficient and a hot water system should be substituted. This might be done by changing the hot-air furnace in the court house to a hot water or steam furnace and carry pipes from it to the gaol and gaoler's house. The books were properly kept.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	181	132	131
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21	19	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	67	30	46
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,121.42	\$2,219.67	\$1,978.64

A copy of the report made upon this gaol by me to the Government is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 23rd January, when there were four prisoners in custody, all males. The gaol was found to be well kept, and the premises were in good order, with the exception of the working yard which is not very safe on account of the low board fence which surrounds it.

The introduction of gas and water into the building from the city systems is a very great advantage. The heating furnace is very defective and ought to be replaced by one of more modern design which would economize the consumption of fuel and at the same time be more effective in heating the building.

There is very great necessity for new quarters for the gaoler and his family, for sanitary as well as other reasons. I would recommend that, as soon as possible, a suitable house be built upon the premises adjacent to the gaol.

Mr. Mann made the second inspection of this gaol, and reported as follows:—

In accordance with your instructions I made the second inspection of the St. Thomas gaol for the year 1891 on the 26th August, 1891.

There were only four prisoners in custody, two males and two females, one of the males was insane and one was committed for contempt of court, the women were both awaiting trial for vagrancy.

A fine new residence is in course of construction for the gaoler's use, and will cost in the neighbourhood of \$2,000, this will be a very great improvement, the old quarters being unsuited for the purposes for which they were used. This gaol is still unsupplied with water from the city system, it is hoped however that this improvement will shortly be made. A hot water coil should be placed in the turnkey's room which he states is very cold in winter. The old laundry building has been divided into two, one part being for the use of the gaol and the other portion being attached to the gaolers' new residence for a bath room; this alteration will still leave plenty of room in laundry for gaol purposes. Now that the room over the laundry separated from the gaol will be used by the gaoler for a bed room in connection with his house, the iron bars may be removed as suggested by the gaoler.

A new furnace is to be put in the gaol this fall.

The gaol was in good order, and books were properly kept.

SAULT ST. MARIE GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	127	52	57
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	26	12	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	11	2	4
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$3,687.33	\$1,911.43	\$1,750.89

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this gaol is annexed:—

The gaol and court house are built of stone. The gaoler's residence, which is attached, is a frame building. The gaol contains 34 cells—29 for men and 5 for women. There were 8 prisoners in custody—all males. One was committed as a lunatic, 1 for larceny, 1 for assault, 2 for selling liquor without a license, and 3 for drunkenness. The commitments since the 1st October number 47. There were 18 suits of clothing for prisoners in good order. The cost of rations per day per prisoner is 12½ cents. Supplies are purchased by contract.

I found some repairs necessary about the premises, together with some furniture and furnishings for the court house. The latter is rather small for the requirements of the town; but it can be enlarged by removing some of the offices now on same flat with the court room to rooms on the lower flat which are not now occupied.

The building and premises were in good order and well kept. The books were entered up.

The officers are a gaoler, matron and turnkey. Owing to the public works being carried on at this point, it is necessary to keep the gaol in efficient order.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	3,951	3,984	3,371
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	239	246	213
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	863	720	683
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$23,655.62	\$28,195.18	\$39,139.12

A copy of the reports made by me the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made a visit of inspection to the Toronto gaol on the 10th February. The building was in excellent condition, clean and well kept throughout.

There were 169 prisoners in custody on that day, namely, 119 males and 50 females. Two males and 3 females were certified to be insane; and 1 female was on remand, charged with being insane. Two males were held as debtors; 3 were awaiting trial; 8 males and 1 female were on remand, and the remainder—104 males and 45 females—were under sentences for various offences.

The total commitments for the official year up to this date number 1,179, while for the corresponding period of last year there were 1,405, showing a decrease for the present year of 226.

The late improvements made in placing cells in the basement for the safe-keeping of women are well adapted for their purpose. The classification of prisoners now obtainable is very satisfactory.

I would strongly recommend that the wooden bedsteads still in use in this gaol (144 in number) be replaced by iron ones; also that screens be provided for the windows in corridors 9 and 10 (17 in number) to insure the safekeeping of prisoners.

With these requirements completed, this gaol may be regarded as the most complete in the Province, and the best as regards the classification of prisoners.

I inspected the Toronto gaol on the 16th October. On that day there were 151 prisoners—102 males and 49 females.

The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in proper order. The waterclosets were defective and much in need of repairs. The drainage and ventilation are good. The water supply is from the city water-works. There was no sickness among the prisoners. I found that in the case of a few of the prisoners employed at hard labour, the quantity of food allowed them, according to the gaol regulations, was insufficient. The quality of the food was good. The cost per day per prisoner is 7½ cents. The supplies are furnished by contract.

The arrangement for the classification of prisoners is very fair. The female department was found to be in good order and well managed. It is very necessary that iron bedsteads should be placed in the cells where wooden ones are now in use.

The coal shed requires to be enlarged and newly roofed, as the present roof is falling in.

New water closets and improved sanitary appliances should be substituted for the old closets in the corridors, which have become useless.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	104	85	88
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12	22	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	11	2	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,062.10	\$3,626.50	\$2,137.98

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 7th October and found six male prisoners therein. The general condition of the building was good; the corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. The yards also were in good order.

There is great necessity for a gaol kitchen, where the prison work can be done more conveniently, and the prisoners while so engaged will be more secure. This can be easily and cheaply done by placing such a structure next to the centre wall in the women's yard, and immediately outside the door leading from the gaol into the yard. In that position the kitchen would be convenient for the prisoners, and their safekeeping unaffected.

All the bedsteads in use are made of wood. These should be removed and iron bedsteads substituted.

With the adoption of these improvements the gaol will be put in good working order.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	397	230	205
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	80	54	43
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	146	124	102
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$4,598.43	\$3,936.68	\$4,681.69

I instructed Mr. Drummond to make an inspection of this gaol. He reported as under:—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Woodstock gaol on the 29th July and found that there were 12 male and 2 female prisoners. One of the females was held as a witness for the Crown, the other on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Of the male prisoners, one is awaiting trial on a charge of rape, two are undergoing sentence for trespass on G. T. R. premises, three are held as drunk and disorderly, one of them awaiting removal to the Central Prison, one (a debtor) held for contempt of court, one young man for breach of the peace, and four as vagrants. Two of the latter should be in a hospital to receive a measure of that proper treatment and care their deplorable state and condition require, and which it appears simply impossible they can receive in prison cells.

The gaoler recommends oak flooring for the cells in the corridors on account of the bricks retaining damp for many days in summer and months in winter after being washed out. He also recommends that an addition to the kitchen be built for the safekeeping of insane patients and juvenile offenders, which at times could be utilized as a hospital.

I found the books properly kept and entered up to date, the whole premises sweet and clean, and not a single complaint from any of the prisoners.

I inspected the Woodstock gaol on the 29th August, when there were 20 prisoners in custody—18 males and 2 females. The gaol was undergoing some general repairs, the furnace pipes were being cleaned, etc., but with these exceptions the gaol was in good order and well cared for.

The floors of the cells are of brick, and as they are washed every morning the water sinks into the bricks and causes them to remain damp throughout the day. The bricks are also badly worn. I would advise that they be removed and a hardwood floor substituted at as early a day as possible.

WELLAND GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	182	222	206
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	46	49	53
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	53	65	69
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$3,334 00	\$3,895.15	\$3,582.25

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :

I visited this gaol on the 21st January when it contained 51 prisoners, all males.

The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. The beds and bedding, corridors, etc., were clean and tidy, and the dietary and discipline are observed in accordance with the gaol regulations. Now that the court house, and the gaoler's residence are supplied with water from the town waterworks, it is desirable that the gaol should be supplied from the same source for general purposes. A bath-room is very much needed, and there is a small room over the turnkey's room which could be fitted up for this purpose very well. Water-closets could also be placed at the ends of the corridors—on the male and female sides of the gaol—if the water service were introduced. These improvements would make the gaol very complete.

I instructed Mr, Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. His report is annexed :

On the 25th August, 1891, I paid a visit to the Welland gaol as you had so instructed me to do. On the occasion of my inspection there were 5 prisoners in custody, all males, two being committed for larceny and three for vagrancy.

Your recommendations regarding bath and closets have been carried out, and these improvements are working in a satisfactory manner.

Complaint is made that the wall opposite the turnkey's bedroom is so high that the light is shut out therefrom and proper ventilation is impossible. I am of the opinion that this wall might be lowered without interfering with the safe keeping of the prisoners. Books entered up to date and premises in good order.

WHITBY GAOL.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	87	67	56
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	14	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	23	29	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,222.33	\$2,358.38	\$2,154.53

I instructed Mr. Nicholson, of this Department, to make an inspection of this gaol. His report is annexed.

As instructed by you I visited the Whitby gaol on the 18th June, 1891, when there were five male prisoners in custody—no females.

One was certified to be insane, and the others were serving sentences for various minor offences.

The gaol building was in very good order throughout, and the books were neatly and correctly entered up. A great improvement would be effected by fitting a number of the narrow single cells with iron beds to fold up against the wall.

The prisoners are employed in breaking stone which is sold to the town corporation.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 19th November.

There were 7 prisoners in custody—6 men and 1 woman.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order.

Three of the male prisoners were vagrants ; one was insane ; one was under sentence to the Central Prison for four months for larceny, and one for 50 days in gaol for assault. The female prisoner was under sentence for six months, and the payment of a fine of \$50 or six months additional in default, for vagrancy.

Iron bedsteads are much needed, and in the narrow cells they should be arranged to fold up against the wall. In the large cells iron bedsteads should replace the wooden ones also.

The building is heated by steam from the court house. There are twenty-five cells and one dark cell. Six of these cells are used for females.

The water closets situated in the gaol yard are in a very bad condition. The pit should be filled up and boxes of dry earth used. A tank is required in the attic for the supply of water. The books were properly entered up.

GORE BAY LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed :

I visited this lock-up on the 4th July. There were no prisoners and had not been during the past year. The court house, registry office and lock-up are all in one building, which is built of stone. The premises were in good order.

LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

I visited the above named lock-up on July 8th, 1891.

The lock-up at this point is built of stone, and the land is enclosed by a board fence. The land, half an acre in extent, is very poor. The lock-up has 3 cells for men and 2 for women.

There have been 22 prisoners since the 1st October ; but none on this date

MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this lock-up is annexed :

This lock-up was inspected by me on the 8th July. It is a good stone building, containing 5 cells, 3 for men and 2 for women.

There have been 27 prisoners since the 1st October. None in charge at the time of my visit. The land, which is very poor, is four-fifths of an acre in extent.

Thomas Gourlay is keeper. There is no matron ; his wife should be appointed to that position.

MATTAWA LOCK-UP.

I inspected the Mattawa lock-up January 12th. There were no prisoners in custody. The building was clean and well kept. The last commitment was in October last. The books were examined and found correct.

A small suitable house should be built on the premises for the keeper.

Mr. Yeigh also inspected this lock-up at my request. He reported as follows :

Acting under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities I inspected the Mattawa lock-up on August 21, 1891. It contained no inmates at that time, but I was given to understand that at certain periods of the year the accommodation provided is inadequate. If the present lock-up is to be used for any length of time, the building will require a new coat of paint, both as to exterior and interior, as well as fresh plaster and improvements to the foundation to aid in keeping it warm in winter. I instructed the lock-up keeper to cut the grass in the lock-up yard. I found the books properly and neatly kept.

MINDEN LOCK-UP.

As instructed by me, Mr. Mann made an inspection of this lock-up. He reported as follows :

I visited the Village of Minden, in the County of Haliburton, for the purpose of inspecting the lock-up situated in that village, on the 3rd September, 1891. There were no prisoners in custody and had only been three in custody during the year, the same number having been committed the previous year. This lock-up, like the one at Haliburton, is situated in the rear lower part of the Court House, the keeper's quarters being attached to the same building, in fact the lock-up which consists of a corridor and six cells which are of very inferior construction, is used more as a cellar and store-room by the keeper's family than for a place for the detention of prisoners. The keeper should use a house of his quite close by, which he stated belonged to him and said he was desirous of living therein. I am of opinion that this would be advisable, provided the keeper or some one else in his place is present in the lock-up whenever prisoners are in custody. The lock-up could then be used only for the purpose designed, and by the expenditure of a small amount in repairs, this place would answer the requirements for many years. There is no water at this building and a well and cistern should be provided, as water has to be carried for a long distance.

The keeper's salary at this place is the same as Haliburton, \$150 per annum, half paid by Government and half by county.

HALIBURTON LOCK-UP.

As instructed by me, Mr. Mann made an inspection of this lock-up. He reported as follows :—

Haliburton lock-up is situated in the Village of Haliburton, in the provisional county of that name at the terminus of the Victoria Railway, about 125 miles north-east of Toronto. Upon receiving instructions from you I made an inspection on the 3rd September, 1891, of this lock-up which is situated in the rear lower portion of the town hall, the walls being of stone and consists of a small corridor and only two cells, there is nothing about this place to commend it for the purpose for which it is used unless it be the picturesque nature of the situation. At one

time there had been a yard in rear of the lock-up, but at no time would it prevent the access to the entrance of the lock-up, not being more than a few pine boards nailed to scantlings which are now falling down, any that remain can be easily pulled off by hand. The building is very damp and the keeper informs me that it is generally flooded during the wet seasons and at times he has had to take prisoners to his house. There is no drainage whatever and the surface water has to find its exit as best it can, the surrounding grounds being flat.

This place no doubt has answered to a certain extent in past times the purposes for which it was erected, but it appears to me an isolated building and one on a more modern plan should be erected at once with a couple more cells than the present one contains. This could be done at a very small figure and in view of a gradual increase of population and the number of persons employed in rail-roading and mining it looks to me not unreasonable to expect at any moment a disturbance for which the purposes of a lock-up would be called into active use and the present one would be found to be insufficient.

The lock-up keeper who appears to be an efficient official states that his salary is only at the rate of \$150 per annum, one-half paid by government and the other half by the provisional County of Haliburton.

SUDBURY LOCK-UP.

I inspected the Sudbury lock-up on the 12th January. There were no prisoners in custody. The building is in a bad condition and not fit for the reception of prisoners. A request has been made to the Public Works Department for the erection of a new lock-up, and I am of opinion that an amount will be placed in the estimates to be submitted at the coming session of the legislature. The keeper's house is a good one and well taken care of. The premises require fencing. A well is being sunk and will be a great convenience when finished.

This lock-up was inspected by me on the 23rd October. There were 2 prisoners in custody—1 for an indecent assault and 1 for selling liquor to Indians, both were awaiting trial.

The lock-up was found to be in a very dilapidated condition, but a contract has been made for repairing the chimneys, placing fasteners and locks on the doors, and doing such carpenter work as is necessary to make the building secure and tenantable for the winter. It is expected that this work will be completed in a few days.

It is very important that a new lock-up should be built next season.

The cells, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order. What clothing there was on hand for the prisoners was in good condition and more has been ordered. The books were properly kept.

HUNTSVILLE LOCK-UP.

I visited the Huntsville lock-up on the 13th day of January, when there was only 1 prisoner in custody. This lock-up is much the same as that at Burk's Falls.

Iron bars are required on the windows as the present grating is not safe, also the sides of the cells, floors and corridors should be sheeted with iron for the safe keeping of prisoners.

There are five cells for males and two for females. There have been four prisoners committed since the 1st October. The premises generally were in good order, clean and well kept. The books were in proper shape.

Mr. McIntosh inspected the lock-up at Huntsville at my request on August 4th. His report is as follows :—

I inspected the lock-up at Huntsville on August 4th. There were then no prisoners and there had been none for a couple of months. The lock-up and court house were found to be kept in excellent condition. The building—a clap-boarded one—requires looking after, inasmuch as the walls are spreading at the south-west corner, probably in consequence of the breaking or giving of some of the “pins.” Leaks from some of the chimneys disfigure the walls of the court house, which defect should also be remedied. In the prisoners’ cells, for greater security cross-bars should be placed on the windows, as has been done at Burk’s Falls. As at Burk’s Falls also, an iron sheeting on the floors of the cells would render them more secure. A stove is required to heat the female ward in winter. The keeper complains that the building as a whole is cold, and modestly suggests that it might be rendered warmer by a coat of paint outside and more habitable if the interior walls of the basement were plastered. The books were examined and found correct.

FORT WILLIAM LOCK-UP.

I inspected this lock-up on the 20th July. It is a frame building, well located, and in a good state of repair. There are ten cells for males and one for females.

The number of prisoners committed since the 1st October is 84, of whom 5 were females.

There are six suits of clothing in good order. The books are well kept. The building is heated by stoves. This lock-up has not been free of prisoners for an interval of one day during the past two or three years, the number ranging from one to ten. There are two prison yards, one for males and the other for females.

BRUCE MINES LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this lock-up is annexed :—

Work in the copper mines having been discontinued, there appears to be very little use for a lock-up at this point. There were no prisoners in charge when I called, nor had there been for some time.

BURK’S FALLS LOCK-UP.

I inspected the lock-up at Burk’s Falls on the 10th January, when it contained one prisoner. He was committed as a dangerous lunatic by George Todd, J.P., on the 18th December last. The premises were in good order and well kept. The cell accommodation is ample for the place. With some improvements which have been recommended to the Public Works Department this lock-up will be one of the best of its class.

Mr. McIntosh inspected the lock-up at Burk’s Falls at my request on July 31st. He reported as follows :—

I inspected the lock-up at Burk’s Falls on July 31st. There were then two prisoners in custody, both serving terms of 60 days upon charges of assault. The premises presented a cleanly and well-kept appearance. The keeper suggests some alteration in the wall dividing his living rooms from the cells, with a view to

deadening the sound, it being impossible at present to carry on conversation above a whisper without the prisoners hearing everything that is said. He also suggests that an iron sheeting should be placed on the floors of the cells with a view to the better security of prisoners. At present it would not be a difficult matter to cut through the wooden flooring, thus gaining access to the basement, whence an ordinary door and windows would not long stand between any desperate criminal and his liberty.

NORTH BAY LOCK-UP.

I inspected the North Bay lock-up January 10th. There were two prisoners in custody, both males, one 80 years of age, was committed for vagrancy, and the other for selling liquor without a license. This lock-up would be complete if a fence were built around it, and a well were dug on the premises.

Mr. McIntosh inspected the lock-up at North Bay at my request on August 3rd. He reported as follows:—

I inspected the North Bay lock-up on August 3rd. There was then one inmate, a man of 82 years, who would have been a proper subject for a house of industry had there been such an institution in the district. The premises inside and out were in a cleanly condition. Some new heating apparatus is required either in the way of a stove or a furnace, and the latter would be found more serviceable and probably more economical in the end, though the first cost would be the greater. The books were found to be kept accurately and in a manner which does credit to the lock-up keeper.

KILLARNEY LOCK-UP.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me upon this lock-up is annexed:—

I made an inspection of this lock-up on the 8th July. It contained no prisoners and I found there had been none in custody during the past two years.

It is a log-block building 15 x 15, containing four cells. The land is very poor, 40 x 60, inclosed with a board fence. There is very little use for continuing this lock-up under the circumstances.

THESSALON LOCK-UP.

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this lock-up is annexed:—

This is a square log building containing four cells. There were no prisoners on this date. The ground (one-fifth) is inclosed by a board fence 10 or 12 feet high. There is very little use for a lock-up at this point.

MAGNETTAWAN LOCK-UP.

Mr. McIntosh inspected the lock-up at Magnetawan at my request on August 1st. Report is as follows:—

I inspected the lock-up at Magnetawan on 1st August. There were then no prisoners and had been none for three months. The place was found in a cleanly condition, but a coat of whitewash would render it more wholesome.

CENTRAL PRISON.

In submitting this, the eighteenth annual report of the Central Prison, it is gratifying to note that no extraordinary occurrence has taken place in connection with the institution during the past year.

The grounds have been generally improved, as regards roadways, sidewalks, flower beds, sodding, etc. General repairs to the buildings have been made; there have also been erected a small addition to the green-house, and a small brick extension near the machine shop for storing supplies. The old wooden dust arrester, which was dangerous on account of fire, has been replaced with a fire proof dust arrester. These, with some small additions to the machinery in the various workshops, have been the only expenditures during the year.

The several industrial departments, with the exception of the brick yard, have been very successful and remunerative. At the same time the most important objects in the management of the prison are not lost sight of, viz.: The reformation of the prisoners by a course of strict discipline, justly administered and tempered with mercy; a stated and reasonable amount of daily labour to insure their physical well-being; attendance at night school for their mental improvement; and careful and regular attention to their spiritual welfare in the Sunday School, Sunday and week day religious services. After providing that form of instruction which will have a reforming effect upon the prisoners, it is important that as much revenue shall be obtained from their labour as is possible.

In an institution where from 300 to 400 able-bodied men are incarcerated, it is naturally expected that the results of their labour will go far towards the maintenance of the institution, if not make it self-sustaining. In asking the Legislature for a much larger grant last year for carrying on the industrial work, in order that sufficient employment might be provided for the prisoners, we looked for an equivalent in increased receipts, and I am pleased to state that our anticipations have been fairly realized.

The expenditure for industrial work has been \$60,833.94, and our revenue has been \$64,633.86, which, with the stock on hand at the end of the year shows a balance in favour of Industrial account of \$12,894.78.

The machine shop, in which the new industry of manufacturing iron bedsteads has been carried on, has been very successful during the past year, having furnished employment for all the prisoners who were competent for that work. Many more hands could have been employed if they had been available. This industry has grown rapidly and the prospect of its still greater expansion has fully warranted the recommendation of the Warden for its adoption. The number of bedsteads manufactured during the year was 1,306, with 860 orders on hand. The prices have been fair and the receipts from the machine shop for the year amount to \$12,865.14. We hope during the coming year to still increase the revenue from this source.

The broom shop has been managed with very little expenditure. Repairs have been made and some new machines added at a cost of \$953.85, while the revenue from this industry amounts to \$9,510.79.

The north shop in which the woodenware manufacture is carried on by the Brandon Manufacturing Co'y, has utilized the labour of all the prisoners that could possibly be spared for that department; and while the expenditure for machinery, etc., has been \$1,734.69, the revenue has amounted to \$12,802.79.

The tailoring department has been kept in full operation during the year with good results. The orders for clothing from the various institutions have given steady employment. The expenditure has amounted to \$4,680.15, while the revenue has been \$6,859.18.

The shoe shop has been kept busy in supplying the institutions of the province with boots and shoes.

The woollen department has given employment to the prisoners who were suitable for the work, the goods produced have been very favourably disposed of. The expenditure in that department has been \$12,709.64, while the receipts have been \$13 355.14.

The brick yard industry has not been profitable during the past year. The large staff of officers necessary to carry on this work, owing to the number of prisoners employed outside the prison walls, and the cost of hiring free labour during the season of brick making, together with the low price of brick and the difficulty of making sales, is the explanation of the unsatisfactory result. I would strongly recommend the abandonment of this industry and would advise that the plant and clay be disposed of to the best advantage. By so doing the very large expenditure in that direction can be made available for some other industry. The expenditure in connection with the brick yard during the year has been \$5,988.60, and the sales have amounted to \$4,732.

As the expenditure necessary for carrying on our industrial work at the Central Prison is now assuming large proportions it is desirable that some re-arrangement be made in regard to the management at the commencement of the year. The rules governing the prison require that the Bursar shall purchase all goods and material for the institution; and while this can be done so far as the maintenance department is concerned it is very difficult to so arrange matters that all material for the industrial department shall pass through the hands of the Bursar and storekeeper. Again, the existing arrangement makes it difficult to obtain a proper balance sheet of receipts and expenditure for the various industries, weekly and monthly, owing to the accounts being more or less mixed up with the maintenance accounts. I am therefore of the opinion that it will be advisable to effect a complete separation of the industrial and maintenance departments, so far as the accounts are concerned. The large appropriation made by the Legislature for the industrial work carried on demands a close and careful attention to all its details.

It has been found possible during the year to reduce somewhat the staff of employes, and a further reduction may be anticipated, without impairing the efficiency of the management or the routine operations of the institution.

In my notes of inspection, together with the reports of the Warden, Surgeon, teacher of the night school, President of the Prisoners' Aid Association, an Superintendent of the Sunday School will be found detailed statements statistics of the operations of the prison during the year. The Bursar's and storekeeper's departments have been well and carefully managed. All the officers, guards, and attendants have been courteous, and attentive to their duties in maintaining law and order. The health of the prisoners has been extremely good, as will be seen from Dr. Aikins report, which is the best evidence of the good sanitary condition of the buildings and premises generally; and also of the care and good judgment which has characterised the management.

The usual statistical tables shewing the movements of the prison population and the results of the industrial operations are given.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October).	346	352	341
Committed during the year.....	739	714	671
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys.....	..	..	1
Recaptured	3	1	2
Total number in custody during year.....	1,088	1,067	1,015
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	705	688	641
“ “ payment of fine	7	16	8
“ “ by remission of sentence.....	9	14	6
Transferred to common gaol as unfit for labour	3	..	3
Died in the Prison Hospital.....	1	1	1
Transferred to the Industrial School, Mimico..	..	..	1
“ “ a lunatic asylum.....	2	3	3
Removed to the Penitentiary, Kingston .....	..	..	1
Convictions quashed	2	3	5
Pardoned .....	..	..	4
Escaped	7	..	4
“ from Bailiff in transit.....	..	..	1
Total discharges, deaths, etc.....	736	726	678
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	352	341	337

This record, so far as the number returned to the common gaols, and the number of deaths is concerned, is a good one.

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shewn in the following summary:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Sentenced direct.....	510	522	503
Transferred from common gaols.....	229	193	171
	739	715	674

The next table shows the periods of sentence passed upon

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878..	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
One month and under.....			15	6	7	11	17	171	125
Over 1 month and up to 2.....			10	2	35	16	23	101	127
Over 2 months and up to 3.....	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91
Over 3 months and up to 4.....	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....
4 months.....	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60
5 ".....	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10
6 ".....	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199
7 ".....		2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4
8 ".....	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6
9 ".....	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15
10 ".....	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1	4
11 ".....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....
12 ".....	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69
13 ".....			1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
14 ".....			2	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
15 ".....	2	1	7	1	5	.....	6	4	3
16 ".....			.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1
17 ".....			.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
18 ".....	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11
19 ".....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
20 ".....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2
21 ".....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
22 ".....	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2
23 ".....	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20
24 ".....	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11
30 ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*2½ years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
*3 ".....	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2
*3½ ".....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*4 ".....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....
*4½ ".....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*5 ".....	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767
Average period of sen- tence each year.....	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.

*Foy's transferred from Reform

the prisoners received into the prison since its opening :—

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	SENTENCE.
140	81	51	22	191	1	46	29	37	One month and under.
105	58	76	42	148	64	45	88	46	Over 1 month and up to 2.
35	118	128	75	128	189	160	118	129	Over 2 months and up to 3.
									Over 3 months and up to 4.
43	61	66	52	45	62	79	64	73	4 months.
9	14	31	20	13	12	21	8	18	5 "
151	203	213	213	180	190	217	220	189	6 "
5	6	3	7	1	5	3	3	1	7 "
5	4	3	12	6	3	4	11	9	8 "
9	18	21	20	15	23	24	13	19	9 "
1	5	1	4	1	2		2	11	10 "
2				1	11		1	7	11 "
67	75	101	69	62	61	67	78	67	12 "
	2		1		1		3	2	13 "
2	1		4		6	3	3	1	14 "
3	2	7	1	2	5	7	1	8	15 "
2	1	2	5			1			16 "
			2		3				17 "
13	13	24	17	23	16	29	26	21	18 "
			1			1			19 "
2	2	4	3	3	6	2		2	20 "
			2	1	1	1	1		21 "
	7	3	1	3	2	1		3	22 "
5	13	19	11	17	21	20	20	12	23 "
10	8	8	10	20	15	8	24	18	24 "
				1					30 "
				1				1	36 "
	1								46 "
									*2½ years.
							1		*3 "
									*3½ "
									*4 "
							1		*4½ "
									*5 "
669	723	761	594	862	699	739	715	674	Totals.
4 28-30 Months.	6 18 30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 8-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 26-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 6-30 Months.	7 2-30 Months.	Average period of sentence each year.

story owing to incorrigibility

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as those sentenced during the year.

NATIONALITIES.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	384	5,771
Irish	74	1,833
English	108	1,975
United States	54	1,277
Scotch	19	565
Other countries and unknown	35	386
	<u>674</u>	<u>11,807</u>

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	229	4,237
Roman Catholic	216	4,105
Presbyterian	86	1,327
Methodist	106	1,497
Other denominations, etc	37	641
	<u>674</u>	<u>11,807</u>

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	258	3,679
Single	416	8,128
	<u>674</u>	<u>11,807</u>

SOCIAL HABIT.

Temperate	118	2,405
Intemperate	556	9,402
	<u>674</u>	<u>11,807</u>

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Could read and write.....	520	8,965
Could read only.....	39	1,042
Could neither read nor write	115	1,800
	<u>674</u>	<u>11,807</u>

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 17.35 per cent. of the commitments; in 1890, the percentage was 20, and in 1889, 13.53.

The totally uneducated men represent 17.06 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 14.40 per cent in 1890.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending 30th September, 1891, compared with previous year—

SERVICE.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1891.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	576 12	2.90	1 50	786 76	4.39	2 28
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	7,537 38	39.55	20 56	8,089 67	45.108	23 45.6
Flour, bread, etc	4,919 92	25.60	13 32	4,718 28	26.25	13 65
Butter, etc	378 97	1.97	1 03	340 81	1.90	98
Groceries.....	3,463 48	14.49	7 53	2,842 11	15.756	8 13
Fruit and vegetables.....	1,515 63	7.89	4 10	2,150 52	11.90	6 18
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	5,877 71	30.59	15 90	5,210 06	28.78	14 96
Fuel	5,962 11	30.96	16 10	6,677 59	37.10	19 29
Gas, oil, etc	1,081 90	5.63	2 93	1,404 13	7.812	4 06
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	2,039 25	14.00	7 28	2,123 45	11.816	6 14
Furniture and furnishings.....	666 80	3.47	1 80	628 40	3.50	1 82
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,613 63	8.40	4 36	2,653 19	14.763	7 67
Repairs and alterations	2,198 90	11.438	5 96	1,179 34	6.559	3 41
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.....	835 01	4.34	2 25	622 59	3.458	1 80
Water supply	6,132 23	31.906	16 59	2,376 16	13.236	6 88
Library, schools and religions instruction	525 00	2.73	1 42	938 85	5.222	2 72
Miscellaneous	2,725 70	14.182	7 37	2,706 71	15.05	7 82
Salaries and wages.....	20,711 57	107.66	55 98	20,507 01	113.785	59 17
Totals.....	68,811 61	357.70	185 97	65,955 63	366.39	190 53

Average number of prisoner 1890, 368 ; average number of prisoners in 1891, 345.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the amount expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed :—

	1890.	1891.
Carpenter and cabinet shop.....	\$ 444 90	\$ 155 07
Tailoring shop	7,301 29	4,680 15
Shoe shop	3,448 53	4,341 76
Blacksmith's shop.....	304 47	.....
Broom shop	1,432 81	953 85
Brickyard	9,979 14	5,988 60
Stationery, advertising and printing ....	.....	148 95
Miscellaneous.....	665 17	1,591 28
Salaries and wages	12,107 16	12,685 06
North shop.....	2,098 06	1,734 69
South "	12,138 58	12,709 64
Machine"	4,036 08	15,346 71
Paint "	248 99	435 75
Repairs "	110 91	62 43
Manufacturing expenditure.....	\$54,306 09	\$60,833 94
Maintenance expenditure.....	68,811 61	65,955 63
Total expenses	\$123,117 70	\$126,789 57

The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary:—

	1890.	1891.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners	\$ 7,567 67	\$ 9,510 79
Woodenware shop, hire of prisoners	16,520 00	12,802 50
South " " "	4,996 34	13,355 14
Brickyard sales.....	1,372 60	5 20
Tailoring shop, sales.....	7,484 38	6,859 18
Shoe " "	3,499 85	3,563 07
Carpenter " "	122 65	187 23
Blacksmith's shop, sales.....	253 55	.....
Machine " "	60 46	10,708 82
Miscellaneous.....	459 90	282 84
	\$42,247 40	\$57,274 77

The table annexed shews how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries :—

	1890.	1891.
In the broom shop	17,991	18,839 days.
" woodenware shop	19,674	20,828 "
Total work in broom and woodenware shop	37,665	39,667 "

	1890.	1891.	
In the brickyard.....	24,190	16,056	days.
“ tailoring shop	5,158	5,299	“
“ shoe shop	1,896	2,401	“
“ carpenter's shop	7,106	6,127	“
“ tinsmith and engineer's shop	4,318	.....	“
“ south shop.....	4,479	5,705	“
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory	4,941	9,186	“
Number of days of productive labour....	89,753	84,441	“
“ “ domestic work	14,718	14,638	“
Total number of days worked	104,471	99,079	“

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :—

1891.

Total stay of prisoners	125,850	days.
Number of days productive labour.....	84,441	“
Proportion	67.09	per cent.

1890.

Total stay of prisoners	134,526	days.
Number of days productive labour.....	89,753	“
Proportion	66.54	per cent.

It will be seen from the above summary that there was a considerable falling off in the aggregate number of days of productive labour during 1891, due to the smaller prison population : but the percentage they bear to the total days' stay of the prisoners is higher than in the previous year.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison is appended.

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number Transferred.	Prisoners' fare to the Prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
October, 1890	64	153 65	205 05	43 50	402 20
November, 1890	68	133 10	184 95	42 50	360 55
December, 1890	76	183 20	189 60	47 25	420 05
January, 1891	61	166 80	193 85	49 00	409 65
February, 1891	44	94 65	161 60	25 00	281 25
March, 1891	40	118 20	183 25	35 50	336 95
April, 1891	42	126 75	191 15	34 85	352 75
May, 1891	41	117 60	184 30	33 75	335 65
June, 1891	45	133 40	188 05	36 75	358 20
July, 1891	67	197 95	199 85	50 00	447 80
August, 1891	47	147 50	193 70	42 50	383 70
September, 1891	60	148 40	201 30	39 25	388 95
Totals	655	1,721 20	2,276 65	479 85	4,477 70
Average expense incurred per prisoner		2 62	3 47	73	6 83
Preceding year		2 50	3 17	61	6 29

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Summary shewing the amount paid for return fares for discharged prisoners, the numbers and destination thereof, during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891.

WHERE SENT.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount paid.
		8 c.
Albany	1	8 75
Belleville	16	37 05
Brockville	15	77 40
Buffalo	9	29 65
Brantford	20	39 00
Barrie	2	4 00
Berlin	8	15 50
Ballantrae	1	1 25
Bracebridge	2	8 10
Beaverton	1	2 15
Burk's Falls	1	5 20
Brampton	1	60
Beamsville	1	1 90
Chatham	24	123 80
Cobourg	6	10 70
Cornwall	5	32 85
Caledonia	3	5 10
Cincinnati	1	14 80
Cayuga	1	3 65
Dunnville	1	2 85
Detroit	11	57 00
Dresden	1	5 35
Dundas	1	1 35
Drumbo	1	2 50
Fort Erie	2	6 30
Fenelon Falls	2	5 50
Flower Station	1	5 50
Grimsby	1	1 60
Glencoe	1	4 25
Galt	1	1 70
Guelph	2	3 00
Goderich	2	7 95
Hagersville	3	8 25
Hamilton	44	52 85
Humberstone	1	8 25
Ingersoll	1	2 90
Jarvis	3	9 70
Kingston	12	50 00
Kincardine	1	4 60
London	15	51 20
Lindsay	1	2 30
Montreal	6	42 60
Mimico	1	2 00
Milton	1	95
Mattawa	1	10 05
North Bay	1	6 85
Newmarket	1	1 15
Napanee	1	3 10
Ottawa	23	153 05
Owen Sound	12	43 50
Onondaga	2	5 70
Omeme	1	2 50
Oshawa	1	1 10
Orillia	5	13 15
Peterboro'	4	9 60
Paris	2	4 25
Port Arthur	3	47 60
Port Hope	5	9 05
Carried onward		

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—*Continued.*

WHERE SENT.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount paid.
		\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		
Pembroke	4	30 65
Pictou	1	3 40
Petrolia	2	9 90
Philadelphia.....	1	10 00
St. Thomas.....	14	51 05
Sarnia	21	86 55
Sandwich.....	8	40 25
Stratford.....	1	2 75
Sudbury	7	66 00
Suspension Bridge.....	14	36 35
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	16 75
St. Catharines.....	5	11 00
St. George	1	2 00
Simcoe	2	7 20
Strathroy.....	2	8 50
Springfield.....	1	4 35
Thoro'd	2	4 45
Tara	1	4 90
Tilsonburg	2	6 00
Windsor.....	12	61 50
Welland.....	9	23 55
Woodstock.....	28	72 75
Walkerton.....	2	7 20
Whitby.....	1	1 00
Warren.....	1	9 15
Watertown.....	1	9 50
Total.....		\$1655 25

REPORT OF WARDEN.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 1st December, 1891.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D..

Inspector of Prisons, Etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my Tenth, and the Eighteenth Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison, for the year ending the 30th September, 1891.

The statistics being given in full, I shall not occupy space or time with any reference to them, since nothing exceptional connected therewith has transpired throughout the year, nor do they differ in any material respect from previous statistics.

The health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no epidemic like the visitation of "la grippe" last year, and the condition of the prison premises throughout are such, that with the liberal and varied dietary, regular work and habits, with suitable clothing at all times, if the prisoners were in good health on admission, there should be but little for the surgeon to do. But such is not the case, and the prison is, in too many instances, the hospital for recovery and recuperation from the consequent penalty of licentiousness and other vicious practices indulged in when at liberty, and the number of wrecks, received mentally and physically, forms a very considerable percentage of the total 1,015 which were in custody during the year. This needs to be kept in view when considering the industrial operations which are hereafter referred to.

The evening classes have been held four nights weekly with regularity, with the exception of a brief holiday taken by the teachers, and the work has been attended with as full a measure of success as could be expected under the circumstances, considering the time devoted to teaching, and the class of prisoners to be educated.

Religious instruction and services for both Protestants and Roman Catholics have been supplied as in past years, and, as far as practicable, attendance thereto has been made obligatory upon the prisoners. A recognition of the great value of the services rendered by the clergymen of the city to the prisoners is due, and specially to Mr. Cassels and his staff of teachers in the Sunday School, and the Reverend Father Walsh, who has been unceasing in his efforts among the prisoners of his faith, the fruits attendant thereto have been manifest.

To the disciplinary staff and the foreman over the several industries I have been indebted for their uniform desire to further all interests connected with their duties.

Several alterations and extensions have been made upon the buildings; the drainage has been thoroughly overhauled, the main building and cell houses painted outside and inside, and also the shops facing the square, giving to the premises a uniform bright appearance. Additional ventilators have been put in the roof of the cell blocks, which will do good service during the winter months, when the windows are closed and the steam heating in operation.

The several industries have been vigorously prosecuted during the year, and some reference to them may be of interest. It has to be kept in mind in this connection that there is a large expenditure every year of skilled mechanical labour, in keeping the premises and machinery in repair, for which there is no financial returns; the value thereof is thousands of dollars yearly, so that we but partially arrive at the extent of the industrial operations, since the returns do not include anything for the repairs and improvements referred to. The amount paid over to the Provincial Treasurer during the fiscal year was \$57,274.86, and the outstanding accounts due the industries was increased by \$6,133.95. At the same time there has been an increase in stocks, mostly manufactured goods, in the machine, woollen, tailor and shoe shops, of \$9,094.86; but leaving this latter item out, the other two amount to \$63,408.81, which represents about seventy-six cents per day, including the value of material, for the 84,441 days of prison labour employed at industrial pursuits. Included in this number of days are those employed on structural alterations and repairs on the prison premises, machinery, making and mending clothes, boots and shoes, and the garden and farm gangs. The product of the latter is represented in the production of all the vegetables, milk, and plants required for the institution, as well as the plants used in ornamentation of the Normal School grounds.

The total expenditure for the year for maintenance and industries was \$126,789.57, for an average daily population of 345 prisoners, or a yearly cost per capita of \$335.62. The returns in cash and increased outstanding accounts from the industrial pursuits amount to \$63,408.81, which sum divided over the daily average of 345 prisoners is equal to \$183.79, which leaves the cost to the Province for the support of each prisoner at \$151.83.

To realize what is represented by these figures, put them first in comparison with the returns from the five penal institutions under the Dominion of Canada. For 1889 (the latest copy of the returns I have) they had an average of 1,132 convicts under sentence from two years upward. The average cost per capita for the year was \$348.63, and the total returns in cash payments to the Receiver-General from all was \$11,253.97, an average per convict of \$9.94, leaving the cost per capita to the Dominion at \$338.69.

We have then the convicts in the Dominion prisons, costing an average of \$338.69; the returns from their labour \$9.94 per capita for the year; their sentences from two years upwards, and the prisoners in the Central Prison under sentence averaging less than seven months, costing the Province \$335.62; their labour returns \$183.79 for each for the year, and the cost per capita to the Province \$151.83.

What these figures represent then is, first, and I may add, of least importance, that the labour of the inmates of this prison is productive of reasonably satisfactory financial results, lessening the cost for maintenance to the Province. Second, they are taught at least seventeen different branches of trade, including the varied manufactures of iron, wood, wool and leather, and with this variety of industrial labour he is a very poor subject, or under a very short sentence, if he cannot be found some employment suited to his capacity which will be of help to him when free. In this connection I may say that we get not a few for whom and with whom nothing can be done. They need no description to distinguish them; they are known and to be found everywhere, useless for any good thing, alike when at liberty as when in prison; usually sent up under short sentence, there is no opportunity for putting them under such physical treatment as would improve them; the busy world outside has no place for them, and they are in the way and useless in the busy prison. To help or reform such is a special work of slow progress.

But it can be claimed for the industrial pursuits of the prison that they represent a value which cannot be computed by figures; they are invaluable as an aid to reformation of the prisoner in very many cases. Without the kind of employment that calls into play the head and hands progress in that respect would be next to impossible, and many may be said to begin life anew, and on truer principles, from the time they enter the workshops. It has been a fundamental element in the management, as far as possible, to prosecute the industries with the utmost energy; were this not done, and young men permitted to go about their work with the slow, well understood prison habits, they would be far more liable to follow the lazy gait and criminal pursuits, and this may be accepted as the reason why, with its well established reputation, the criminal class seek a more congenial resting place when convicted. Then the question may be asked and left unanswered, what deterrent influence does the Central Prison exercise, and what results follow its varied industrial training upon those who pass through its gates?

I desire to express my gratitude for the uniform courtesy and kindness and valuable assistance always extended to me by yourself and the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,

Warden.

**ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.**

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1890	341	
Committed during the year	671	
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys	1	
Escaped prisoners, captured	2	
		<hr/> 1015
Discharged on expiration of sentence	641	
" " payment of fine.....	8	
" " remission of sentence.....	6	
" " conviction quashed	5	
" " pardon.....	4	
Transferred to County Gaol	3	
" " Asylum for Insane	3	
" " Industrial School, Mimico	1	
Removed to penitentiary, Kingston.....	1	
Died in prison hospital	1	
Escaped 4; escaped from bailiff in transit 1	5	
		<hr/> 678
Remaining in custody Sept. 30th, 1891.....	337	
		<hr/> 1015

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.

Nature of Sentence.

To Central Prison	503
" Common Gaol.....	171
	<hr/>
Total	674

Social Condition.

Married	258
Single	416
	<hr/>
Total.....	674

Education.

Read and write	520
Read only.....	39
No education	115
	<hr/>
Total.....	674

Ages.

Under 18	36
From 18 to 20	94
" 20 " 30	242
" 30 " 40	130
" 40 " 50	74
" 50 " 60	63
" 60 " 70	34
" 70 " 80	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	674

Nationalities.

England	108
Ireland	74
Scotland	19
Canada	384
U. S. A.	54
Other countries.	35
Total	674

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	229
Roman Catholic	216
Presbyterian	86
Methodist	106
Baptist	20
Lutheran	10
Congregational	5
Hebrews	1
Salvation Army	1
Total	674

Habits.

Temperate	118
Intemperate	556
Total	674

Sentences.

One month and under	37
Over 1 month and under 2 months	46
“ 2 months “ “ 3 “	129
“ 4 “	73
“ 5 “	18
“ 6 “	189
“ 7 “	1
“ 8 “	9
“ 9 “	19
“ 10 “	11
“ 11 “	7
“ 12 “	67
“ 13 “	2
“ 14 “	1
“ 15 “	8
“ 18 “	21
“ 20 “	2
“ 22 “	3
“ 23 “	12
“ 24 “	18
“ 36 “	1
Total	674

Average duration of sentence, 7 months 2 days.

Crimes.

Assault	20
" and robbery	6
" a constable	7
" aggravated	9
" doing bodily harm	17
" with intent	1
Abduction and seduction ^a	1
Attempt burglary	1
Bigamy	3
Bigamy and larceny	1
Bringing stolen property to Canada	2
Burglary	11
" and larceny	19
Captured prisoners	2
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 12 years	1
Carrying burglars' tools	1
Cattle stealing	3
Committing an indecency	1
Desertion from R. I. School	1
Disorderly	6
Drunk	38
" and disorderly	8
" and vagrancy	1
Embezzlement	7
Escape from custody	1
False pretence	1
Felonious wounding	7
Felony	1
Forgery	4
Fraud	1
Highway robbery	1
Horse stealing	9
House breaking	2
House breaking and larceny	14
Indecent assault	10
" " attempt	1
Indecent exposure	5
Injuring railway property	1
Keeping disorderly house	6
" house of ill fame	2
Larceny	259
" from the person	6
" of money	14
" and false pretence	1
" and receiving	2
" of horse and buggy	3
" and drunk	1
Manslaughter	1
Obtaining goods under false pretence	2
" money " " "	5
Procuring woman for common prostitute	1
Robbery	3

Crimes.—Continued.

Receiving	6
Refusing to support family	3
“ “ wife	8
Seduction	1
Selling liquor to Indians	4
Shooting with intent to kill	1
Shop breaking	1
Tresspass	1
Tresspass on railway	3
Unlawful wounding	1
Using abusive language and trespass	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Vagrancy	112
Total	674

Occupations.

Actors	1	Engine driver	1
Bakers	7	Farmers	8
Barbers	2	Firemen	2
Bartenders	7	Fur dressers	2
Boiler makers	2	Gardeners	8
Blacksmiths	12	Gilder	1
Brakemen	4	Grooms	4
Brassfinishers	3	Hostler	1
Bricklayers	7	Horse trainer	1
Brickmakers	1	Jeweller	1
Brushmakers	2	Jockey	1
Bookbinders	4	Labourers	319
Butchers	9	Last maker	1
Cab-drivers	1	Lather	1
Carpenters	19	Laundryman	1
Cigarmakers	5	Leather dresser	1
Clerks	15	Machinists	11
Cloth finishers	1	Marble cutters	3
Coachman	1	Miller	1
Caretaker	1	Moulders	6
Commercial travellers	2	Newsboy	1
Cooks	11	Potters	2
Cooper	1	Polishers	2
Dentist	1	Painters	29
Druggists	2	Pattern maker	1
Engineer	1	Pedlars	2

Occupations—Continued.

Plasterers	3	Tailors	47
Porters	4	Teamsters	7
Printers	5	Telegraph operators	2
Soldier	1	Tinsmiths	3
Sailors	12	Tuck pointer	1
School teacher	1	Waiters	7
Ship caulker	1	Watchmakers	3
Shoemakers	23	Weavers	2
Spinner	1	Wood turners	2
Steamfitters	4		
Stonecutters	6	Total	674
Stonemasons	6		

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	2	Muskoka	1
Brant	27	Nipissing	11
Bruce	2	Northumberland	19
Carleton	36	Norfolk	6
Dufferin	2	Oxford	42
Essex ..	24	Ontario	3
Elgin	11	Peel	2
Frontenac	24	Perth	3
Grey	5	Peterboro'	3
Halton	3	Renfrew	7
Hastings	16	Simcoe	5
Haldimand	7	Stormont	9
Huron	3	Victoria	7
Kent	32	Waterloo	6
Lanark	5	Wellington	4
Lennox	2	Wentworth ..	67
Lincoln	3	Welland	40
Leeds	12	York	180
Lambton	19		
Middlesex	24	Total	674

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing October 1st, 1890, and ending September 30th, 1891.

Broom shop	18,839
North shop, wood working	20,828
South shop, woolen mill	5,705
Machine shop, tinsmiths, machinists, blacksmiths and helpers	6,127
Brickyard	16,056
Garden and Grounds	4,829
Tailor shop	5,299
Shoe shop	2,401
Bricklayers, carpenters and labourers, making permanent improvements	2,475
Mercer Reformatory	1,012
General work in yard	870

Total

84,441

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of domestics employed from October 1st, 1890 to September 30th, 1891.

October.....	1,565
November.....	1,227
December	1,159
January	1,353
February	1,174
March	1,151
April.....	1,510
May	1,000
June	1,002
July	1,230
August	1,108
September	1,159
Total.....	14,638

RETURN

Shewing the number of days prisoners were in Hospital, confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed from 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

MONTHS.	Hospital.	Confined in cells and under punishment.	Unemployed, bad weather, and waiting for material.	Unfit for work, sick in cells, and convalescent.
October	157	65	656	77
November	98	87	173	38
December	155	136	548	88
January	198	154	808	114
February	148	25	199	90
March	134	6	630	120
April	265	5	294	99
May	144	27	114	66
June	80	14	63	85
July	127	33	172	156
August	75	40	164	76
September	64	106	230	11
Total	1,627	708	4,051	1,020

CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Medical Department of the Central Prison, showing the average number of patients in hospital per day for each month, from 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891 :—

October	5.87
November	5.46
December	8.25
January	8.09
February	7.21
March	5.96
April	5.09
May	6.03
June	2.09
July	4.83
August	3.45
September	2.04

Average number per day for the year, 5.53.

Number of patients in hospital 30th September, 1891, 2.

RETURN

Shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

DAY.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	342	349	359	382	400	395	350	326	301	305	319	328
2	346	349	359	380	397	391	346	323	303	313	319	335
3	345	348	365	376	403	400	343	323	300	314	319	334
4	343	354	365	376	406	451	336	321	303	313	324	334
5	343	355	368	376	403	401	336	319	302	313	322	340
6	342	356	367	387	403	399	332	318	300	312	325	340
7	342	350	367	386	396	392	326	316	300	312	325	337
8	337	346	366	390	396	392	324	321	297	312	325	336
9	333	346	368	387	396	391	326	317	293	309	325	338
10	335	342	367	391	398	394	326	317	294	314	324	336
11	336	347	372	391	398	392	324	314	292	315	322	335
12	336	347	382	391	397	384	324	311	288	315	327	333
13	333	347	378	392	399	380	328	315	286	312	330	333
14	331	346	378	391	403	380	326	314	286	312	330	333
15	335	343	377	397	403	380	325	314	285	310	329	338
16	335	343	375	396	405	382	321	309	230	307	329	336
17	339	346	379	399	407	385	320	309	290	313	327	333
18	342	343	377	399	405	382	323	305	295	308	324	333
19	342	341	383	397	406	376	323	303	300	308	332	332
20	348	339	379	395	405	374	322	305	299	307	329	332
21	344	347	379	400	405	369	331	303	299	311	332	337
22	343	349	375	399	405	369	329	301	297	309	328	332
23	349	349	384	398	405	368	329	300	296	304	328	329
24	346	351	382	402	404	368	333	300	299	312	328	344
25	347	351	379	402	402	367	330	301	299	309	332	341
26	347	354	375	401	395	363	330	300	299	309	331	341
27	346	357	374	401	398	363	331	298	302	312	332	341
28	354	358	374	404	395	358	328	300	302	316	332	328
29	351	361	372	403	.....	358	333	310	302	315	331	334
30	353	361	378	407	.....	357	329	307	306	315	331	337
31	351	.....	383	400	.....	355	.....	307	.....	322	329	.....
	10616	10475	11286	12196	11238	10765	9884	9627	8905	9658	10140	10060

Total number for the year	125,850
Highest any one month	12,196
“ “ day	408
Lowest any one month	8,905
“ “ day	285
Average per month	10,488
“ “ day	344

STATEMENT of number of days of prison labor in the north shop, from 1st October, 1890, to September 30th, 1891 :—

October, 1890	1,518.0 ³ / ₄
November “	1,403 4
December “	1,441.6 ¹ / ₄
January 1891	1,402.2 ¹ / ₂
February “	1,560.7 ¹ / ₄
March “	1,737.2
April “	1,741.7 ¹ / ₂
May “	1,598.5
June “	1,625.7
July “	1,551.2 ¹ / ₂
August “	1,566.1 ³ / ₄
September “	1,643.9 ¹ / ₂
Total	18,790.6

GENERAL SUMMARY of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891 :—

Industrial department	84,441
Domestics	14,638
Sick in hospital.....	1,627
Sick in cells and convalescent.....	1,020
Confined in cells, and under punishment.....	708
Unemployed, inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work, and waiting material.....	4,051
Sundays and holidays (unemployed).....	19,367
Total	125,852

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, 19th November, 1891.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., of Ontario, Toronto.

SIR,—I now have the honor to report to you concerning the Sabbath School work in the Central Prison, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

The services have been carried on without interruption throughout the year, at all times a sufficient staff of teachers being available to enable us to give attention to every man in attendance. With the exception of an increased interest manifested by many of the men regarding their spiritual life there has been nothing to specially mark the year's labors.

We try to impress upon the men who make profession of a determination to serve the Lord that they must daily show the reality of their professions by their words and actions, and we trust that the Warden's observation of their conduct during the week convinces him that many are sincerely striving to live a new life. At any rate we are glad to be permitted to break to them the Bread of Life, and we are confident that the community at large is greatly benefited by reason of this work.

The Warden, Deputy Warden and Officers are invariably courteous and helpful to us, and we desire, through you, to offer them our heartfelt thanks for the interest which they manifest in the welfare of the men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Superintendent C.P.S.S.

REPORT OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, 28th October, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the practical work of the Prisoners' Aid Society for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Total number discharged from the city prisons during the year, 2,110. The number assisted by the Society, 796. Employment found for 174. Provisions given to 140 families. Rent paid for 18. Articles of clothing given 160. Assisted with tools or other material, 52. Railway fares paid to homes or where employment could be obtained for, 72. Articles of furniture given 21. Loans to discharged prisoners, \$337.67. Repaid during year, \$204. The agent and Bible women have made 217 visits to the prisons, and 487 visits outside in the interests of the prisoners and their families.

You will also find reports enclosed as follows:—

1. From Superintendent of Central Prison Sunday School
2. Superintendent Andrew Mercer Reformatory Sunday School.
3. Report of the school conducted and managed by the Association in the Central Prison.
4. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Association for the past year.

We have great pleasure in stating that we believe the work is constantly increasing in power and usefulness, and the experience which we have gained is enabling us to accomplish more efficiently the duties which the Government have committed to our care.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, etc., Toronto.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1891.

STATEMENT of receipts and disbursements of the Prisoners' Aid Association, Toronto, from 1st October, 1890, to September 30th, 1891.

Receipts.

To Government grant	\$1,000 00
" City of Toronto grant.....	600 00
" County grants.....	325 00
" Grants for cabs.....	700 00
" Rent	80 00
" Collection annual meeting.....	11 46
" Loans returned	204 35
" Subscriptions	431 50
<hr/>	
" Central Bank dividend.....	\$3,322 59

Disbursements.

By aid and loans to discharged prisoners.....	\$965 53
" Central Prison Night School—salaries and supplies	343 12
" Cabs—preaching at Central Prison..	\$104 00
" " " A.M. Reformat'ry	201 00
" " Teachers " "	447 00
<hr/>	
" Fuel, light and water.....	752 00
" Salaries.....	161 61
" Printing, stationery, etc.....	570 83
" Postage.....	139 29
" Interest on Simcoe Street property.....	18 30
" Interest on Simcoe Street property.....	357 00
" Bank commission and interest.....	3 25
" Advertising	38 90
" Sundries	91 20
<hr/>	
	\$3,441 03

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

To the President and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association :—

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me much pleasure to forward to you the Annual Report of the school at the Central Prison.

I am glad that your Association has thought well to provide an additional teacher, thus affording instruction four evenings in the week instead of two, and to about twice as many men as heretofore, though, of course, it has been done at a largely increased expense to your Association, but I believe there is no money that is expended to better purpose. A few extracts from the letters written by the men will indicate their appreciation of your efforts on their behalf and the benefits they derive therefrom. One says: I have attended the school for the past eight months, and it has been a great benefit to me. I am thankful that

each man may go from here feeling that his time has not been entirely lost. I, for myself, go from here not only better in learning, but better in myself. I go from here "a new man in Christ Jesus."

"The penny stories received by us I find a great encouragement to those who really want to live a better life." Another says: "I am thankful for the privilege of the night school; I think it is helping me a great deal."

Another: "There is always something new for you to learn, especially morality, truthfulness and integrity, and if every one that comes to school takes that out with them they will not come back here again."

Another says: "I never went to an English school before and all I know I have learned here, and I am very thankful to you all and hope that you will help some poor fellow like myself to lead a better life when out among all the temptations. May God bless you and all who give a helping hand to rescue a poor fallen sinner, and may God keep you from sickness so that you may let your light shine many more years, for many words which you have spoken have done a great deal of good."

The following table will shew the number of men on the school roll for each of the several months, as well as the number of men in each of the several classes.

About one hundred men, or nearly one-third of the entire number of prisoners, can now, under the new arrangement, attend the school.

From 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.	No. on Roll.	1st Primer.	2nd Primer.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.
October and November	60	13	6	31	13	7
December	72	7	7	23	21	14
January	86	18	18	22	23	23
February	79	19	19	19	21	19
March.....	92	20	20	27	26	19
April	105	25	25	31	31	18
May	92	11	8	24	25	17
June and July.....	82	15	6	20	25	16
August and September.....	74	11	6	11	33	13

The school for the advanced classes is held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and for the junior classes on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Mr. Madden, the assistant teacher, has come up to our highest expectations, and has not only done good work, but has grown quite enthusiastic in it, and is highly esteemed by his pupils.

The Warden, Mr. Massie, and the Deputy Warden, Mr. Logan, are deserving of our cordial thanks for the cheerful assistance they are at all times willing to render and the interest they take in the school welfare of the pupils.

Also the Guards, and especially Guards Hartley and Reid, upon whom chiefly devolve the charge of the Night School pupils.

It is to be hoped that the Government will soon adopt the recommendations made by your Association last year with regard to a parole system by which a prisoner who had shewn a marked improvement in his character and general bearing might be admitted out on trial for three months or more before his sentence had actually expired.

Again thanking your Association for the deep interest you have taken in the school and the liberal supply of requisites you have at all times promptly provided to carry on the work.

I remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES BODDY,
Principal Central Prison School.

TORONTO, 15th October, 1891.

TORONTO, Oct. 1st, 1891.

To the Prisoners' Aid Association, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the work of the Junior Division of the Night School at the Central Prison for the past year.

This Division of the School, as the Senior, is kept open two nights in the week. The attendance has been quite large, and at present is increasing; for a statement of the attendance, the number in each class, etc., I refer you to the report of the Senior Division of the School, herewith.

The following extracts from letters received from the men will show their interest in the work. "For my part I think it is a very good thing for us to get a chance of learning something for our good, and I mean to learn all I can while here. I feel very thankful for this chance of thanking our teacher and all those doing all in their power to help us, and I hope they will still do this for us, so that we may learn to be better men than we were when we came here." "I am very glad of the chance of learning something for my good, also very thankful for those that are doing to help us." "I am very glad to have the privilege to attend school." "It is the first time that I ever attended school in my life," and many others of a similar nature.

As there are constant additions to the school and hardly two just at the same stage of advancement, a great deal of individual work is necessary in order to reach each man where he needs most help. Since the beginning of the year eighteen of those admitted could neither read nor write. These have made excellent progress, being able to read and write quite intelligently in about two months.

The conduct of the men has been good, and quite within the bounds of propriety. The Warden, Deputy Warden and officers have aided very materially in the management and government of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MADDEN,
Assistant Teacher C. P. N. S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.

SIR,—The health of the prisoners during the year has been noticeably better than for several years past. This is owing, very largely, to your approval of the system of ventilating the corridors, which was urged by me in a former report and was strongly endorsed by the Warden.

Six large ventilators have been placed in the ceiling of each corridor, thus,

allowing the worst air in the corridor, which is always at the top, and occupies a space of about eight feet above the highest part of any window, to be carried out of the building. As the prisoners are at least twelve hours during the evening and night in their cells, it is no wonder that the general health should be better when the air has been kept so much purer than heretofore. It takes some people a long time to learn that heated air will always ascend, and that our upper ventilation should always be close to the ceiling. Any number of fires in grates, which might be placed in the corridor, could not compare, in the way of ventilation, with that adopted in this simple way in the Prison, and there is no risk in asserting that, during the approaching winter and early spring, the dirt diseases such as inflammations in the throat, ears and air passages, will be very much reduced, and thus the physical and mental condition of the prisoners improved. There are windows on only one side of the place at present occupied as a hospital, and no sunlight or fresh air can be admitted directly into the water closet or bath room in either the hospital or guards' quarters. It is to be hoped that in the near future this will be obviated.

I devoutly wish that the day will soon arrive when as much attention will be given to the proper disposition of the exhalations from the lungs as is given at present to the excretions from the bowels and kidneys. Then will be ushered in a new era—an era in which there will be better physical development, greater mental ability, improved general health, an immense reduction in the mortality from consumption, diphtheria, and allied diseases; a great lessening of the secret vices now helping to fill our asylums, gaols and sick rooms. It is just as reasonable that the machinery of our health boards should be empowered to deal with the sanitation of the bedroom as to decide on the quality of the plumbing, or the healthiness of the drinking water. In this connection it is quite safe to say, that, if our schools and bedrooms were so ventilated, that the occupants would never be necessitated to inhale their own poisonous exhalations, it would not be over three or four years until our mortality from consumption, which is now in Ontario over 2,500 per annum, would be at least a thousand a year less. This compulsion of our young and growing people to poison themselves deteriorates health, diminishes stature, and the general development of bone, muscle and nerve, quickens the decay of the teeth, increases nervousness and nervous diseases, and renders the body and mind less able to sustain the taxations of coming adult life. If the exhalations from the lungs were always red, so that the danger might be seen, no doubt means would soon be taken to avert it, but, in the meantime, ignorance and the fear of spending a little money are helping to ruin our young nation. It is a pity that we should not make the most of our beautiful Province—a land of hills, dales and running brooks; capital water; a freedom from the blizzards, drouths and cyclones which prevail in many other lands.

We are still receiving, as in former years, our usual supply of insane, enfeebled, aged and diseased persons.

The prisoners, as a rule, still continue, as in former years, to improve in flesh, colour, and strength after being in the prison for a short time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS, M.D.,

Surgeon to the Central Prison.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The following list indicates the applications made at the Surgery by prisoners at work for treatment, and the diseases of which they complained.

DISEASE.	Number of Applications.	DISEASE.	Number of Applications.
Abrasions	14	Inflammation of fingers.	18
Acne	6	" knee	4
Alopecia	2	Insanity	10
Albuminuria	10	Insomnia	80
Abscess	18	Irritability of bladder	10
Anorexia	240	Ingrowing nail	8
Ague	28	Jaundice	12
Aguish	46	Lumbago	36
Asthma	12	Masturbation	84
Boils	50	Malaria	16
Bubo	6	Nervousness	20
Bronchitis	8	Neuralgia	186
Burns and Scalds	6	Nausea	12
Bunions	2	Orchitis	8
Catarrh nasopharyngeal	166	Otorrhoea	18
Complaining	198	Pain—alleged and simple in various parts of the body	380
Conjunctivitis	8	Paralysis, Partial	4
Constipation	686	Pediculi	18
Contusion and wounds	56	Phthisis pulmonalis	14
Corneitis	4	Piles	89
Cancer	4	Pleurisy	4
Cramps	201	Phymosis	8
Coughs and Colds	756	Rheumatism (mild)	186
Cycitis	2	" (inflammatory)	14
Debility	99	Scabies	10
Diarrhoea (mostly constipation diarrhoea)	106	Sciatica	28
Dysentery	4	Sore throat (simple)	90
Dysuria	8	" (Syphilitic)	10
Dyspepsia	9	Spermeatorrhoea	94
Eczema	12	Sprains	30
Eruption	38	Stricture of urethra	71
Erysipelas	2	Scrofula	16
Epistaxis	10	Synovitis	10
Feverishness	60	Syphilis primary	17
Flatulence	40	" secondary	62
Fistula in ano	2	Toothache	246
Goitre	4	Teeth extracted	241
Gonorrhoea	49	Teeth extracted and re-placed	14
Gleet	36	Typhoid fever	6
Hæmoptysis	3	Ulcers	69
Hæmorrhoids	81	Vertigo	16
Headache	98	Varicocele	1
Hernia	16	Varicose veins	6
Heart disease	8	Vomiting	4
Indigestion	198	Warts	4
Inflammation of nose	14	Worms (tape)	16
" hand	8	" (pin)	14
" glands	10		
" aim	6		

THE following return shows the number of prisoners admitted into Hospital, and the diseases for which they were admitted.

DISEASE.	Number Admitted.	DISEASE.	Number Admitted.
Albuminuria	12	Lambago	3
Abscess	12	Neuralgia	3
Burns	1	Pre-insane	2
Cramps	6	Piles	1
Conjunctivitis	12	Pleurisy	2
Contusions	5	Phthisis, pulmonary	9
Coughs and colds	9	Rheumatism	1
Debility	6	Scald	1
Diarrhoea	3	Sprain	1
Dysentery	12	Synovitis	4
Erysipelas	1	Sore throat	1
Epilepsy	1	Scrofula	1
Feverish	18	Syphilis, primary	4
Fracture of leg	1	Stricture of urethra	6
Headache	3	Typhoid fever	1
Ingrowing Nail	12	Vertigo	4
Insane	12	Wounds	
Jaundice	1		
	3		

Return shewing average number of patients in Hospital per diem for each month of the year.

MONTH.	Number in Hospital.
October, 1890	2
November, "	4.46
December, "	7.22
January, 1891	7.09
February, "	6.23
March, "	5
April, "	4.90
May, "	5.03
June, "	1.90
July, "	3.80
August, "	2.45
September, "	1.40
Average per day for the year	4.46
Number of patients in Hospital on 30th September, 1891	2

Return showing average number of operations in Hospital during the year.

	Number.
Amputation of fingers	2
Operation for piles	2
Circumcision	1
Deaths during the year	1

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

In presenting the eleventh annual report of this institution I have to say that, with the exception of some improvements made to the building and grounds, there are no new features in connection with its working to be noted.

During the past year the laundry has been enlarged and refitted: the interior of the building has been repaired; new boilers have been placed in the engine room, and an addition has been made to the green-house. This work has all been done in a very satisfactory manner.

The number of inmates in the Reformatory on October 1st, 1890, was 84; received during the year, 117, making a total of 201. There have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 122; by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, 1; by payment of fine, 2; transferred to the refuge, 6; remaining in the institution on September 30th, 1891, 70. During the year there were sentenced direct, 89, and transferred from the common gaols, 28.

They are employed in kitchen and laundry work, house cleaning, baking, nursing, sewing, knitting, washing, etc.

It will be seen from the report of W. H. Howland, Esq., that there has been a marked reformation on the part of inmates who have been discharged from time to time, which he attributes to the work done in the Sunday School with the efforts of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

Dr. King, the physician of the institution, reports that the health of the inmates during the past year has been good, in fact the best on record for the past eleven years. No deaths have occurred among the adult inmates during the past two years.

The revenue derived from the work of the Reformatory for the year amounted to \$4,115.00. Further detailed information is given in the minutes of inspection and in the statistical tables.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

In the Refuge Department there were, on the 1st October, 1890, 43 girls; received during the year, 25, and 3 have been returned from their apprenticeships. For the same period there were discharged by expiration of sentence, 6; discharged under apprenticeships, 14; remaining in the institution on September 30th, 1891, 51. Of these 19 were sentenced direct, and 6 were transferred from the gaols.

The inmates of the Refuge are employed in light housework, sewing knitting, and attendance at school. Their health has been good during the year. There has been a falling off in the number committed during the past year, as compared with previous years.

REFORMATORY.

	1890.	1891.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.) ..	88	84
“ “ since admitted	101	117
“ “ transferred from Refuge .....	....	....
Total number in custody during the year ..	189	201
Discharged on expiration of sentence	100	122
“ by order of the court .....	....	....
“ “ Governor-General	1	1
“ payment of fine .....	....	2
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2	....
“ Refuge for Girls	2	6
	105	131
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	84	70

REFUGE.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.) ..	43	43
“ “ since admitted	17	25
“ “ recaptured	5	3
Total number in residence	65	71
Discharged on expiration of term	8	6
Apprenticed by order of Inspector	14	14
Transferred to Reformatory .....	....	....
	22	20
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	43	51

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For year ended 30th September, 1891, compared with previous year.

	Total expenditure, year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1891.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	£ c.	c.m.	£ c.	£ c.	c.m.	£ c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	119 83	1 83	90	156 94	2 34	1 22
Butchers' meat and fish	1997 32	28 86	15 01	1980 76	30 27	15 47
Flour, bread and meal	1648 13	23 82	12 39	1244 07	18 67	9 72
Butter	710 28	10 26	5 34	679 71	10 21	5 31
Groceries	2998 80	43 34	22 54	3103 03	46 61	24 24
Potatoes and vegetables.....	122 70	1 77	92	250 28	3 75	1 95
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	1722 25	24 86	12 93	1510 75	22 69	11 80
Fuel	2891 55	41 80	21 74	2279 49	34 24	17 81
Gas, oil, candles and matches.....	628 95	9 23	4 80	542 33	8 13	4 23
Laundry, soap and cleaning appliances	749 98	10 82	5 63	628 76	9 44	4 91
Furniture and furnishings	533 75	7 71	4 01	580 03	8 71	4 53
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	920 19	13 28	6 91	1023 92	15 38	8 00
Repairs and alteration	523 17	7 55	3 93	687 88	10 32	5 37
Printing, postage and stationery	409 36	5 90	3 07	293 20	4 40	2 29
Water supply.....	785 92	11 34	5 90	520 61	7 80	4 06
Library, schools and religious services	336 66	4 86	2 53	469 47	7 04	3 66
Unenumerated	1230 82	17 78	9 25	779 76	11 71	6 09
Salaries and wages.....	9939 96	1.43 71	74 73	10169 41	1.52 79	79 45
Total	28267 62	4.08 71	212 53	26900 40	4.04 50	210 11
Manufacturing operations.....				1623 47		
				28523 87		

Average number of Inmates in 1890—133.

Average number of Inmates in 1891—128.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shows the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom:—

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked 92.		
Total revenue	\$70 67	
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines	5 00	
	<hr/>	
Net revenue.....		\$65 67
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 72.10 cents.		

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 8,369.		
Total revenue	\$3,476 21	
Less cost of materials and water	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Net revenue.....		\$2,476 21
Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 29.59 cents.		

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 2,707.		
Total revenue	\$459 62	
Less cost of material	150 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$309 62

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 11.44 cents.

Making up Clothing for Inmates.

4,023 days at 30 cents per day	\$1,210 50	
Clothing for inmates on discharge	1,506 23	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$1,716 73

The gross and net earnings of the different branches were:—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	\$70 67	\$65 67
Laundry “	3,476 21	2,476 21
Knitting “	459 62	309 62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenue	\$4,006 50	\$2,851 50
Making clothing for inmates, etc	1,716 73	

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me after my inspections are annexed:—

I made an inspection of this institution on the 25th May.

There were 103 inmates on that day—59 in the Reformatory and 44 in the Refuge Branch.

Every department about the institution was in good order.

In the Refuge Branch the girls are taught and trained by an efficient staff of teachers.

The inmates of the Reformatory are employed at laundry work, knitting, etc. Considerable repairs will require to be made during the season, such as replacing the plaster ceilings with wooden ones where the former have become broken; the removing and lowering of floor in the laundry, painting, etc. The books were found to be properly kept.

I made an inspection of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory on the 22nd Sept. There were 74 inmates on that day, distributed as follows:—

Employed at laundry work.....	38
Employed in knitting and sewing	17
Employed in kitchen, bakery and dining room	6
Employed in house-cleaning and repairing	7
In Nursery	6
Total	74

The corridors, dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. The laundry, kitchen, dining-room and Chapel were also in good order. The food supplied is good and plentiful. The water supply is from the city waterworks. The building is heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The bath rooms and water closets are in a good sanitary condition. The fire protection appears to be ample. The yards, garden and grounds were in excellent order.

A considerable amount has been expended in improving the buildings during the past season. A new green-house has been built, a new hot-water boiler supplied, a partition put up in laundry, and painting and plastering have been done where required. The library requires replenishing this fall.

The institution is now very complete, and the discipline and management, under Mrs. O'Reilly, the Superintendent, assisted by her efficient staff of officers could not be excelled.

REFUGE BRANCH.

This department had fifty-one inmates on the day of my visit. They attend school four hours each week day, and are also instructed in sewing, knitting, and general housework. The rooms, dormitories, dining room, play ground, water closet, etc., were in a very satisfactory condition.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, November 23rd, 1891.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.:—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the eleventh annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

The continued decrease in the daily average is a matter of great gratification; while the urban population, whence 90 per cent. of our inmates come, has increased in such vast numbers during the last nine or ten years, the population of the Reformatory has fallen from 141 in 1882, to 75 in 1891.

The preventive work among the wayward girls and neglected waifs in the Refuge Branch, the industrial, moral, and religious influences among the women in the Reformatory, the assistance and sheltering care extended to them when again facing the world lead to the fact placed before you.

Among the 117 inmates received during the year, 67 were reported as intemperate, although in confidential conversation with the other 50 I did not find one total abstainer, in fact nearly all admitted that drink was the principal cause of their continuance in a degraded and indolent life.

Sixty-seven women were received during the year for the first time, 25 for the second, 9 for the third, 6 for the fourth, 3 for the fifth, 3 for the sixth, 4 for the seventh time.

It will be interesting here to record the number of women who passed through the Reformatory in the years 1880 to 1890 inclusive, and to note that the recidivists are only 240 out of a total of 1,126; 1 was received nine times, 2 eight times, 2 seven times, 4 six times, 12 five time, 19 four times, 41 three times, 159 for the second time.

During the year we had on an average 4 feeble-minded women, unable to do any work, and were a constant source of care to the staff. These women should find shelter in a County Poor House instead of a Provincial Reformatory, where they interfere with the discipline of the place, and are incapable of being benefited to such an extent as to enable them to honestly provide for themselves.

The health of the inmates during the year has been exceptionally good. The Surgeon, Dr. King, will deal at length with this subject in his report.

Two infants born to inmates died, one a few hours old the other three days.

The year began with infants in nursery	5
Born in Reformatory	4
Brought in by mothers	11
	—20
Taken out by mothers	9
Died	2
Sent to Infants' Home	3
In nursery September 30th	6
	—20

The daily average number of infants is double that of last year; this very large increase seriously interferes with the work of the Reformatory as well as with the discipline. I beg to call your especial attention to this matter, and trust that means will be taken to prevent this Reformatory from eventually being turned into a Provincial Lying-in Hospital and Nursery.

Classes were held for those who wished to learn to read and write. I find that compulsory education of adults is an impossibility.

The following figures gleaned from our books since the opening of the Reformatory may be useful to advocates of compulsory education of children, 47½ per cent. were able to read and write, 23 per cent. could read only, while 29½ per cent. were unable to do either.

Our Industries

Laundry, in which all the able-bodied women were engaged. Articles laundried:—

Canadian Pacific Railway.....	57,743
Central Prison.....	90,630
Patrons and Reformatory.....	76,271
	<hr/>
	224,644

Sewing.

Articles made	1,174
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Hand Knitting.

Mitts for Reformatory for Boys, and city patrons.....	613
Socks " " " " ".....	786
Stockings for Reformatory.....	250
	<hr/>
	1,649

As in former years, we have tried to keep discharged inmates in view, and provide situations for those who are willing to go to service. As the proportion of married women received this year has been greater than usual a large number returned to their husbands and families. Over a third, however, were taken to situations provided by Miss Zinkan, the energetic and efficient officer appointed by the "Prisoners' Aid Association" for this work.

The Reformatory staff have been as willing as in former years to do their part in placing these discharged inmates in suitable situations; 16 out of the 122 discharged refused any assistance, and as far as we can learn have returned to their former lives.

I can bear witness to the continued faithfulness of Mr. Howland and the ladies of the "Prisoners' Aid Association," who teach in the Reformatory Sunday School every Sunday morning; and to the members of the "Ministerial Association," who hold service on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening of each week. Rev. Father Walsh, of St. Michael's College, who ministered to the religious wants of the Roman Catholic inmates, has been indefatigable in his efforts to improve the women and children under his care.

In the laundry, the wooden floor which was worn out and had become unsafe, was replaced by one of cement, new wooden tubs and a steam vat were also put in. A root house for storing vegetables was built. In the engine room a tubular high-pressure boiler was put in.

Attendant Elizabeth Herbert resigned her position May 31st. Attendant Margaret Evans, who had hitherto been employed as instructress, replaced her. On account of the decreased number of inmates no new appointment was deemed necessary.

Industrial Refuge.

The most hopeful part of our work lies in this department, where every effort is made to fit the girls under our care for domestic service, while at the same time giving them an education suitable to the condition in life they will most probably occupy.

It is a truism that it is better to save children than to punish criminals; and as a large number are the children of parents of the criminal class no pains are spared to prevent them drifting into hereditary vices. A few come to us from respectable homes, where they have been over-indulged, in consequence their parents or guardians have lost control of them.

We observe that a large proportion of those received during the last three or four years, are of a much lower mental type than those sent to the Refuge at first. I consider that this may be accounted for by the efforts put forth by the religious societies, mission schools, religious communities, by the Salvation Army rescue work, and by the numbers of philanthropic people who are laboring so devotedly to rescue young children from becoming criminals. So that, as I have said, during the last few years only those children who are mentally weak are sent to the Refuge. These girls will require care and protection when their time here expires, they are not sufficiently intelligent to be apprenticed, and unless sheltered will, without doubt, drift into imbecility or crime. Society should protect itself against this class as we suggested in our report of the Reformatory concerning the adult incapables being cared for by the counties to which they belong, so this class should be guarded and sheltered in the same manner.

The three girls who were returned from apprenticeship this year are of this class, as two of them were of a low mental order, the other vicious, she being one of five sisters four of whom have been inmates of the Reformatory at different times.

The general working of the Refuge is satisfactory. I consider that the girls are making good progress according to their ability in their studies, they are also improving steadily and gaining practical knowledge in hand knitting, sewing, and all kinds of domestic work. They make their own clothing and knit all the stockings worn in the Refuge.

We are in correspondence with a number of girls who have left the Refuge for three or four years, and we know them to be leading exemplary lives.

Repairs.

The wood work of the inside of the whole institution requires painting very badly, except the chapel, which was done two years ago. The windows of the school-room and dormitories of the Refuge have become weather warped and shrunken, they require to be put in proper condition to prevent draughts blowing on the children while in bed and while at their studies in the school-room.

The grounds in summer were very much admired and were a source of great pleasure to the children, who were frequently taken out for exercise on the lawn during the warm weather.

The garden yielded a good crop of roots; fresh vegetables were daily supplied to the Reformatory and Refuge during the summer. A sufficient stock of roots to last the winter is stored.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER
ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1890.....	84
“ “ since received.....	117
	<hr/> 201
Discharged on expiration of sentence	122
“ by order of His Excellency the Governor-General	1
“ by payment of fine	2
Transferred to Refuge	6
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1891.....	70
	<hr/> 201

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	89
“ to Common Gaols	28
	<hr/> 117

Nationalities.

England	18
Ireland	20
Scotland	5
Canada	60
United States	13
Wales	1
	<hr/> 117

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalians	46
Roman Catholics.....	38
Presbyterians	8
Baptists	3
Methodists	18
Disciple.....	1
Lutheran	3
	<hr/> 117

Social Condition.

Married	58
Single	59
	<hr/>
	117

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	50
Intemperate	67
	<hr/>
	117

Education.

Read and write	58
Read	22
Neither read or write	37
	<hr/>
	117

Ages.

Under 18	19
From 18 to 20	8
“ 20 to 30	47
“ 30 to 40	19
“ 40 to 50	13
“ 50 to 60	10
“ 60 to 70	1
	<hr/>
	117

Occupations.

Boxmaker	1
Charwoman	10
Cook	1
Housekeeper	14
Knitter	2
Laundress	2
No occupation	17
Peddler	2
Prostitute	12
Seamstress	1
Servant	52
Tailoress	3
	<hr/>
	117

Sentences.

For 2 months.....	1
“ 3 “	5
“ 4 “	3
“ 6 “	68
“ 7 “	1
“ 10 “	1
“ 11 “	1
“ 12 “	22
“ 14 “	1
“ 15 “	1
“ 17 “	1
“ 18 “	1
“ 21 “	1
“ 23 “	3
“ 1 year and 360 days	5
“ 1 year and 364 “	1
“ 2 years	1
	<hr/>
	117

Crimes.

Accessory to felony.....	1
Assault	1
Bigamy.....	1
Creating disturbance by being drunk.....	2
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness	7
Drunk and disorderly.....	2
Feloniously wounding.....	1
Inmate of a disorderly house.....	2
“ “ house of ill-fame	12
Keeping a disorderly house	3
Keeping a house of ill-fame	10
Larceny	18
Larceny and drunkenness	1
Night walking.....	2
Prostitute.....	2
Selling liquor without a license.....	2
Vagrancy	38
Vagrancy and drunkenness	3
Vagrancy and prostitution	7
	<hr/>
	117

Counties from which Inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.
Bruce	1	.....	1
Carleton	1	4	5
Elgin	5	.....	5
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac.....	7	.....	7
Grey	4	.....	4
Hastings	2	.....	2
Kent.....	1	1	2
Lambton	2	2	4
Leeds and Grenville	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1
Middlesex.....	13	1	14
Muskoka, District of .....	.....	1	1
Nipissing, "	2	.....	2
Norfolk .....	.....	1	1
Oxford	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	2	.....	2
Simcoe	3	.....	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1
Victoria.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo	1	1	2
Wentworth.....	3	.....	3
Welland	2	.....	2
Wellington	2	.....	2
York	32	16	48
Total	89	28	117

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Knitting to fill orders.....	2,540
“ for Stock.....	167½
Shirt making, for Central Prison and suits for county gaols.	91
Laundry (City Central Prison and Canada Pacific Ry. for seven months.....)	8,396
	<hr/>
	11,194½

Domestic Labor.

Corridor and house cleaning.....	2,503
Cooks	366
Bakery	571
Dining-Room	826½
Laundry (inmates and staff).....	2,285¼
Learning to sew.....	40
“ “ knit.....	622
Sewing and mending for Reformatory.....	742½
“ “ “ and washing own clothing.....	334½
Nursery (attending infants).....	435
Nurse (hospital).....	161
	<hr/>
	8,886¾

Daily average number of infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th 1891.

Day of Month.	October, 1890.	November.	December.	January, 1891.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	5	7	6	9	8	7	7	6	8	9	8	7
2.....	5	7	6	9	8	7	7	6	8	9	8	7
3.....	5	7	6	9	8	7	7	6	8	9	8	7
4.....	6	7	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	9	8	7
5.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	9	8	7
6.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	9	8	7
7.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	10	8	7
8.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
9.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
10.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	10	8	7
11.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	10	8	7
12.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	8	10	8	7
13.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
14.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
15.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
16.....	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
17.....	6	6	6	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	8	7
18.....	6	6	6	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	7	7
19.....	6	6	6	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	7	7
20.....	6	6	6	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	7	7
21.....	6	6	6	10	8	7	7	7	7	10	7	7
22.....	6	6	6	10	8	7	8	7	7	9	7	7
23.....	6	6	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	9	7	6
24.....	6	6	6	7	8	7	6	7	7	9	7	6
25.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	9	7	6
26.....	6	5	9	7	7	7	6	7	9	8	7	6
27.....	6	5	9	7	7	7	6	7	9	8	7	6
28.....	6	6	9	7	7	7	6	7	9	8	7	6
29.....	6	6	9	7	.....	7	6	8	9	8	7	6
30.....	6	6	9	7	.....	7	6	8	9	8	7	6
31.....	7	.....	9	8	.....	7	.....	8	.....	8	7	.....
Total	184	182	204	264	207	217	204	210	240	288	234	202

Total, 2,636. Average per day, $7\frac{1}{3}\%$. Average per month, 219 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th 1891.

Day of Month.	October, 1890.	November.	December.	January, 1891.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	84	93	95	88	86	78	70	61	61	64	67	66
2.....	84	93	95	88	86	78	69	61	60	64	67	65
3.....	84	93	95	88	86	78	69	61	60	64	68	65
4.....	87	96	95	86	85	78	69	61	60	64	68	66
5.....	87	93	96	86	85	77	69	60	60	64	66	68
6.....	87	93	96	86	84	77	70	61	58	64	65	68
7.....	87	96	96	85	84	77	70	60	58	67	65	68
8.....	87	95	96	85	83	77	69	63	58	66	65	71
9.....	84	94	93	84	83	77	68	63	58	66	65	74
10.....	84	94	92	84	83	77	67	62	58	66	65	74
11.....	87	94	91	84	83	77	66	62	60	66	65	73
12.....	87	94	89	84	87	77	66	64	63	65	65	73
13.....	87	96	89	84	86	77	68	63	63	65	67	73
14.....	87	96	89	83	86	77	67	62	63	69	67	73
15.....	87	96	89	83	86	74	68	60	63	67	67	73
16.....	87	96	88	83	86	74	65	59	63	66	67	73
17.....	87	96	88	83	87	74	69	59	62	70	67	73
18.....	88	96	88	83	85	74	69	59	62	69	65	73
19.....	87	96	87	83	85	73	69	59	60	69	65	73
20.....	92	98	86	83	86	72	69	60	59	69	65	73
21.....	89	98	86	86	86	72	69	59	58	69	65	73
22.....	89	98	86	86	83	72	68	59	58	68	65	75
23.....	89	98	86	86	83	72	67	59	58	68	65	73
24.....	89	98	86	86	83	71	65	59	57	67	65	73
25.....	89	98	86	86	81	71	65	59	59	67	65	73
26.....	89	97	89	86	81	71	62	59	63	66	64	72
27.....	89	97	89	88	80	71	62	59	62	66	66	72
28.....	89	97	89	88	80	71	62	62	62	67	66	72
29.....	88	95	89	88	.....	71	62	62	62	67	66	72
30.....	88	95	89	87	.....	71	62	62	64	67	66	71
31.....	90	.....	88	86	.....	71	.....	61	.....	67	66	.....
Total	2709	2869	2796	2646	2358	2307	2014	1880	1812	2063	2040	2141

Total 27,635
Average per day 752 3/4
" " month 2,302 3/4
Lowest number 57
Highest number 98

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1891.

Number of Inmates, 1st October, 1890.....	43
“ “ “ received since.....	25
“ “ “ returned from apprenticeship.....	3
	—71
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6
“ “ apprenticeship.....	14
Remaining at Refuge, 30th Sept. 1891.....	51
	—71

Sentences.

Direct to Refuge.....	19
Transferred.....	6
	—25

Nationalities.

Canada.....	21
Ireland.....	3
England.....	1
	—25

Religions.

Church of England.....	12
Roman Catholic.....	8
Presbyterian.....	3
Methodist.....	1
Disciples.....	1
	—25

Education.

Read and write.....	3
Read.....	3
Neither read nor write.....	19
	—25

Counties.

York.....	7
Middlesex.....	5
Simcoe.....	3
Frontenac.....	2
Welland.....	2
Algoma.....	1
Essex.....	1
Elgin.....	1
Lambton.....	1
Ontario.....	1
Lanark.....	1
	—25

Ages.

Three years or under	1
Four	1
Five	1
Six	1
Nine	1
Ten	2
Eleven	2
Twelve	2
Thirteen	6
Fourteen	2
Fifteen	3
Sixteen	1
Seventeen	1
Eighteen	1
	—25

Offences.

Vagrancy	11
Larceny	4
Without proper control	2
Uncontrollable	2
Neglect of parents	1
Homeless	3
Prostitute	1
Leading a dissolute life	1
	—25

Sentences.

Six months	1
One year	1
Twenty-one months	1
Twenty-three "	1
One year and 360 days	1
Two years	1
Three years	1
Four years and three months	1
Five years	2
Indefinite	15
	—25

Daily average population of the Refuge for year ending 30th September, 1891.

	1890.			1891.								
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	43	45	44	41	38	40	41	41	49	50	49	52
2	43	45	44	41	38	40	41	41	48	50	49	52
3	43	45	44	40	38	40	42	41	48	50	49	52
4	43	45	44	40	38	40	42	41	48	50	49	52
5	43	45	44	40	38	40	42	41	48	50	49	52
6	43	45	43	40	38	40	42	43	48	50	49	52
7	43	45	43	39	38	41	42	43	48	50	49	52
8	43	45	43	39	38	41	42	43	48	50	49	53
9	43	45	43	39	38	41	42	43	48	50	49	53
10	43	45	43	39	39	41	42	43	48	50	49	54
11	43	45	43	39	39	41	42	43	48	50	50	54
12	43	45	42	39	39	41	42	44	48	50	50	54
13	43	45	42	39	39	41	42	44	48	50	51	54
14	43	45	42	39	39	41	42	44	48	50	51	54
15	43	45	42	39	39	41	41	44	48	50	51	54
16	43	45	42	39	39	41	41	44	48	50	51	52
17	43	45	42	39	41	41	41	44	48	50	51	52
18	44	45	42	39	41	41	41	44	48	49	51	52
19	44	45	42	39	41	41	41	44	47	49	51	52
20	45	45	41	39	41	41	41	46	47	49	51	52
21	45	45	41	39	41	41	41	46	47	49	51	52
22	45	45	41	39	40	41	41	46	47	49	51	52
23	45	45	41	39	40	41	41	47	47	49	51	52
24	45	45	41	39	40	41	41	47	47	49	51	52
25	44	45	41	39	40	40	41	47	47	49	51	52
26	44	44	41	39	40	40	41	47	48	49	51	51
27	44	44	41	38	40	40	41	47	48	49	51	51
28	44	44	41	38	40	40	41	49	48	49	51	51
29	44	44	41	38	.....	40	41	49	48	49	51	51
30	44	44	41	38	.....	40	41	49	50	49	51	51
31	45	.....	41	38	.....	40	.....	49	.....	49	51	.....
Total	1353	1345	1306	1213	1100	1258	1242	1384	1436	1536	1559	1569

Total days16,301

Average per day 44 $\frac{11}{311}$

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ANDREW MERCER
REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, October, 1894.

We have had the great satisfaction of noticing a large reduction in the numbers at the Reformatory. We are convinced that the persistent work done by means of the Sunday School and other services is bearing fruit in the prevention of the return of great numbers to the institution.

We are most hopeful and happy over the evidences of real blessing received, and this is confirmed by so many letters from those outside who are doing well and retaining the vigour of their religious convictions received during their residence in the Reformatory.

We are satisfied that the Word of God is the best means for the reformation of the fallen. The steady persistent teaching of this Word bears more fruit than any other method.

The teachers have been exceedingly faithful to their trust, and though many of them come from far-away parts of the city, they are always on hand at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

The inmates seem to enjoy the Sunday School and come to it with great satisfaction.

The addition to our assistance given us by the Prisoners' Aid Society in the services of Miss Zinkan, the Bible woman, to look after the inmates when discharged, procuring them situations, etc., has borne the very best fruit.

Altogether we are cheered and happy, and desire to record our grateful sense of the presence of God with us through it all.

W. H. HOWLAND,
Superintendent

E. Y. SAMS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1891.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my eleventh annual report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

THE REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the inmates the past year has been good. No death occurred, and a limited number of cases existed of severe sickness. Two years have elapsed without a death in this department. The number of insane and decrepid inmates was smaller than usual.

Complaints regarding diet, clothing, or inability to work have been exceedingly rare and of trivial character.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE STAFF.

The staff escaped both death and serious illness the past year, a few days at most being the limit of sickness or inability to discharge duties.

Following were the presentations for treatment, viz:—Anæmia, 3; bilious, 10; bronchitis, 12; burn, 1; cancerum oris, 1; colds, 16; constipation, 2; congestion, kidneys, 1; corneitis, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; cough, 15; diarrhoea, 2; earache, 1; eczema, 1; erythema, 1; headache, 1; indigestion, 7; irritable bladder, 1; meno-pause, 1; metrorrhagia, 1; pain, 5; pruritis, 1; sciatica, 1; sore throat, 5; sprain, 2; rheumatism, 4; weakness or want of appetite, 15.

THE REFORMATORY HOSPITAL.

The hospital record the past year is one of the most favourable made during the 11 years the institution has been in operation. During three months of the year, there was not a single inmate in the hospital; and during the remaining months never more than two inmates at any one time. The year closed without a hospital patient. Only ten patients in all occupied beds in the hospital during the year. The cases treated and time spent by each in the hospital ward are given below, viz:—

1 case of Congestion of the lungs.....	15 days.
“ Hemoptysis.....	15 “
3 cases of Childbirth	15 “
1 case of Childbirth	18 “
“ Contusion and sprain.....	21 “
“ Congestion of the lungs.....	34 “
“ Acute inflammatory rheumatism	44 “
“ Synovitis	62 “

THE SYPHILITIC WARD.

The past year there were 12 inmates under treatment, being less than half the number in the preceding year. Of that number 5 were in the ward at the beginning of the year. Of the 12 inmates during the year, 4 remained under treatment at the close; while the remaining 8 either left on account of the expiration of their term of sentence, or were discharged from the ward as cured.

The largest number under treatment on any one day was 6; and the smallest number was 2, and the daily average was 4. Of the 12 cases treated, their varied occupancy of the ward during the year was as follows, viz:—

1	spent less than 50 days in the ward.
4	spent from 50 to 100 “
3	“ 100 to 150 “
4	“ 150 to 200 “

The inmates of this ward have been remarkably free from other ailments during the year, and, with two or three exceptions, have not been incapacitated from work. The inmates were mostly young, and consequently the disease existed in a less advanced stage. Only two of the inmates have been under treatment in the ward on previous occasions. The number under treatment has diminished each year, the past four years. The year ending Sept. 30th, 1888 the number was 31; in 1889, 25; in 1890, 16; and the present year but 12.

THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT AND NURSERY.

This department, as a whole, is increasing in volume. At the beginning of the year the nursery contained 5 babies. This number was augmented by 11 more brought in with their mothers, and 4 were born during the year, making a total of 20. Of this number 9 left with their mothers when their term expired; three were sent to the Infants' Home; 2 died soon after birth from inherited disease; thus leaving, at the close of the year, but 6 babies in the nursery.

The infants were treated during the year for the following ailments, the number of presentations for treatment being as follows, viz:—Cancrum oris, 1; cold, 5; constipation, 16; cough, 12; diarrhoea, 37; eczema, 4; erythema, 2; febriculæ, 1; incontinence of urine, 3; ophthalmia, 1; weakness or want of appetite, 5; worms, 2.

Presentations for treatment during the year, excluding hospital cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions and cuts.....	39	Inflammation, upper extremities ..	2
Abscess	20	“ lower “	21
Acne.....	1	“ glands	10
Amenorrhœa	9	“ kidneys	2
Anæmia	2	Insanity	3
Anchylolosis	1	Influenza	3
Aphonia	12	Insomnia	1
Asthma	9	Irritable bladder	7
Bilious	18	Leucorrhœa	2
Bronchitis.....	14	Lumbago.....	2
Burns	10	Malingeringers and frivolous.....	73
Cancerum-Oris	4	Menorrhagia	7
Catarrh	3	Metritis.....	2
Cephalalgia and headache.....	13	Metrorrhagia.....	1
Colds	114	Neuralgia	17
Congestion, kidneys	6	Otitis	1
“ liver	5	Pains, alleged and simple ..	45
Conjunctivitis	2	Pedicule	2
Constipation	59	Phthisis.....	1
Corneitis.....	5	Pneumonia	1
Cough	42	Pregnancy, disorders of.....	9
Cramps and Colic	7	Pruritis	5
Diarrhœa	37	Punishment-cell inmates.....	7
Deafness	2	Rheumatism	26
Dysmenorrhœa	1	Ringworm	2
Earache.....	10	Sore throat.....	36
Eczema	3	Sprains	12
Erysipelas	2	Syphilis, secondary	22
Erythema	7	“ tertiary.....	4
Febricula.....	1	Teeth extracted	14
Fits	2	Toothache.....	31
Goitre	3	Tonsilitis.....	2
Gonorrhœa	3	Tumors, treatment of	1
Hemoptysis	17	Ulcers, simple.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	1	Urticaria.....	2
Hemorrhoids	5	Weakness, depression after hard drinking, general debility, and want of appetite..	95
Housemaids' knee	3	New inmates seen	117
Hysteria	5		
Indigestion.....	48		
Incontinence of urine	2		
Inflammation, head and face	4		

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

MONTHS.	CASUAL OR ORDINARY CASES PRESENTING.				SYPHILITIC WARD.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1890.....	154	4.96	52	1.67	5	3.88
November, ".....	107	3.56	25	.83	3	3.00
December, ".....	114	3.67	40	1.29	5	3.22
January, 1891.....	103	3.35	24	.77	5	4.25
February, ".....	72	2.57	15	.53	6	5.27
March, ".....	102	3.29	41	1.32	4	4.00
April, ".....	93	3.10	29	.96	5	4.40
May, ".....	87	2.80	21	.67	6	5.45
June, ".....	83	2.76	5	.16	4	3.23
July, ".....	93	3.00	6	.19	4	3.16
August, ".....	58	1.87	9	.29	4	4.00
September ".....	61	2.03	3	.10	4	4.00
Daily average for the year.....		3.08	.....	.73	.....	3.99

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The health of the girls in the Refuge has on the whole been good. There was only one serious case during the year, viz., a typhoid fever case, and at the close of the year she gave every promise of recovery. While several of the little ones were very sick for short periods, they all duly recovered. What may be considered somewhat remarkable is that during the 11 years the Refuge has been in existence there has not been a single death. This, too, in view of the fact, that of the many who enter, some are constitutionally unfitted to withstand severe illness.

Refuge Presentations for Treatment during the year.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Acne	3	Inflammation of Head.....	1
Amenorrhœa.....	2	do Neck	1
Ancemia.....	1	do Glands.....	1
Bilious	12	do Finger	1
Borborismus	1	Irritable bladder	1
Catarrh.....	2	Pain.....	2
Cold.....	10	Pruritis.....	1
Conjestion of Kidneys.....	1	Puncture.....	1
Constipation.....	5	Rheumatism, Acute.....	2
Contusion	3	Scabies.....	1
Conjunctivitis	1	Scrofula.....	1
Cough	12	Sore mouth.....	2
Diarrhœa	1	Sore throat	46
Earache.....	2	Teeth extracted.....	15
Erysipelas.....	3	Toothache	3
Erythema.....	1	Tonsilitis	18
Frivolous	2	Ulcers	2
Headache.....	3	Weakness or want of appetite	11
Hemoptysis	1	Worms.....	5
Hemorrhage	1	New inmates seen	28
Herpes	1		

There was, as is elsewhere noted, a case of typhoid fever which was a hospital case and was isolated, and was still under treatment at the end of the year.

In conclusion I may say that the foregoing report will compare favorably with any previous one, as to the healthfulness of the population in the institution.

Credit is due to Chief Attendant Backus, who, in addition to other duties, has successfully discharged the duties of dispenser of medicines and nurse.

Only in one instance, that of the typhoid fever case, was it necessary to secure additional service, and that was obtained in the person of a professional nurse.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,

Surgeon.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

In submitting the annual report upon the Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1891, I regret that I cannot point to that institution as one in all respects worthy of the name, and of the Province, and that I cannot hope that in the future much improvement can be made in its condition as a school for reforming the characters of those youths who are committed to its keeping. From its location and surroundings it is impossible for it to satisfactorily fill the purpose for which it was established, viz., a place where the moral, physical and spiritual condition of juvenile offenders can be improved. Its isolation and distance from the great centres of our population and the unsuitability of the soil for agricultural purposes, conspire to render the location entirely unfit for the purposes of a reformatory.

I would strongly recommend that at the earliest opportunity a new site be selected near some one of the large commercial centres of the Province, where land of suitable quantity and quality can be had, and that proper buildings be erected thereon. It is well understood that one of the most important requirements (if not the most important) of a successful Reformatory, is suitable land for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and proper facilities for giving instruction in the various industrial pursuits. This it is impossible to do at Penetanguishene. The land is so rough and rocky that very little, if any, farming can be carried on, and notwithstanding the large area of land belonging to the institution there has not been a year when sufficient produce could be raised to feed what little live stock is kept on the premises, and a large yearly expenditure is necessary in the purchase of produce.

The isolated position of the Reformatory also renders it impossible to carry on any branches of industry or manufacture with any hope of obtaining a revenue therefrom, and the inmates are therefore deprived of employment and instruction in such useful occupations and trades as would fit them for earning a livelihood upon leaving the institution.

From personal observation and the information I have gathered during the past year as to the history of similar institutions elsewhere, I am of the opinion that a great improvement can be effected, not only in the training of the youths committed to the Reformatory, but also in the law regulating the punishment of those convicted of crime. As the great object of such an institution is the reformation of its inmates and the lessening of crime, it is of the utmost importance that no boy should be kept there for a longer period than is required to reform his character and the sooner that result is reached the better for his prospects after leaving the institution. Any further detention only renders him less fit for society and more likely to again become an inmate of the Reformatory. Short and indeterminate sentences for first offences should be provided for; and an amendment of the Dominion Parliament Act which places the pardoning power in the hands of the Governor and Council should be obtained, transferring that power to the Attorney-General of the Province, so that prompt action may be taken when it is found desirable to exercise such clemency. I would also recommend the adoption of some system that would provide for the proper oversight of the boys for a certain time after their discharge.

I do not propose at the present time to give my own views in regard to the internal management of the Reformatory, such as the classification of its inmates, the various industrial pursuits they should follow, and the construction of buildings necessary for accomplishing the greatest amount of good to those who may be placed in such an institution. But, in addition to what I have already said, a brief outline of the Reformatory for Boys, at Penetanguishene, as I have found it

during the past year may be of interest. The management under the superintendent, Mr. McCrosson and his staff of officers has been very satisfactory, and my surprise is that they have been able to obtain such good results. The best possible discipline has been maintained where so many boys are congregated together without any of the civilizing tendencies of home life. On my visits I found the boys clean in their dress and person, courteous in their demeanour, and joining enthusiastically in all their sports and work. They are industrious while in school, being well managed by their teachers, and during Sabbath services in the chapels they are well behaved and attentive, most of them taking some part in the services. The dormitories, school rooms, dining-rooms, bath-rooms and play-rooms were all in good order. The bedding and clothing were clean. All the work of the institution is performed by the boys. In the workshops they show quite an interest in learning the trades of tailoring, shoemaking and carpentering, also in taking care of the live stock and doing whatever work about the premises they are directed to do while at the institution. I heard no bad language used nor saw any signs of disrespect shown by any of the boys to their officers.

The buildings and grounds were in good condition. Several improvements have been made during the year, such as the constructing and improving of roads, ornamenting the grounds with flower beds, the placing of new boilers in the machine shop, erection of a new bakery and kitchen, a new house for the Protestant chaplain, and a shed for storing feed and to provide shelter for agricultural implements, carriages, etc., repairing and repainting officers' residences; breaking up and working some twelve acres of newly acquired land.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For year ended 30th September, 1891, compared with previous year.

SERVICE.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1891.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	£ c.	c.m.	£ c.	£ c.	c.m.	£ c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	93 55	9	45	80 62	7	39
Butcher's meat, fish, etc.....	2,514 48	23 1	12 03	2,157 67	22 3	10 52
Flour, bread, etc.....	2,826 18	26 0	13 52	2,558 25	24 0	12 48
Groceries.....	635 24	5 8	3 04	994 58	9 3	4 85
Provisions.....	54 06	5	26	257 86	2 4	1 26
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4,253 44	39 1	20 35	4,949 30	46 4	24 14
Fuel.....	3,058 62	28 1	14 63	2,344 22	22 0	11 44
Light.....	914 00	8 4	4 37	882 63	8 3	4 31
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	272 36	2 5	1 30	325 45	3 0	1 58
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,086 79	10 0	5 20	658 34	6 2	3 21
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	1,240 73	11 4	5 93	1,612 44	15 1	7 87
Repairs and alterations.....	1,342 27	12 3	6 42	1,695 31	15 9	8 27
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising ..	408 05	3 7	1 95	543 71	5 1	2 65
Chapels, schools and library.....	468 64	4 3	2 24	319 92	3 0	1 56
Workshops, tools, etc.....	244 76	2 2	1 17	198 91	1 9	97
Recovering escaped boys.....	370 44	3 4	1 77	279 65	2 6	1 36
Rent of Guards cottages.....	623 67	5 7	2 98	559 96	5 1	2 73
Freight.....	141 11	1 3	67	210 60	2 0	1 03
Miscellaneous.....	1,187 45	10 9	5 68	1,119 52	10 5	5 46
Salaries and wages.....	16,698 94	1 53 6	79 90	16,807 26	1.57 6	81 99
Totals.....	38,434 78	3.53 2	183 86	38,556 20	3.63 4	188 07

Average number of inmates in 1890—209.

Average number of inmates in 1891—205.

The summary given below shows the operations of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	196	210	201
Admitted during the year	85	63	63
Total number in residence.....	281	273	264
Discharged according to sentence.....	33	34	42
Transferred to Central Prison	1	4	1
“ to Kingston Penitentiary	1	1	2
“ to Hamilton Asylum .....	..	..	1
Reprieved.....	33	32	31
Died	1	..	1
Escaped	2	1	1
	71	72	79
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.).	210	201	185

Copies of the minutes of inspection made by me upon this institution are appended :—

The Reformatory is pleasantly situated on the Georgian Bay, between the towns of Penetanguishene and Midland.

The buildings were found to be in good order on the occasion of this inspection on the 19th September. Several improvements have been made during the summer, namely, the placing of three new boilers in the machine shop for heating and power purposes; extension of the engine room; the addition of a new bakery, kitchen and pantry to the east wing; the building of a new platform, and the erection of a brick house for the Protestant chaplain; also repairs to roofing and flooring have been made where necessary, and the guards' houses have all been repaired and painted.

The twelve acres of land lately acquired have been cleared up during the summer and planted with potatoes, which promise an abundant yield. The roads about the premises have been repaired, and culverts built where necessary. The grounds have been improved by well arranged flower beds and walks, and the planting of ornamental trees.

A new shed is being built to shelter the agricultural implements, waggons, etc. from the weather, and platform scales have been placed near the stables for the purpose of weighing in and out produce.

The offices, school rooms, chapels, dormitories, dining-rooms, store-rooms, hospital, dispensary, library, etc., were all in good order and well kept. The beds, bedding and clothing were in good condition.

The bathing tank, wash-rooms, and water-closets were clean and properly cared for. The water supply is good; it is pumped from the bay into a tank placed on high ground, some distance east from the institution, and is available for fire protection as well as ordinary use. The buildings are lighted with coal oil lamps; gas or electric light should be substituted. The ventilation and drainage are good.

The staff of officers, guards, teachers, and attendants is complete. The chaplains (Protestant and Catholic) take a personal interest in the moral training of the boys, and the staff generally look well after their care and instruction.

I had the pleasure of attending the Sabbath services in the chapel; I also saw the boys at their meals, and when taking their recreation. Their conduct while in the chapel and at their meals was good, and they were much less boisterous upon the play-ground than I expected to find them. During the week their time is occupied with the work of the different departments, on the farm, about the stables, and in attending school.

The institution is very ably managed by the Superintendent, Mr. McCrosson, and his Deputy, Mr. Steadman. The discipline and instruction are good. In addition to the regular Sabbath services the boys are required to attend prayers night and morning. A great drawback in the location of the institution is the absence of suitable land for extensive farming operations.

Some repairs are required to the main building and work-shops, such as painting eavetroughs and waterspouts, pointing the stone and brickwork of the walls, all of which I recommend to be done as soon as possible, as it will not only preserve the buildings from the weather but give them a more pleasing appearance.

The books and accounts were found to be well kept by the Bursar, Mr. Band. The storekeeper's department was also in good order. The most of the supplies are furnished under contract. The food prepared during my visit was wholesome and well cooked. There were 187 boys, from ten to twenty years of age, in the institution on the date of this inspection, and there have been admitted since the 1st October, 1890, sixty, and discharged seventy-three. There was only one death during the year.

All the work about the buildings and grounds is done by the inmates. They are given a half holiday every Saturday during the summer, and during the winter from four o'clock. They take breakfast at 7.30 a.m., dinner at 12 o'clock, and supper at 5.30 p.m. There were two sick boys in the hospital, but both were convalescent.

I made another inspection of the institution on the 10th November.

On this occasion there were 180 boys in charge, all of whom were in good health. They were distributed as follows:—

Carpenter's shop	4
Tailor shop	13
Shoe shop	12
Engine room	8
Stables	3
Garden	4
Cooks and bakers	8
Washhouse	10
Cleaners	17
Gate	1
Superintendent and Deputy of House	2
Outside work	6
Playroom	28
Protestant School	35
Catholic School	21
Hospital	1
Night duty	1
Under punishment	1
Teaming	5
Total	180

All the departments were in good order. The work in the shoe, tailor, machine and carpenter shops was being carried on satisfactorily. The order, discipline and management are good. The boys' clothing was in good condition, and the food supplied was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The grounds have been arranged for the winter. The farm and garden products have all been stored away. The new boilers have been completed and placed in position, and the kitchen and bakery are finished. The contracts, for the supply of wood, coal and fence rails have been completed. The premises should be lighted with gas or electricity. The books were found to be properly kept.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 31st, 1891.

SIR,—Reference being made to the Statistical Tables above given, it will be seen that the decrease in population noted last year is still greater this year. On 30th September, 1890, the number of inmates was 201, this year we shew only 185, the smallest number in residence since 1876. As these fluctuations in population are chronic, no practical conclusion in respect to them can be drawn.

In my review of last year I purposely refrained from commenting on the disabilities under which we laboured (and still labour), many of which being calculated to seriously mar all ordinary efforts put forth, past and present, to ensure that our charge be benefitted to the extent desired. My reason for so refraining was then given, but it may be well to repeat it here. It was to the effect that I desired to await the report of the Prison Commission then engaged in acquiring information and obtaining evidence to guide it in advising as to the best practical methods whereby the prisons, reformatories, etc., of the Province could effect the greatest good. The result of these inquiries and investigations, and the recommendations which necessarily followed, was, in due course, and in proper form, reported to the Government. The perusal of this report, in so far as it relates to the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, is to me most gratifying, inasmuch as in it there is a complete endorsement of every representation made in many of my annual reports, and from time to time as the occasion prompted, in my ordinary official correspondence regarding, (1) the very faulty and unsatisfactory character of the statutory legislation affecting this institution more especially that relating to the exercise of the pardoning power, and (2) in respect to our unfortunate geographical position. The latter fact is emphasized in the initial sentence of its commentary on the institution which I will take the liberty of quoting here: "A great mistake was made in the selection of the site of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene." In this pithy sentence, from a retrospective standpoint, is embodied a sad history of misdirected effort and of unavailing endeavor. The sentences immediately following are no less pithy. The second conveys the fact that "when the Government found it necessary to establish this Reformatory they thought it would be economical to use for the purpose a barracks which had been unoccupied since 1812." In the third is conveyed that the then prevailing idea in relation to juvenile offenders was that they should be little less than prisoners, punishment being the chief object of their incarceration. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth sentences this is still further exemplified in the statements that "when the erection of the present massive structure was found necessary there seemed to be no reason for moving to another locality, as the ideas as to what a reformatory should be had undergone little change. The new structure was but a commodious prison. The boys were every evening locked up in triple tiers of cells, with doors of iron bars, and fastenings strong enough to hold the most desperate felons." Other disadvantages such as the very poor character of the land attached, sand and boulders

predominating; remoteness from all great centres of population, this isolation rendering it difficult, if not impossible, to provide profitable industrial employment for the inmates, or keep alive in their favor that active interest on the part of the general public which would tend to their benefit when released; the lack of official machinery to provide for the orphaned and the helpless on their being returned to the outer world, were made the subject of comment, and, with other pertinent matters, have been noted in the *Recommendations* of the Commissioners.

Commendation and appreciative notice from me regarding the able and intelligent manner in which, so far as it affects us, the work of the Commission was performed might be considered out of place or not in good taste, yet, to say I am more than grateful, would but poorly express my feelings in this relation. My fondest hope now is that practical results will soon flow from Recommendation No. 11, where, in one short paragraph, is cogently urged remedial measures of an all-important and very comprehensive character, as, not until this Recommendation be made operative in its entirety will this institution be a reformatory in fact as well as in name. Were this accomplished then, Sir, should there be failure to reach the full standard of expectation, excuses as to imperfect means to that end will have no basis except in one feature, overlooked in the Recommendation, that of making suggestions as to the best and wisest methods to be observed when making selection of assistants in the work. Having paid this weak and poorly expressed tribute to the far-reaching character of the labours of the Commissioners, I will now proceed to review matters in general immediately connected with the daily working of the institution for the year just ended.

If health of body presupposes a similar condition of mind, we should be justified in stating that it would be difficult to find a better lot of boys, mentally and physically, than are our present pupils. During the whole year, beyond an occasional cold, sprain or dislocation, a clean bill of health has been the order. (Yet here I must mention that, without qualifying my previous statement, we have had one case, which, for its rarity and extraordinary happy conclusion, requires almost a paragraph to itself. A boy who was committed to our care came in affected with cerebro-spinal-meningitis. The illness developed in its most serious form, but, thanks to the skill and unremitting care of the medical attendant, and the assiduous nursing of two of his fellow-inmates—one at night and the other during the day—the boy recovered completely, and what is still more astonishing, without the after complications which are the usual dreaded results of this fell malady. When the conditions under which the lads live are known and considered this is not calculated to excite surprise. In the first place nature herself supplies the main ingredients, in verification of which fact I may again take the liberty of quoting from the report of the Prison Commissioners: "The air is bracing and salubrious, the water pure and abundant, the facilities for drainage are excellent, and the outlook grandly beautiful." When to these are added a plentiful supply of good food, freedom from monotony through the system in vogue in respect to regular industrial labour, reasonable amount of mental exercise in the school-room, fair allowance of physical exercise on the play-ground or in the play-room, discipline strict but in no way harassing, sleeping apartments unequalled so far as light, space, ventilation and undoubted cleanliness are concerned. With such surroundings I may be pardoned in repeating that it is not to be wondered at if good mental and bodily health is the result.

Considering the fact that evil practices are the immediate cause of the incarceration of at least nine-tenths of our population, it is my pleasing duty to state that the present moral condition of the inmates is more than satisfactory. In no

one year in the past thirteen have the virtues of truthfulness, manliness and amenability been to the same extent displayed, low cunning and petty depredations eschewed, than in the present year of grace. A boy unworthy of being reasonably trusted is now rare, and the sly tyranny hitherto commonly practised by the larger over the smaller boys has now little, if any existence. This happy state is largely attributable to the painstaking and conscientious care given by the Chaplains to their respective charges. In the annual reports of these reverend gentlemen, pleasing testimony is conveyed as to the spiritual progress of their flocks, and the earnest and intelligent attention manifested by them when under instruction. I may here add that the Deputy-Superintendent and the subordinate officers, with pleasing spontaneity have, at different times during the year, given expression to their gratification in noting the ready and cheerful alacrity displayed by the boys in accomplishing their allotted tasks,—grumbling or shirking having no place in their minds—in fact, shewing on all occasions a willingness to comply with the orders given them as if fulfilment of duty had ceased to be considered onerous or, in any degree, oppressive.

Many structural improvements for which appropriations in capital account had been voted have, within the year, been carried to completion. Notably, changing the bakery from the basement to the first floor, glass partitions only separating it from the dining-hall and kitchen, seven additional reflection cells now occupying the space made vacant by its removal; entire transformation of the kitchen, a new cooking equipment replacing the old; concrete floors of first class character laid in bakery and kitchen; extension of the recreation hall and, in connection with this, the acquirement of a school-room, spacious and well lighted, for the senior Protestant classes. Besides these the engine room has been extended, new floor and roof added, and three modern steam-boilers substituted for a similar number condemned last year as unsafe; the guards' dwellings improved exteriorly by new coats of paint and many of them interiorly by being overhauled; commodious driving and implement shed built at stables, and last but not least, a handsome, roomy and very comfortable residence has been erected for the Protestant chaplain. Many other requisite works were, as the occasion required, executed, but as we hope soon to have the pleasure of an Inspectorial visit, we will not further particularize.

One loss we have to deplore, that of an able, loyal and efficient officer, Mr. Murphy, the ex-senior Protestant teacher, who, for close on twenty-one years laboured, with scrupulous and intelligent care, in training the boys in his charge. During his entire period of office he was their kind friend and wise mentor, inculcating by word and example a love of manliness and truth, at the same time inspiring them with a desire to acquire that knowledge which would aid them in after years, to lead honest and honourable lives.

Nervous prostration, superinduced by recurrent attacks of la Grippe, is the cause of his resignation of office. His withdrawal from active duty in our midst is deeply deplored by all his fellow-officers, who loved and still love him for his kind and genial ways. We are not without hope that perfect rest and freedom from all care and worry may eventually restore him to his former good health, thus rendering him capable of providing for his young and helpless family, who are entirely dependent on him as their bread-winner.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,

Superintendent

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

In residence October 1st, 1890	201
Admitted during the year.....	63
Total number during the year.....	— 264
Discharged according to sentence.....	42
Reprieved.....	31
Escaped	1
Died	1
Transferred to Kingston.....	2
“ Central Prison	1
“ Hamilton Asylum.....	1
	— 79
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1891.....	185

NATIONALITIES of the Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	49	1,445
English	7	185
Irish	1	73
Scotch.....	1	31
United States ...	4	156
Other countries.....	1	24
Total	63	1,914

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total commitments.
English Church.....	17	44	596
Roman Catholic.....	20	61	639
Presbyterian	9	25	198
Methodist	14	47	367
Baptist.....	2	7	87
Other denominations.....	1	1	27
Total.....	63	185	1,914

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

4 at 10 years.	17 at 13 years.	4 at 16 years.
3 at 11 "	13 at 14 "	1 at 17 "
8 at 12 "	13 at 15 "	
Total.....63.		

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

1 year.....	1
2 years.....	3
3 ".....	23
4 ".....	7
5 ".....	9
Indefinite period.....	6
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 years.....	1
" " " " 4 ".....	1
" " " " 3 ".....	1
3 months and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years.....	3
6 " " " " 5 ".....	4
1 year " " " " 5 ".....	1
2 years " " " " 5 ".....	2
1 year " " " " 3 ".....	1
Total.....	63

CRIMES for which the 63 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Burglary.....	2
Housebreaking.....	1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	9
Incorrigible.....	8
Larceny.....	39
Shopbreaking.....	2
Vagrancy.....	2
Total.....	63

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 63 commitments were made during the year.

Algoma District.....	1	Northumberland and Durham ...	3
Brant.....	3	Ontario.....	1
Carleton.....	1	Oxford.....	2
Elgin.....	2	Renfrew.....	4
Essex.....	1	Simcoe.....	2
Frontenac.....	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..	1
Grey.....	2	Welland.....	2
Halton.....	3	Wentworth.....	3
Hastings.....	2	York.....	19
Lambton.....	2	Total.....	63
Lincoln.....	1		
Middlesex.....	7		

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 1st, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891, and in doing so am pleased to say that the health of the boys continues good.

We have had one death during the year, viz: John Saunders, who died of cyanosis March 24th, 1891.

He had been an inmate of the Reformatory for about three years, and on account of his condition, was not expected to do any work, but was allowed to walk about the buildings and grounds, as any exercise or work would have been dangerous to one in that state.

At his death he was eighteen years old.

We had about the ordinary number suffering from coughs and colds during the spring and fall, and a few cases of inflammation of the lungs, but a good recovery was made in all cases.

No epidemics troubled us during the past year, and although we had one case of cerebro-spinal-meningitis, by isolating the patient the disease made no further progress.

In this case the disease developed itself the week after the boy's arrival, showing that he had contracted it before coming to this institution. He was ill about three months, and recovered without the loss of any of his faculties.

A few fractures and dislocations make up the list of accidents, but were of minor importance and recovered without any trouble.

Our boys are now well and are looking well, and the healthy appearance they assume after remaining here a short time shows how well the position of the Reformatory is adapted to the growth and development of these wards of the Province.

Trusting that the bill of health may long continue as clean.

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

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons.

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 185 boys now in residence originally came.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Algoma District	1	Northumberland and Durham	3
Brant	7	Ontario	2
Bruce	3	Oxford	3
Carleton	7	Peel	1
Elgin	8	Perth	1
Essex	6	Peterboro	1
Frontenac	7	Prescott and Russell	1
Grey	9	Rainy River District	1
Halton	3	Renfrew	6
Hastings	4	Simcoe	6
Huron	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5
Kent	2	Victoria	2
Lambton	7	Wellington	2
Lanark	1	Waterloo	1
Leeds and Grenville	5	Welland	8
Lennox and Addington	1	Wentworth	8
Lincoln	7	York	39
Middlesex	13		
Norfolk	2	Total	185

NUMBER of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
"	1868	59	173
"	1869	47	170
"	1870	41	163
"	1871	48	155
"	1872	48	158
"	1873	31	130
"	1874	58	139
"	1875	71	173
"	1876	47	183
"	1877	75	195
"	1878	69	196
"	1879	57	206
"	1880	80	216
"	1881	96	250
"	1882	84	263
"	1883	58	245
"	1884	81	242
"	1885	51	220
"	1886	64	205
"	1887	60	192
"	1888	78	193
"	1889	85	210
"	1890	63	201
"	1891	63	185

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

ORILLIA, Oct. 10th, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of my inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.

Owing to Mr. Macnamara's being sick at the time of my first visit, his school was closed, so that I did not have an opportunity to visit him.

I spent two days in the schools—the 14th and 15th of April. The schools were organized as follows: Mr. Murphy had the 3rd and 4th classes, and Mr. Ferguson the 1st and 2nd classes. Mr. Murphy had two divisions of the 4th class and two of the 3rd. In Mr. Ferguson's room I found four divisions of the second class, one of the 2nd part, and two of the 1st part. This classification of the 2nd class was not a good one, and I pointed out the defect.

There were in all 129 boys present, 56 being in Mr. Murphy's room and 73 in Mr. Ferguson's; 23 were in the 4th class, 33 in the 3rd, 47 in the 2nd, 12 in the 2nd part, and 14 in the 1st part.

The order and discipline were good. With the single defect I have mentioned, the classification was good.

I found no change in the number of subjects taught. In the junior department, arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, and literature were studied. In addition to these, grammar, geography and book-keeping were taught in the senior department.

The boys had made very fair progress from the time of my previous visit in October. Fourteen boys were promoted to Mr. Murphy's room on the result of my examination.

With some few exceptions, the writing was good. The spelling and reading was also good. In literature the boys answered fairly well. It would be well if more time were given to this last subject. The boys should be taught to give their answers in *sentences* of their *own* formation. Thus they would get with every lesson a valuable training in the English language. In arithmetic the boys showed that they were making steady progress; yet the thinking side of the subject might have had a little more attention.

On my second visit, the 6th and 7th of October, owing to the illness of Mr. Murphy his room was closed. In Mr. Ferguson's room there were 13 pupils in the 1st part of the first book, 12 in the 2nd part, and 43 in the second book. In Mr. Macnamara's room there were 6 in the 1st part, 2 in the 2nd part, 20 in the second book, 17 in the third book, and 5 in the fourth.

The discipline and order were satisfactory in both rooms. The classification was the same in Mr. Ferguson's room as at my previous visit. Mr. Macnamara's classification was satisfactory. Although I had not an opportunity to inspect Mr. Macnamara's room in April, yet I noticed a very marked change for the better in each subject. Arithmetic was well taught, especially in the junior classes, and the boys were fairly proficient. The reading, writing, spelling and literature were good. The grammar was not good.

The writing, reading, and spelling in Mr. Ferguson's room were fair. The arithmetic was not good.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Ferguson is obliged to use the old series of reading books for a part of the second class. The new readers are much in advance of the old ones, in both arrangement and subject matter. Each pupil should be furnished with the best reading book possible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

ISAAC DAY.

Inspector of Prisons, etc., for Ontario.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHINE, Oct. 16th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to present you my report as Protestant Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891.

At all our services, especially on the Sabbath, the interest shown by the boys in attendance is exceedingly good. Indeed in this respect they will compare favorably with any similar gatherings anywhere.

On every week day morning and evening I hold a short service, consisting of Scripture reading and prayer, which is attended by all the inmates under my charge.

On Sabbath forenoons we have a regular service, consisting of singing, responsive Scripture readings, prayer, and Chaplain's talks, always using the Lord's Prayer and reciting the Apostles' Creed. On Sabbath afternoons we have a Sunday school, in which we use the International Series of Sunday School Lessons. I make much of the Gospel in song. Over six months ago I applied for and obtained a supply of "Songs and Solos," by Sankey, largest edition, which we use in all our services, and of which the boys are very fond. With the efficient services of our organist, Miss Jamieson, our singing is animated and inspiring, and the Gospel they thus learn so readily and sing so heartily cannot fail to be a blessing to them, both now and hereafter.

The Sabbath is carefully observed in and about the institution, and our services are seasons of much interest and we hope much profit.

Numerous requests having been made to me by the boys for Bibles to keep in their dormitories, I applied for and obtained a quantity for that purpose. Before distributing them I instituted a thorough test by which only those really desired a Bible should receive one. At a public service on Sabbath I required each boy who wished a Bible to rise up before all his associates and ask for one. Fifty-three asked for and received them. Quite a number that at first failed to ask have since applied for Bibles and received them. Twenty boys reported that they had Bibles of their own. The library, of which I have charge, is distributed regularly every Monday morning to such boys as wish books. A hundred and twenty of the boys under my charge are now taking books regularly and reading them. The boys as a rule are fond of reading, and a judiciously selected addition to our library, which is old and worn, would be highly appreciated by them, and would be of immense benefit to them.

Catechism classes among the Methodist boys are held regularly twice each month, in which a satisfactory progress is being made. The Presbyterian and Church of England boys are visited twice each month by the pastors of these denominations from Penetang, and catechised and instructed. Any others are looked after by the Chaplain. So that it may be fairly claimed, that the moral and religious welfare of the boys is carefully looked after.

The management afford me every opportunity of seeing the boys, which I avail myself of. I go to the school room and get them, or they are gathered at my request at suitable times for religious instruction. I am also at the Reformatory two or three times day apart from the stated time of duty, and mingle with the boys and try to attach them to me, that I may the better succeed in developing their moral and spiritual life.

It is a sad fact that a large number of the boys here confined had no Christian home influences, no salutary home training, but quite the reverse, and if they went astray it can scarcely be wondered at. To take them in hand now and rebuild their moral character on permanent foundations, and to plant in their hearts the principles of a noble manhood that shall dominate their lives, is by no means a light task. It appears to be easy for some, who know little of this work or of its difficulties, to build theories; but those who are the best informed in regard to it are ever the most moderate in their demands, the most sparing in their criticisms, and the most thankful for any successes. A single, or an occasional visit to such an institution, gives one but a slight, and often erroneous idea of its real work and status. Those, and those only, who have daily and official intercourse with the inmates understand fully and intelligently their character as a whole, and the difficulties connected with any system that may be adopted for their moral and spiritual uplifting. Still the records of this Reformatory can furnish many examples of permanent reformation, of which its officers are justly proud. We hope that, by the blessing of God, many more will go out from us to be useful citizens of our beloved country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CARD,

Protestant Chaplain.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUESHENE, October 20th, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report as R. C. Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Boys in attendance September 30th, 1890.....	64
Admitted from September 30th, 1890, to Sept. 30th, 1891	22
	—86
Discharged through expiry of sentence	14
Liberated on account of good conduct.....	8
Sent to Asylum.....	1
Transferred	2
	—25
Remaining in attendance September 30th, 1891	61

In my last Annual Report I stated that nineteen of my charge were preparing for their first communion.

Seventeen of these have been permitted to receive the Sacrament.

There are now some twenty in "Confirmation Class," and we hope to be visited by His Grace, the Archbishop, next spring, who will then confirm them, if, after examination, he finds them properly instructed.

During the year the conduct of my boys has been very good.

The society, having for its basis a special devotion, established last year among them, reference to which was made in my last year's report, has been fruitful of the most happy results.

Below I append the different grades of the classes of the Roman Catholic School to show you under what difficulty I have to work in my Sunday School.

No. admitted in different classes :—

Junior 4th	1	Senior 1st	2
" 3rd	7	Junior 1st	4
Senior 2nd	1	—	—
Junior 2nd	7		22

Discharged in different classes :—

Senior 4th	7	Junior 3rd	3
Junior 4th	5	Senior 2nd	4
Senior 3rd	6	—	—
			25

You will see from the above grades that it is very difficult to give the same instructions in Christian doctrine to the different classes, and, at the same time, make it interesting for all. So, after thoughtful consideration, would suggest that I may have the means whereby to give prizes to meritorious boys in the doctrinal classes.

This would serve as a stimulus to all to acquire a thorough knowledge of their duty to God and their neighbor, and *to study well* that which would be of lasting benefit to them in their future life. The suggestion is not new, as I see that such has been made in the reports of my predecessors.

In conclusion I beg to state that every facility has been afforded me by the management for the effectual discharge of my duty towards the boys under my care.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GIBBONS,

R. C. Chaplain, Reformatory.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc, Toronto

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report as Roman Catholic Teacher, for year ending September 30th, 1891.

I have scarcely anything to add to my last report.

Since then twenty-two boys came in, very nearly all in the lowest classes.

Twenty-five went out, nearly all in the highest classes, as will be seen by reference to enclosed report of attendance, etc.

The following subjects comprise the course, viz. : reading, spelling, literature, language and composition, writing, arithmetic, geography, history (English and Canadian), and book-keeping.

As several of these subjects will not be of any advantage to the boys in after life, the greater attention is given to what may be of some practical benefit to them after they leave here.

Christian doctrine is taught to all the classes every day.

Statement of attendance, etc., enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

STATEMENT shewing the Educational Status of boys entered during the year, and same end of year.

	Number entered in each class during year ending Sept. 30th, 1890.	POSITION IN CLASS SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior										
Fourth Junior..	1							1		
Third Senior ..										
Third Junior ..	7					4	2	1		
Second Senior..	1				1					
Second Junior..	7			3	4					
First Senior ...	2		1	1						
First Junior ..	4	3			1					
Total	22	3	1	4	6	4	2	2		

Educational Status of Boys Received and Discharged during year ending September 30th, 1891.

	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
Received	4	2	7	1	7	...	1	.....	22
Discharged				4	3	6	5	7	25

Statement shewing number in each class September 30th, 1890, and in same Classes September 30th, 1891.

	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
September 30th, 1890 ...	3	4	11	9	10	10	8	9	64
September 30th, 1891....	6	3	8	15	9	11	5	4	61

Report of Attendance.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1890.	Quarter ending Mch. 31st, 1891.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1891.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1891.	Total.
Aggregate attendance.....	4424	4191	3618	2603	14836
Number of days taught, 265½.					
Average daily attendance, 55 467-531.					
Aggregate non-attendance					
Causes { At work	421	530	504	289	1744
{ Sicknes	7	23	19	89	138
{ Under punishment	64	85	29	67	245
Average daily non-attendance.....					2127

Statement shewing number in each class September 30th, 1890, and same September 30th, 1891.

	No. in each Class Sept. 30th, 1890.	POSITION IN CLASS SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior .	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Fourth Junior.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Third Senior ..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	7
Third Junior ..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	3
Second Senior .	9	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	2
Second Junior.	11	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
First Senior ...	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Junior...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	64	3	2	4	9	5	9	4	3	25

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1892.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable

J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, December, 1891.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

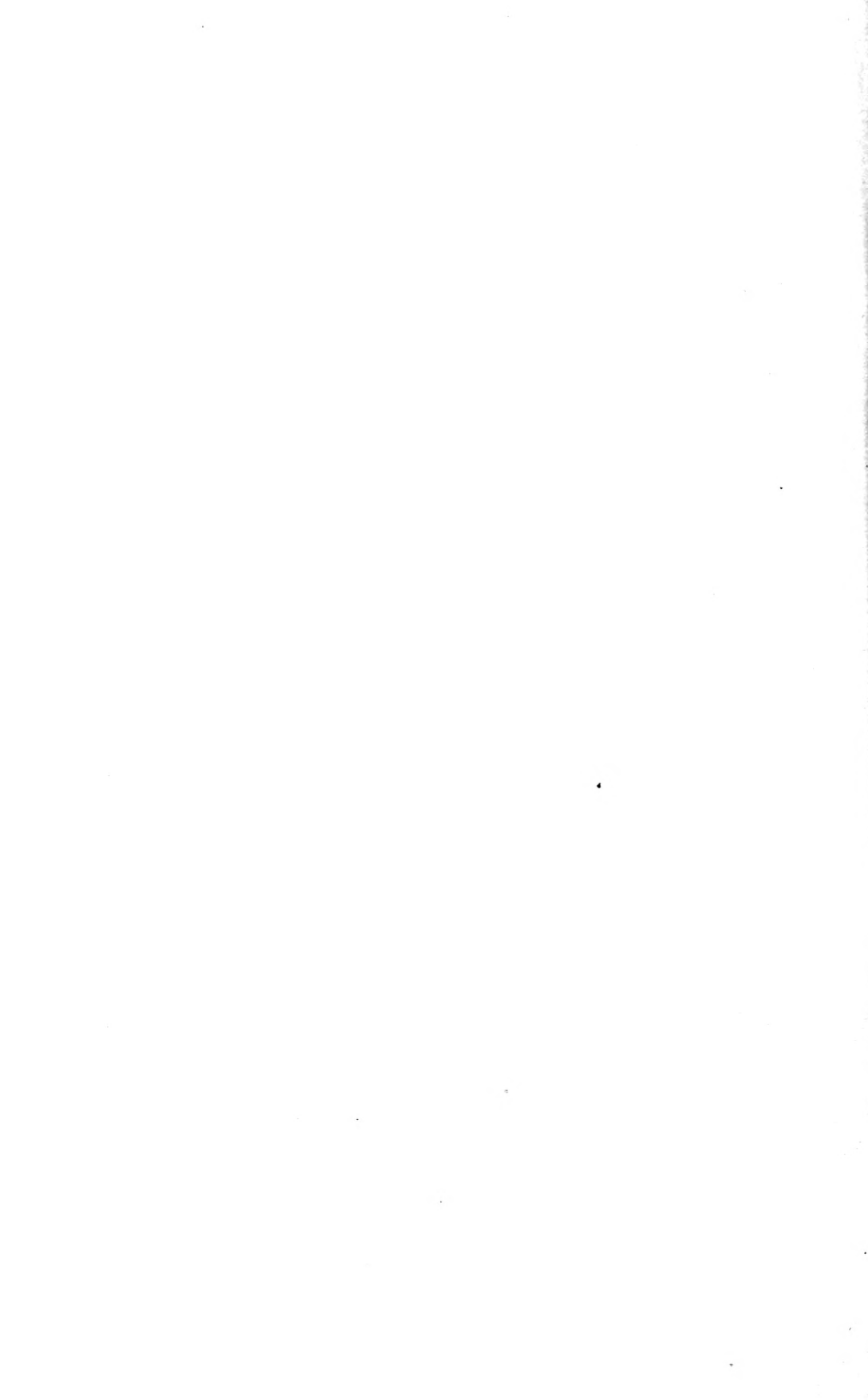
I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending on 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.



HOSPITALS.

The total number of hospitals receiving aid from the Province are twenty-seven, as compared with twenty-one last year, the six added being

St. Joseph's Hospital, London ;

St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough ;

St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton ;

General Hospital, Galt ;

Sick Childrens' Hospital, Toronto.

Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor ;

Three more are now applying to be placed upon the list, namely :

St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham ;

General Hospital, Stratford ;

Ministering Children's League Hospital, Ottawa.

There was voted by the legislature last year in aid of this branch of charity, \$75,480.53, being quite an increase over the previous year ; and this year the amount will be still further increased. The tables will show the daily cost per patient in each hospital, and the proportion of provincial aid given to each institution.

It will be seen by the tables that the number of patients treated in the hospitals of the Province in the last ten years has increased from 6,032 to 10,523, and that this year the increase has been 1,336 over last year.

The work done by the various hospitals during the year has been very satisfactory, and the results, as shown by the tables, compare very favourably with past years. The management and care of patients have been uniformly good. Full information respecting each institution will be found in the minutes of my inspections.

The following comparative statement shews the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past fourteen years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year, as the case may be :—

			Increase.		Decrease.
1878	.....	4,372	.....	295	..... ..
1879	.....	4,612	.....	240	..... ..
1880	.....	5,302	.....	690	..... ..
1881	.....	5,257	.....	...	..... 45
1882	.....	6,032	.....	775	..... ..
1883	.....	6,238	.....	206	..... ..
1884	.....	6,369	.....	131	..... ..
1885	.....	6,617	.....	248	..... ..
1886	.....	7,035	.....	418	..... ..
1887	.....	7,522	.....	487	..... ..
1888	.....	8,292	.....	770	..... ..
1889	.....	8,561	.....	269	..... ..
1890	.....	9,187	.....	626	..... ..
1891	.....	10,523	.....	1,336	..... ..

It will be seen from the above that during 1891, 1,336 more patients were treated in the hospitals than in 1890. This great increase of patients is not confined to a few hospitals, as the returns show that the increase has been general throughout the country, and is at once a very strong proof of the good work performed by our hospitals, and the growing feeling in their favour. It will also be seen in Table I. that the death-rate has greatly decreased, being nearly eleven per cent. less than in 1890.

Tables VI. and VII. shew the manner in which the amounts the Legislature will be asked to vote as grants to the hospitals are made up. The following statement is a summary of the totals of these tables, and shews the sums which will be asked for each hospital, as well as the total :—

General Hospital, Toronto.....	\$24,525 43
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto.....	2,860 42
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.....	4,515 60
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	6,182 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton.....	1,488 60
General Hospital, Kingston.....	5,115 09
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	3,569 54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	4,263 19
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	5,312 30
House of Mercy Lying in Hospital, Ottawa.....	2,237 88
General Hospital, London.....	5,318 31

St. Joseph's Hospital, London.....	1,342 66
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,498 54
Galt Hospital, Galt	496 80
General Hospital, Guelph	3,497 88
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	2,531 26
General Hospital, Pembroke	1,398 30
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	1,298 70
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	2,039 02
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	1,196 90
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	1,564 13
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	823 12
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	1,515 74
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	373 70
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough.....	1,404 69
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough	1,566 30
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor.....	1,066 20
Total.....	\$89,002 50

The amount asked for in 1890 was \$75,480.53, or \$13,521.97 less than the above.

In Tables VIII., IX. and X. will be found details of the cost of maintaining the various hospitals. The daily cost per inmate in 1891 was 75.14 cents per day.

The proportion of the Government grant to the total maintenance expenditure, as shewn in Table X., decreased from 36.07 per cent. in 1890 to 32.10 per cent. in 1891.

The Tables numbered I. to X. will be found in the following pages, and following them are the separate reports upon each of the hospitals.

It will be readily noticed in Table VI. the great increase in subscriptions and donations over that of last year, and while it must afford very great satisfaction to those devoted ones, interesting themselves in the great work of fostering and conducting our hospitals, it is earnestly to be hoped that the humane and charitably disposed may still extend in the future the beneficent aid of 1891.

It will also be noticed in Table IX. that a considerable advance appears in the average daily cost of patients, which partly arises from a number of new institutions being maintained at a high figure, considerable amounts having been charged to maintenance, which might properly have gone to capital account while the high price of meat, potatoes, etc., in the early part of the year accounts for the rest.

TABLE I.—Shewing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

HOSPITALS.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1890.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1891.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1891.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1891.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	235	2,994	156	3,385	2,891	293	231
Homoeopathic Hospital, Toronto	16	229	43	288	250	10	28
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	36	138		174	102	6	65
City Hospital, Hamilton	51	603	37	691	688	47	56
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton	13	150		163	136	10	17
General Hospital, Kingston	41	623	36	700	588	43	59
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	34	414		448	402	16	30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	40	372		412	330	38	44
✚ General Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	41	593		634	538	44	52
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	36	192	173	401	362	14	25
General Hospital, London	44	431	18	493	418	31	44
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	9	128		137	112	8	17
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	11	132	6	149	126	7	16
Galt Hospital, Galt	12	39		51	35	4	12
General Hospital, Guelph	28	398	5	431	364	38	29
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	28	302		330	291	13	26
General Hospital, Pembroke	10	140		156	134	7	9
General Hospital, Mattawa	12	194		206	177	7	22
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	34	202	5	241	195	16	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	18	138		156	137	10	9
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	10	170		180	156	8	16
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	7	88		95	82	1	12
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	15	144	1	160	135	9	16
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood		38		38	29	6	3
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough	4	164		168	140	14	14
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough	10	108		118	99	9	10
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor	5	119		124	104	8	12
Total, 1891	800	9,243	480	10,523	8,921	687	905
Total, 1890	711	8,029	447	9,187	7,812	660	715

TABLE II.—Shewing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

HOSPITALS.	SEX.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.				NATIONALITIES.				
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	1,933	1,452	2,742	599	44	1,804	766	475	158	85	97
Homeopathic Hospital, Toronto.....	107	181	247	41	.....	140	88	33	21	5	1
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.....	89	85	155	13	6	.....	221	88	40	23	17
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	379	312	544	140	7	302	17	45	2	26	26
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton.....	67	96	29	134	.....	73	141	141	78	25	15
General Hospital, Kingston.....	424	276	589	90	21	342	41	118	4	6	.....
Hotel Dieu, Kingston.....	448	.....	65	383	.....	279	86	42	28	5	19
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	228	184	357	31	24	252	24	89	12	27	27
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	273	361	15	617	2	455	79	156	36	.....	18
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	105	295	148	253	.....	112	131	81	43	18	13
General Hospital, London.....	276	217	428	62	3	207	18	31	5	1	3
St. Joseph's Hospital, London.....	56	81	43	94	.....	79	19	34	8	10	10
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	94	55	110	39	.....	68	19	34	5	1	3
Galt Hospital, Galt.....	32	19	42	9	.....	29	19	23	34	3	9
General Hospital, Guelph.....	213	218	412	19	.....	295	67	84	8	6	4
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	109	221	41	289	.....	207	21	50	2	1	10
General Hospital, Penbrooke.....	72	78	22	198	.....	73	14	51	11	.....	2
General Hospital, Port Huron.....	162	44	24	182	.....	142	41	13	13	8	12
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Stratford.....	145	96	196	45	.....	154	19	25	7	1	55
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	118	38	57	93	6	49	31	35	12	2	9
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	99	81	135	45	.....	91	7	8	4	3	4
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville.....	49	46	48	44	3	69	16	11	16	20	2
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville.....	72	88	154	5	1	95	8	4	2	2	3
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood.....	23	15	32	6	.....	21	34	16	12	.....	.....
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough.....	79	89	168	.....	.....	104	3	43	2	3	17
St. John's Hospital, Peterborough.....	72	46	11	107	.....	50	13	15	3	.....	38
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor.....	64	60	43	81	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, 1891.....	5,788	4,735	6,874	3,511	117	5,527	1,873	1,714	566	255	414
Totals, 1890.....	5,082	4,105	5,815	3,286	86	4,988	1,757	1,423	493	277	249

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Alimentary Canal.</i>				<i>Bones.—Continued.</i>			
Colic	10	4	14	Exostosis	1	.....	1
Constipation	14	13	27	Necrosis	38	31	69
Dysentery	23	16	39	Ostitis	10	6	16
Diarrhea	39	34	73	Periostitis	16	2	18
Dyspepsia	96	82	172	Rickets	2	8	10
Enteritis	9	14	23	<i>Circulation.</i>			
Fistula-in-ano	23	8	31	Angina Pectoris	5	4	9
Gastrodynia	5	2	7	Aneurisms	11	5	16
Gastritis	46	53	99	Atheroma of Vessels	2	1	3
Hæmorrhoids	23	11	34	Cyanosis .....	.....	2	2
Hæmatemesis	5	1	6	Disease of Aortic Valves	17	4	21
Intestinal Worms	4	6	10	“ Mitral Valves	36	20	56
Esophagus (diseases of)	3	4	7	“ Tricuspid Valves	1	.....	1
Pharyngitis	10	3	13	“ Pulmonary Artery .....	.....	1	1
Ptyalism .....	.....	.....	.....	Endocarditis	4	5	9
Peritonitis	15	26	41	Heart, Dilatation of	24	12	36
Quinsy	19	8	27	“ Hypertrophy	4	5	9
Stomatitis	3	7	10	“ Degeneration	5	3	8
Tonsillitis	20	45	75	Nævus	1	.....	1
Typhlitis	9	5	14	Pericarditis	9	1	10
Ulceration of Stomach	17	15	32	Phlebitis	2	4	6
Cancer of Rectum .....	.....	2	2	Phlegmasia Dolens .....	.....	6	6
Other diseases of Alimentary Canal	18	5	23	Varicose Veins	10	18	28
<i>Brain and Nervous System.</i>				Cardiac Syncope	5	1	6
Apoplexy	15	9	24	<i>Dislocations.</i>			
Cholera	3	9	12	Ankle	8	5	13
Catalepsy	1	1	2	Bones of the Hand	3	1	4
Concussion of Brain	12	2	14	“ Foot	12	3	15
“ Spine .....	.....	.....	.....	Clavical	4	3	7
Compression of Brain	8	1	9	Elbow	2	4	6
“ Spine .....	.....	1	1	Femur	6	3	9
Delirium Tremens	18	8	26	Humerus	11	3	14
Epilepsy	27	24	51	Knee	5	1	6
Hemiplegia	20	12	32	Lower Maxilla .....	.....	.....	.....
Hysteria	9	62	71	Patella .....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation of Brain	18	6	24	Wrist .....	.....	2	2
Insolation	1	.....	1	<i>Ear.</i>			
Insomnia	8	11	19	Cophosis	3	.....	3
Insanity	9	8	17	Otorrhœa	6	6	12
Locomotor Ataxia	14	.....	14	Otitis Media	5	12	17
Myelitis	8	.....	8	Mastoiditis	1	.....	1
Neuralgia	22	30	52	Tinnitus Amis .....	.....	1	1
Neuroma	5	4	9	<i>Eye.</i>			
Paralysis, General	30	13	43	Amarosis	5	5	10
Paraplegia	12	4	16	Amblyopia	1	1	2
Paralysis Agitans	6	6	12	Blepharospasmus	1	.....	1
Softening of Brain	5	3	8	Cataract	64	58	122
Spina Bifida	1	.....	1	Entropion	7	7	14
Sciatica	48	37	85	Atrophy of Retina .....	.....	1	1
Spinal Curvature	7	11	18	Foreign body in the Eye	6	6	12
Tubercular Meningitis	3	4	7	Glaucoma	6	4	10
Tetanus	2	.....	2	Iritis	23	10	33
Puerperal Convulsions .....	.....	1	1	Keratitis	13	10	23
Torticollis .....	.....	1	1	Leucoma	2	3	5
<i>Bones.</i>							
Anchylolosis	12	5	17				
Caries	27	11	38				

TABLE No. III.—Continued.

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Eye.—Continued.</i>				<i>Respiratory Organs.—Con.</i>			
Ophthalmia	14	6	20	Bronchitis, Chronic	52	35	87
“ Catarrhal	29	8	37	Croup	6	11	17
“ Purulent	5	1	6	Emphysema of Lung	11	9	20
“ Granular	25	20	45	Empyema	16	9	25
“ Gonorrhœal	3	1	4	Hydrothorax	3	2	5
Nastigmus	1	.....	1	Pneumonia	85	43	128
Retinitis	3	.....	3	“ Pleuro	10	11	21
Scleritis	1	1	2	“ Typho	26	11	37
Injury of Eye	10	1	11	“ Broncho	8	.....	8
Strabismus	10	5	15	Pleurisy	41	32	73
Abscess of Lachrymal Duct	2	3	5	Phthisis	161	113	274
Ulcer of Cornea	16	12	28	Pleurodynia	4	1	5
Removal of Eye Ball	1	.....	1	Tuberculosis	24	34	58
<i>Fractures.</i>				Hæmoptysis .....	.....	3	3
Bones of the Head and Face ..	12	2	14	Laryngitis	10	4	14
“ Hand	15	2	17	<i>Spleen.</i>			
“ Foot	16	8	24	Splenitis	1	.....	1
“ Pelvis	2	.....	2	Waxy Spleen	2	.....	2
Clavical	7	2	9	Malignant (disease of)	1	.....	1
Femur	15	6	21	<i>Skin.</i>			
Fibula	18	5	23	Acne .....	.....	4	4
Humerus	10	5	15	Boils	11	2	13
Patella	2	5	7	Burns and Scalds	29	21	50
Ribs	10	1	11	Chilblains	2	1	3
Radius	8	3	11	Carbuncle	13	9	22
Scapula	2	.....	2	Corns and Bunions	6	6	12
Sternum .....	.....	.....	.....	Elephantiasis	2	1	3
Tibia	27	6	33	Eczema	72	48	120
Ulna	10	2	12	Erythema	3	3	6
Vertebra .....	.....	.....	.....	Frost Bites	24	1	25
<i>Liver.</i>				Herpes	7	2	9
Abscess of Liver	5	1	6	Impetigo .....	.....	3	3
Acute Atrophy of Liver	4	3	7	Intertrigo .....	.....	1	1
Cirrhosis	12	3	15	Lupus	7	13	20
Fatty Liver	3	5	8	Lichen .....	.....	.....	.....
Gall Stones	7	3	10	Onychia	1	.....	1
Hepatitis	3	2	5	Pruritus .....	.....	1	1
Hydatids of Liver .....	.....	.....	.....	Pediculi	3	6	9
Jaundice	9	8	17	Pityriasis .....	.....	.....	.....
Waxy Liver	2	4	6	Psoriasis	9	5	14
<i>Nose and Face.</i>				Roseola	1	2	3
Catarrh	22	27	49	Rupia .....	.....	.....	.....
Epulis .....	.....	3	3	Ringworm	1	2	3
Epistaxis	2	3	5	Scabies	19	7	26
Lipoma	1	2	3	Sycosis .....	.....	.....	.....
Ozena	1	1	2	Urticaria	5	1	6
Polypus	3	1	4	Whitlow	5	1	6
<i>Poisons.</i>				Farus .....	.....	2	2
Gases .....	.....	.....	.....	Ingrowing Toe Nail	1	3	4
Irritant	1	3	4	<i>Urinary Organs.</i>			
Lead Poisoning	5	.....	5	Bright's Disease, Acute	28	14	42
Narcotic	3	.....	3	“ Chronic	5	10	15
Narcoto-Irritant .....	.....	.....	.....	Balanitis	2	.....	2
<i>Respiratory Organs.</i>				Bubo	11	.....	11
Asthma	39	35	74	Cystitis	84	23	107
Bronchitis, Acute	107	74	181	Condyloma	1	1	2
				Diabetes Mellitus	11	3	14
				“ Insipidus	1	.....	1
				Enlarged Prostrate	17	.....	17
				Epididymitis	6	.....	6

TABLE No. III.—*Continued*

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Urinary Organs—Continued.</i>				<i>Zymotic and General.—Continued.</i>			
Gonorrhœa	48	29	77	Fever, Continued	7	5	12
Gleet	5	..	5	Gout	13	2	15
Hydrocele	16	..	16	Influenza	40	39	79
Hæmatocele	1	..	1	Leucocythemia	5	1	6
Incontinence of Urine	12	13	25	Measles	8	18	26
Pyelitis	8	2	10	Mumps	15	14	29
Phymosis	8	..	8	Pyæmia, Septicæmia	7	11	18
Paraphymosis	3	..	3	Purpura	1	..	1
Retention of Urine	17	15	32	Rheumatism, Acute	166	104	270
Suppurative Nephritis	6	4	10	“ Chronic	65	50	115
Stricture	39	1	40	“ Gonorrhœal	11	4	15
Spermatorrhœa	3	..	3	Small Pox .....	..	..	..
Urinary Calculus	17	8	25	Scrofula	9	8	17
Varicocele	6	..	6	Syphilis, Primary	24	30	54
Orchitis	22	..	22	“ Secondary	21	21	42
Other Diseases of	11	5	16	“ Tertiary	12	5	17
<i>Women.</i>				“ Hereditary	6	9	15
Amenorrhœa .....	..	18	18	Vaccination	2	9	11
Abortion .....	..	21	21	Whooping Cough .....	..	2	2
Dysmenorrhœa .....	..	30	30	Addison's Disease	1	..	1
Erosion of Os Uteri .....	..	21	21	<i>Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classed.</i>			
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal .....	..	10	10	Abcess, General	64	38	102
“ Vesico-Vaginal .....	..	..	..	“ Psoas	5	3	8
Metritis and Endometritis .....	..	52	52	“ of Breast	7	12	19
Menorrhagia .....	..	10	10	Alcoholism	163	40	203
Ovarian Disease .....	..	106	106	Amputations	67	30	97
Parturition .....	..	332	332	Cancer, Epithelial	37	23	60
Premature Labour .....	..	11	11	Encephaloid	3	7	10
Uterus, Anteversion of .....	..	20	20	“ Schirrus	14	17	31
“ Retroversion of .....	..	21	21	“ Melanotic	2	2	4
“ Antejection of .....	..	4	4	Contusions	60	25	85
“ Retroflexion of .....	..	12	12	Caranoma of Eye Ball	2	..	2
“ Inversion of .....	..	3	3	Cleft Palate	2	1	3
“ Prolapsus of .....	..	22	22	Adenitis	3	2	5
Womb, Polypus of .....	..	6	6	Contracted Tendon	2	1	3
“ Fribroid of .....	..	14	14	Disease of Joints	13	2	15
“ Cancer of .....	..	24	24	Cellulitis	18	17	35
Laceration of Peræneum .....	..	8	8	Coxalgia	15	26	41
Cancer of Breast .....	..	13	13	Debility	110	126	236
Laceration of Cuvix .....	..	44	44	Goitre .....	..	3	3
<i>Zymotic and General.</i>				Gangrene	12	..	12
Anæmia	15	144	159	Gunshot wounds	14	2	16
Anasarca .....	..	4	4	Hernia	21	12	33
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	Injuries not otherwise classed	66	33	99
Cholera, Asiatic .....	..	..	..	Sprains	31	12	43
“ Morbus	4	4	8	Tumors—Fibroid	3	19	22
“ Infantum	7	1	8	“ Fatty	12	13	25
Chlorosis	1	31	32	“ Cartilaginous	1	4	5
Diphtheria	135	244	379	“ Cystic	8	10	18
Dropsy	14	9	23	“ Other	14	16	30
Erysipelas	46	29	75	Tetanus .....	..	2	2
Fever, Intermittent	29	10	39	Talipes	13	7	20
“ Remittent	6	4	10	Ulcers	127	90	217
“ Scarlet	51	83	134	Unknown	1	9	10
“ Pernicious .....	..	..	..	Opium Habit	3	2	5
“ Typho-Malarial	26	25	51	Nemasthinia	7	24	31
“ Typhoid	493	268	761	Hare Lip	3	2	5
“ Typhus .....	..	..	..	Symvitis	13	5	18
“ Cerebro-Spinal .....	..	..	..	Sarcoma	6	1	7
“ Puerperal .....	..	6	6	Cancer of Pancreas	2	..	2

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	3,385	2,081	84,779	86,860	26
Homoeopathic Hospital, Toronto	288	826	10,099	10,925	38
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	174	.....	15,052	15,052	86
City Hospital, Hamilton	691	735	22,822	22,822	33
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton	163	.....	4,962	4,962	30
General Hospital, Kingston	700	1080	19,273	20,359	27
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	448	.....	13,694	13,694	30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	412	.....	17,252	17,252	31
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	634	.....	18,459	18,459	29
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	401	2,300	11,457	13,757	34
General Hospital, London	493	334	19,087	19,421	39
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	137	.....	4,842	4,842	35
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	149	164	5,288	5,432	36
Galt Hospital, Galt	51	.....	1,656	1,656	36
General Hospital, Guelph	431	252	12,161	12,413	28
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	330	.....	10,005	10,005	30
General Hospital, Pembroke	150	.....	4,661	4,661	31
General Hospital, Mattawa	206	.....	4,329	4,329	21
J. J. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	241	50	7,085	7,135	29
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	156	.....	4,542	4,542	29
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	180	.....	5,328	5,328	29
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	95	.....	2,848	2,848	30
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	160	11	5,744	5,755	35
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	38	.....	1,229	1,229	30
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	168	21	4,956	4,977	29
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough	118	.....	5,221	5,221	44
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Windsor	124	.....	3,554	3,554	20
Total, 1891	10,523	7,854	319,656	327,510	3,092
" 1890	9,094	8,210	206,548	274,758	3,021

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	84,779	3,949	80,830
Homoeopathic Hospital, Toronto.....	10,099	736	9,363
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.....	15,052		15,052
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	22,087		20,157
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,962	1,930	4,962
General Hospital, Kingston.....	19,279		16,372
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	13,694	2,907	12,657
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	17,252	1,017	13,285
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	18,459	3,967	17,479
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.....	11,457	980	6,243
General Hospital, London.....	19,087	5,214	17,314
St. Joseph's Hospital, London.....	4,842	1,773	4,364
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	5,288	478	4,936
Galt Hospital, Galt.....	1,656	382	1,656
General Hospital, Guelph.....	12,161	654	11,507
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	10,005	385	9,620
General Hospital, Pembroke.....	4,661		4,661
General Hospital, Mattawa.....	4,329		4,329
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.....	7,085	376	6,709
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.....	4,542		4,542
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.....	5,328	149	5,179
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville.....	2,848		2,848
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville.....	5,744	902	4,842
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood.....	1,229		1,229
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough.....	4,956		4,599
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough.....	5,221	357	5,221
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor.....	3,554		3,554
Total, 1891.....	319,656	26,156	293,500
Total, 1890.....	269,382	29,916	244,528

TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant-tenance.		Amount received from patients for board.		Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.		Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.		Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.		One-fourth of such receipts.		Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Hospital, Toronto	19,533	25	17,889	65	17,488	78	8,661	39	63,573	07	15,893	27	8,083	00
Homeopathic Hospital, Toronto	2,964	80	1,318	80	3,273	01	3,273	01	7,556	06	1,936	30	1,936	30
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	5,000	00	430	55	85	00	9,177	82	14,693	37	3,673	34	1,505	20
City Hospital, Hamilton	12,011	37	2,505	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,517	13	3,629	28	2,015	70
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton	1,120	00	917	45	640	00	895	43	2,452	88	613	22	496	20
General Hospital, Kingston	100	00	2,691	18	855	75	13,971	99	17,538	92	4,434	73	1,637	20
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	1,495	00	1,013	50	138	85	2,598	90	3,851	25	962	81	1,267	70
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,050	00	1,246	66	.....	.....	5,214	35	7,956	01	1,989	00	1,328	50
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa .....	.....	.....	2,213	28	120	00	3,700	44	7,083	72	1,770	93	1,747	90
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	10,127	57	1,297	45	3	25	4,741	04	6,011	74	1,510	43	1,624	30
General Hospital, London	1,900	00	3,829	71	454	63	.....	.....	14,178	89	3,544	72	1,731	40
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	500	00	698	00	17	69	333	15	2,162	89	540	72	436	40
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	2,000	00	518	15	.....	.....	1,207	83	3,822	92	955	73	490	60
Galt Hospital, Galt	900	00	3,700	15	.....	.....	2,570	13	8,588	28	897	07	165	60
General Hospital, Guelph	315	00	648	00	300	00	2,432	93	8,133	08	2,033	27	1,150	70
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	500	00	930	15	.....	.....	473	25	2,921	25	580	31	962	00
General Hospital, Pembroke	2,500	00	490	50	.....	.....	1,165	75	1,970	90	492	72	466	10
General Hospital, Mattawa	400	00	971	90	.....	.....	1,184	00	2,164	51	541	13	432	90
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	547	50	530	00	.....	.....	71	56	3,543	46	885	86	670	90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	150	00	1,390	00	.....	.....	1,966	74	1,154	00	288	50	454	20
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	370	00	477	40	.....	.....	3,866	68	3,814	24	953	56	517	90
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	280	00	1,796	90	102	78	2,935	62	1,014	08	253	52	284	80
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville .....	.....	.....	594	34	.....	.....	623	32	5,205	30	1,301	33	484	20
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	647	05	524	50	3,362	81	4	75	1,497	66	374	41	122	90
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough .....	.....	.....	671	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,922	06	980	51	459	90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough .....	.....	.....	2,047	47	.....	.....	1,640	00	2,311	50	577	57	522	10
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189	16	5,883	68	1,470	92	355	40
Totals, 1891	63,961	54	52,849	13	23,598	94	71,743	24	212,152	85	53,038	17	29,350	00
“ 1890	55,996	94	39,925	67	19,146	99	36,486	70	151,556	30	37,889	08	24,452	80

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.										
Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hos- pital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Ref- uge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.		Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.		Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.		Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.		Total Government allow- ance to each Hospital for the year 1891.
		\$	c.	%	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
General Hospital, Toronto	80,830	16,166	00			8,083	00	276	43	24,525 43
Homoeopathic Hospital, Toronto	9,363	736				936	30	51	52	2,860 42
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	15,052	3,010	40			1,505	20			4,515 60
City Hospital, Hamilton	20,157	4,031	40			2,015	70	135	10	6,182 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton	4,962	992	40			496	20			1,488 60
General Hospital, Kingston	16,372	3,274	40			1,637	20	293	49	5,115 09
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	12,677	2,535	40		962 81			71	33	3,569 54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	13,285	3,957	00			1,978	50	277	69	4,263 19
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	17,479	3,495	80			1,747	90	68	60	5,312 30
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	6,243	5,214	60			624	30	364	98	2,237 88
General Hospital, London	17,314	3,462	80			1,731	40	124	11	5,318 31
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	4,364	872	80			436	40	33	46	1,342 66
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	4,906	981	20			490	60	26	74	1,498 54
Galt Hospital, Galt	1,656	331	20			165	60			496 80
General Hospital, Guelph	11,507	2,301	40			1,150	70	45	78	3,497 88
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	9,620	385		580 31				26	95	2,531 26
General Hospital, Pembroke	4,661	932	20			466	10			1,398 30
General Hospital, Mattawa	4,329	805	80			432	80			1,298 70
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	6,709	1,341	80			670	90	26	32	2,039 02
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4,542	908	40	288 50						1,196 90
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	5,179	1,035	80			517	90	10	43	1,564 13
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	2,848	569	60	253 52						823 12
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	4,842	968	40			484	20	63	14	1,515 74
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	1,229	245	80			127	90			373 70
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	4,599	919	80			459	90	24	99	1,401 69
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough	5,221	1,044	20			522	10			1,566 30
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor	3,554	710	80			355	40			1,066 20
Total, 1891	293,500	58,700	00	2,085 14		26,386	30	1,831	06	89,002 50
Total, 1890	244,528	48,965	60	3,940 94		19,133	30	1,744	12	73,723 96

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals ; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

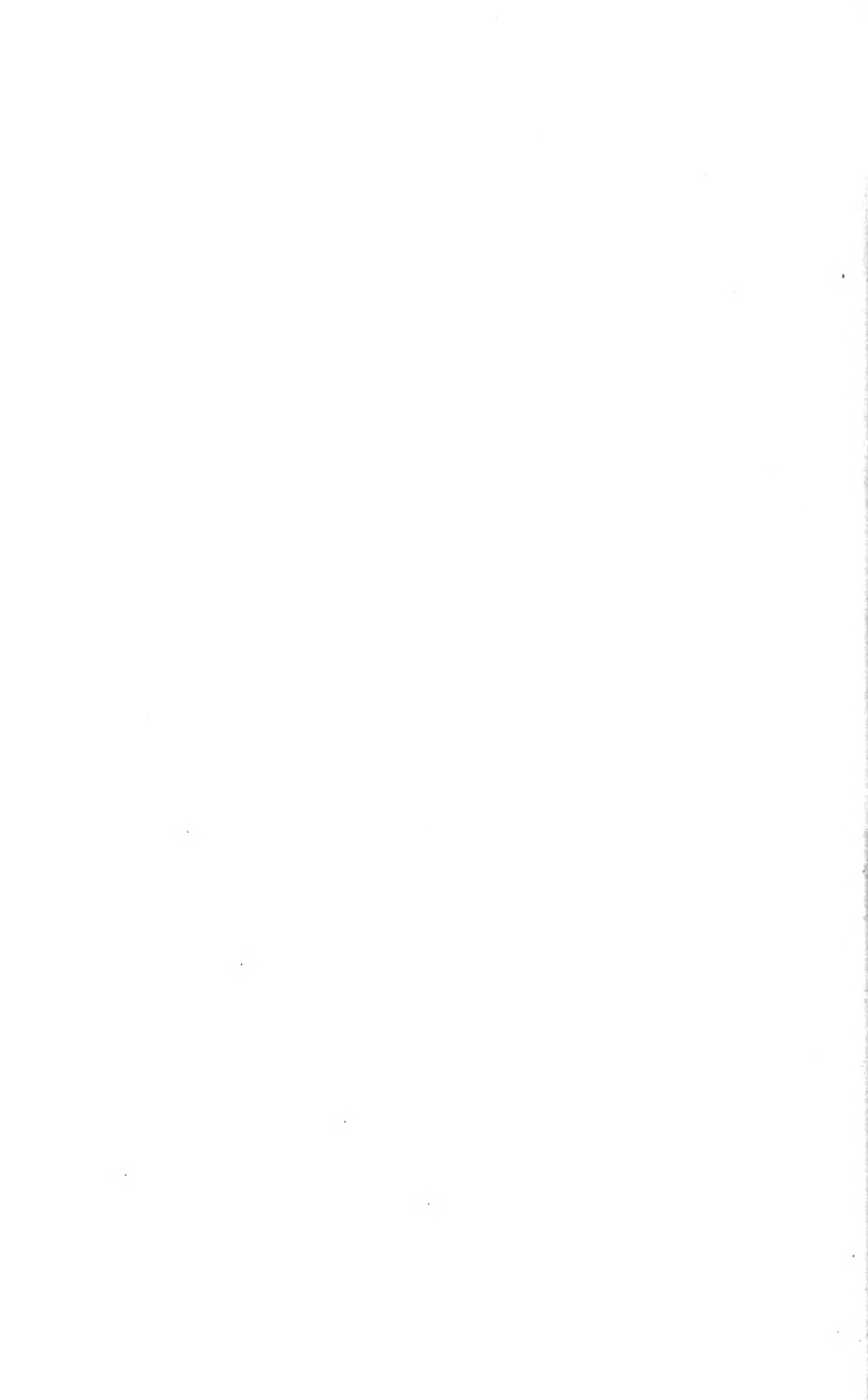
NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age).	Cost of dietaries.		Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expens.		Total expenditure for maintenance.		Average cost of each patient per day.	
		£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	cents.	
General Hospital, Toronto	84,779	27,418	66	41,287	33	68,735	89	81.07	
Honcopathic Hospital, Toronto	10,039	2,572	01	4,084	11	7,256	15	71.85	
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	15,052	2,382	57	9,632	84	12,015	41	79.82	
City Hospital, Hamilton	22,087	6,793	26	14,033	09	20,826	35	91.27	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton	4,962	1,517	31	1,823	93	3,341	24	67.33	
General Hospital, Kingston	19,279	3,638	88	8,251	65	11,890	54	62.03	
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	13,694	3,749	88	3,183	25	6,933	13	50.63	
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	17,252	2,806	74	7,285	47	10,092	21	58.50	
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	18,159	4,872	07	7,785	84	12,657	91	68.57	
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	11,457	3,009	56	2,469	77	5,479	33	47.82	
General Hospital, London	19,087	5,031	69	11,862	68	16,894	37	88.51	
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	4,842	1,200	24	673	33	1,873	57	38.69	
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5,288	1,242	90	2,951	86	4,194	76	79.32	
Galt Hospital, Galt	1,656	352	58	3,187	63	3,840	21	\$2.07 74	
General Hospital, Guelph	12,161	2,868	26	6,122	13	8,990	39	73.92	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10,005	2,389	64	2,945	64	5,335	28	55.35	
General Hospital, Pembroke	4,651	1,179	85	1,662	45	2,842	30	60.98	
General Hospital, Mattawa	4,329	1,297	59	1,688	50	2,986	09	69.20	
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	7,085	1,438	43	3,547	41	4,985	84	70.37	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	5,542	797	89	1,273	75	2,071	64	45.61	
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	5,328	1,381	01	2,872	04	4,253	05	79.82	
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	2,848	862	70	583	26	1,445	96	50.77	
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	5,744	1,313	24	2,515	61	3,828	85	66.65	
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	1,229	520	78	986	63	1,507	41	\$1.24 29	
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	4,956	1,840	62	4,784	05	6,624	07	1.34 22	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough	5,221	938	79	2,701	10	3,639	89	69.71	
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor	3,554	1,628	68	4,248	68	5,877	36	1.65 37	
Total, 1891	319,656	85,135	23	155,063	97	240,199	20	75.14	
Total, 1890	269,382	70,463	33	121,644	13	192,107	46	71.27	

TABLE IX.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

HOSPITALS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
General Hospital, Toronto.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Homeopathic Hospital, Toronto.	64.77	70.46	76.64	85.71	77.71	73.24	84.35	85.00	78.98	81.07
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto									99.70	71.85
City Hospital, Hamilton.			61.77	59.22	62.70	66.00	68.55	66.13	74.24	94.27
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton.										67.33
General Hospital, Kingston.	48.04	49.04	51.11	53.60	48.09	56.42	64.06	58.79	53.66	62.03
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.	53.30	57.35	58.95	45.54	54.85	44.10	49.98	44.55	48.83	50.63
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.	43.23	53.82	47.66	47.70	49.67	62.00	53.11	59.34	73.02	58.50
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.			55.91	52.94	41.09	46.12	49.40	56.79	46.60	68.57
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.	37.25	45.57	54.13	47.17	39.58	32.81	28.84	49.29	50.48	47.82
General Hospital, London.	57.90	58.61	74.38	62.72	67.83	73.96	59.51	91.95	88.29	88.51
St. Joseph's Hospital, London.			65.99	81.85	60.07	63.43	69.38	67.12	81.06	38.69
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	86.12	71.36								79.32
Galt Hospital, Galt.										82.07.74
General Hospital, Guelph.	71.01	68.60	72.53	64.41	90.87	66.40	63.04	68.41	77.69	73.92
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.	74.13	62.78	51.62	57.05	49.02	52.34	48.52	41.66	43.57	55.35
General Hospital, Pembroke	74.35	79.05	79.79	65.63	77.67	67.75	85.57	58.46	67.00	60.98
General Hospital, Mattawa.	58.34	69.25	67.79	63.88	94.89	56.98	72.81	64.10	77.90	69.20
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford				\$1 23.00	71.51	58.17	68.25	52.38	59.78	70.37
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur.				47.06	55.12	64.17	47.80	49.53	60.00	45.61
Belleville Hospital, Belleville.						44.12	74.96	\$1 05.00	85.70	79.82
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville.								34.29	28.23	50.77
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville								\$1 32.00	97.46	66.65
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood									\$1 01.00	\$1 24.29
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough.									\$2 11.00	\$1 34.22
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough.									69.71	69.71
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor.										\$1 45.37
Totals	60.77	62.35	65.10	66.23	63.68	62.99	68.45	69.37	71.27	75.14

TABLE X.—Shewing proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by Government.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Revenue on maintenance of account exclusive of Government grant.		Government grant in aid of maintenance.		Total revenue for maintenance.		Total expenditure for maintenance.		Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	
General Hospital, Toronto	63,573	07	23,417	77	86,990	84	68,735	89	34.07
Homeopathic Hospital, Toronto	7,556	06	850	20	8,406	26	7,256	15	11.71
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	14,633	37	2,224	06	16,917	43	12,015	41	18.51
City Hospital, Hamilton	7,554	13	7,554	78	22,071	91	20,826	35	36.27
St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton	2,452	88	225	00	2,677	88	3,341	21	6.73
General Hospital, Kingston	17,738	92	4,661	99	22,400	91	11,960	51	38.97
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	3,851	25	2,074	54	6,325	79	6,933	13	38.37
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	7,956	01	3,922	11	11,878	12	10,092	21	38.86
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	7,983	72	5,710	88	12,794	60	12,657	91	45.11
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	6,041	74	1,945	23	8,036	97	5,479	33	36.41
General Hospital, London	14,178	89	5,205	24	19,384	13	16,894	87	30.81
St. Joseph's Hospital, London	3,822	89	1,531	58	5,354	47	1,873	57	8.06
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	3,588	28	1,761	22	5,349	50	4,194	76	41.98
Galt Hospital, Galt	8,133	08	3,082	85	11,215	93	8,990	39	34.29
General Hospital, Guelph	2,921	25	2,792	22	5,013	47	5,335	28	51.02
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	1,970	90	1,222	50	3,193	40	2,842	50	43.01
General Hospital, Pembroke	2,164	51	1,222	50	3,387	01	2,996	09	40.80
General Hospital, Mattawa	3,543	46	2,970	72	5,814	18	4,985	84	45.56
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	1,154	00	1,078	41	2,232	41	2,071	64	52.05
St. Joseph's Hospital, Fort Arthur	3,814	24	1,177	70	4,991	94	4,253	65	27.69
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	1,014	08	435	35	1,449	43	1,445	96	30.10
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	5,265	30	1,184	70	6,390	00	3,828	85	30.94
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	1,497	66	320	50	1,818	16	1,507	41	21.26
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	3,922	06	857	70	4,779	76	6,624	07	12.94
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	2,311	50	.....	.....	2,311	50	3,639	89	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough	5,883	68	.....	.....	5,883	68	5,877	36	.....
The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1891	208,152	85	77,369	75	289,462	60	240,199	20	32.10
Total, 1890	155,556	85	68,979	24	224,535	59	191,569	47	36.07



INSPECTION REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the	
Hospital, 1st October, 1890	235
Admitted	2,994
Births in the Hospital	156
Total number under treatment	3,385
Discharges, including infants	2,891
Died	263
Under treatment 30th September, 1891	231
	3,385

Of the 3,385 patients treated during the year, 180 males and 125 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 349 in the Burnside Lying-in Branch. The latter number includes 75 male and 81 female children born in the institution.

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto (including 156 infants born)	2,664
From the County of York	129
From other counties of the Province	580
From United States	10
From other countries, including immigrants	2
	3,385

Sex.

Male	1,933
Female	1,452
	3,385

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,804
English	766
Irish	475
Scotch	158
United States	85
Other countries	97
	3,385

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	375
Typhus " - - - - -	....
Puerpural " - - - - -	....
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	135
Smallpox - - - - -	....

Religious denominations.

Protestant - - - - -	2,742
Roman Catholic - - - - -	599
Other religions, or not known - - - - -	44
	—3,385

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$23,417 77
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance - - - - -	18,002 00
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance - - - - -	749 00
From other Municipalities of the Province - - -	782 25
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	17,889 65
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust - - -	17,488 78
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals - - - - -	2,807 19
From all other sources not above enumerated - - -	5,854 20
Total - - - - -	\$86,990 84

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$10,664 68
Butter - - - - -	1,944 59
Eggs - - - - -	780 00
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	2,748 94
Milk - - - - -	4,674 45
Tea and coffee - - - - -	1,129 80
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	2,522 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	2,783 77
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	4,683 51
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -	2,841 93
Surgical instruments - - - - -	145 90
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	932 14
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing - - -	3,713 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances - - -	357 83
Fuel - - - - -	4,710 72
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	1,997 91
Water supply - - - - -	437 00
Straw - - - - -	72 37

Uniforms for nurses	-	-	-	-	-	502	10
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	27	00
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	535	02
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	15,959	30
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	629	65
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	11	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	30	00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	3,716	43
Advertising, stationery, etc	-	-	-	-	-	68	35
Legal expenses	-	-	-	-	-	115	91
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$68,735	89

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 80,830 days at 20 cents	\$16,166	00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	8,083	00
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,949 days at 7 cents	276	43
Total	\$24,525	43

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Toronto General Hospital on the 17th January, and found the wards, corridors and premises generally in good condition, clean and well ventilated. The books are kept in a superior manner, showing at a glance the whole work of the Hospital. The different departments—Eye and Ear Infirmary, Lying-in Branch, Dispensary, operating rooms, and supplies were all in good order. The training school for nurses was in active operation. A large number of trained nurses are being turned out annually.

The medical staff cannot be excelled. There is always an efficient staff of nurses (now 54) and servants. Under the able management of Dr. O'Reilly, this Hospital is one of the best in the Province.

There were 241 patients undergoing treatment on the day of my visit. The new wing, now nearly completed, will afford accommodation for about forty more. There are now 350 beds. There were on that day thirty fever patients. A large number of out-door patients are treated daily. Mortality, as per returns, is very small.

HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital 1st October, 1890	16
Admitted	229
Births in the Hospital	43
Total number under treatment	288
Discharges, including infants	250
Died	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	28
	288

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	262
From the County of York	-	-	-	-	....
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	26
From United States	-	-	-	-	....
From other countries, including immigrants	-	-	-	-	....
					— 288

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	107
Female	-	-	-	-	-	181
						— 288

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	140
English	-	-	-	-	-	88
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	33
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	21
United States	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 288

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	247
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	41
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	...
						— 288

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever, number of cases treated	- 19
Typhus " " " " " "	..
Puerperal " " " " " "	2
Cerebral Spinal Fever " " " " " "	..
Diphtheria " " " " " "	..
Smallpox " " " " " "	..

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	\$850 20
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	-	-	-	2,964 80
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	1,318 25
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	1,821 90
From all other sources not above enumerated	-	-	-	1,451 11
Total	-	-	-	— \$8,406 26

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$529 63
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	181 36
Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	267 43
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	547 80
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	89 43
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	121 56
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	834 80
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	83 74
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	35 34
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	36 59
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	27 75
Belding, napery, and general house furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	1,148 64
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	27 07
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	93 10
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	312 19
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	26 80
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	1 13
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	15
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,732 36
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	69 95
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	976 55
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	108 78
Advertising, stationery, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
						<hr/> \$7,256 15

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 9,363 days at 20 cents	\$1,872 60
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	936 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 736 days at 7 cents	51 52
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,860 42

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, on the 1st June.

This hospital has lately been added to the list of general hospitals receiving Government aid.

On the day of my visit there were 29 sick patients—9 men, 17 women and three infants. The building, though small, is very well arranged. The rooms, beds, and corridors are clean and well kept. It is heated by hot-water; contains bath-rooms and water-closets, and is lighted by gas.

There is accommodation for 33 patients. An efficient staff of homœopathic physicians is in attendance. The matron, Miss L. Brant, has the assistance of 9 nurses and 4 servants. the books are properly kept.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year:—

Movements of inmates.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	36
Admitted	-	-	-	-	138
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	174
Discharged	-	-	-	-	102
Died	-	-	-	-	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	66
					174

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	138
From the County of York	-	-	-	-	4
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	32
From the United States	-	-	-	-	....
From other countries, including immigrants	-	-	-	-	....
					174

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	89
Female	-	-	-	-	-	85
						174

Nationalities

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	Not recorded
English	-	-	-	-	-	do
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	do
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	do
United States	-	-	-	-	-	do
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	do

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	155
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	6
						174

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	Number of cases treated.					
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	4
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-

Revenue.

From the Province - - - -	\$2,224 06
From the Dominion Government - - - -	.....
From the County of York - - - -	.....
From the City of Toronto - - - -	5,000 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	430 55
From property belonging to the Hospital - -	85 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals - - - -	9,177 82
From all other sources, not enumerated - - - -	.....
Total - - - -	\$16,917 43

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	}	2,382 57
Butter - - - - -		
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -		
Milk - - - - -		
Tea and coffee - - - - -		
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	}	715 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - -		
Drugs and medicines - - - - -		
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -		
Surgical instruments - - - - -		
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	}	4,085 14
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings		
Brooms, brushes, mops and cleaning appliances -		
Fuel - - - - -		
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -		
Water supply - - - - -		27 20
Hay and straw - - - - -		.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes -		.....
Ice - - - - -		.....
Salaries and wages - - - - -		1,950 88
Insurance - - - - -		937 64
Coffins and funerals - - - - -		17 20
Contingencies, legal expenses, rent and telephone, etc.		1,185 58
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -		70 04
Postage, telegraphing, printing, stationery, etc. -		159 58
Total - - - -		\$12,015 41

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for hospital cases, 15,052 days, at 20 cents per day - - - -	3,010 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - - -	1,505 20
Total - - - -	\$4,515 60

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on the 1st June. On that day there were 32 children under treatment—17 males and 15 females. The rooms, beds and clothing were clean and in good order. Every attention and care was being given to the sick ones by the matron (Miss Cody), and the nurses in attendance. They also have good medical attendance. The books were in good order and properly kept.

This hospital was placed on schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act at the last session of the Legislature, and will henceforth receive aid at the same rate as all the hospitals in the Province.

The new building on College Street will soon be completed and ready to receive sick children from any part of the Province. It is being fitted with all modern improvements both for sanitary purposes and the comfort of the patients.

There will be a resident medical officer, a large staff of consulting physicians and surgeons, and an efficient number of trained nurses.

John Ross Robertson, Esq., has been the leading spirit in the establishment of this new institution, as well as the Convalescent Home on the Island, opposite the city. To the latter branch, the little sufferers are removed during the heat of the summer months. I hope to be able to give a more extended report of this important institution in the fall, after the removal to the new building has taken place.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. (LAKESIDE BRANCH).

I visited the Lakeside Branch of the Hospital for Sick Children on the — September.

The building is in excellent order, the ventilation is good and the drainage fair.

This institution has been greatly enlarged and remodelled during the past season. It is in every way adapted for its purpose, and is a great boon to the little afflicted ones who are received from the city and surrounding country. This splendid "Home" reflects great credit upon the efforts of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, through whose generosity it was established.

The dormitories, corridors, beds and bedding were clean and tidy. The nurses' department, dispensary, dining-room, etc., were likewise in good order.

It is expected that the new city home for the children, on College Street, will be completed and ready for the reception of patients early in the coming year.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year.

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	51
Admitted	-	-	603
Births in the Hospital	-	-	37
Total number under treatment	-	-	691

Discharged - - - - -	588
Died - - - - -	47
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891 - - -	56
	— 691

Places received from.

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	648
From the County of Wentworth - - -	28
From other counties in the Province - - -	15
From United States - - - - -	.....
From other countries - - - - -	.....
	— 691

Sex.

Male - - - - -	379
Female - - - - -	312
	— 691

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	302
English - - - - -	221
Irish - - - - -	88
Scotch - - - - -	40
United States - - - - -	23
Other countries - - - - -	17
	— 691

Religious denominations.

Protestant - - - - -	544
Roman Catholic - - - - -	140
Other religions - - - - -	7
	— 691

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	N umber of cases treated
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	18
Typhus Fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	3
Smallpox - - - - -	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$7,554 78
From the City of Hamilton - - -	11,946 79
From other mnnicipalities in the Province - -	64 58
From paying patients themselves - - -	2,505 76
Total - - - - -	\$22,071 91

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,737 78
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	651 86
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	662 13
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	683 05
Tea and Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	431 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	616 67
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	1,010 52
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	1,280 76
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	146 36
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	98 02
Bedding, etc	-	-	-	-	-	839 96
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	-	-	-	-	-	241 06
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	1,641 52
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	691 05
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	34 50
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	198 19
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	6,027 27
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	750 00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	23 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	1,192 36
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	549 04
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$20,826 35

Government grant for 1892.

Allowances for Hospital cases, 20,157 days at 20 cents	\$4,031 40
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	2,015 70
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment 1,930 days at 7 cents	135 10
Total	\$6,182 20

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 20th April. There were 82 patients, namely, 43 men, 28 women, and 11 children.

The general condition of the institution was good; the beds, bedding, wards, etc., were clean and in good order. The books were properly kept and written up to date.

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	13
Admitted	-	-	-	150
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	163

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
								— 163

Places admitted from.

From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
From the County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
From United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								— 163

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
								— 163

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
								— 163

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								— 163

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	5
Typhus Fever	..
Puerperal Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$ 225 00
From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	.....
From other Municipalities in the Province	-	-	-	-	.....
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	917 45
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	-	-	-	-	715 43
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	-	-	-	-	640 00
Received from other sources	-	-	-	-	180 00
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,677 88</u>

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 469 94
Butter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	143 56
Flour, bread and meal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 16
Milk -	-	-	-	-	-	-	108 90
Tea and coffee -	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 11
Potatoes and other vegetables -	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 28
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated -	-	-	-	-	-	-	395 36
Drugs and medicines -	-	-	-	-	-	-	203 30
Surgical instruments and appliances -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 55
Beer, wine and spirits -	-	-	-	-	-	-	81 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings -	-	-	-	-	-	-	451 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 10
Fuel -	-	-	-	-	-	-	404 87
Light—gas, oil and candles -	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 40
Water supply -	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 28
Straw -	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 08
Clothing for patients -	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 23
Ice -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Salaries and wages -	-	-	-	-	-	-	187 42
Taxes and insurance -	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 81
Repairs, ordinary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 10
Total -	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$3,341 24</u>

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,962 days, at 20 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	992 40
per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents -	-	-	-	-	-	-	496 20
Total -	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,488 60</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the St. Joseph's Home, Hamilton, on the 19th August. There were 9 patients under treatment. During the previous month 15 patients had been received, 8 of whom have been discharged. No deaths.

The Hospital can accommodate 40 patients. It is well kept, has good ventilation, and is in good condition generally. There is a good medical staff and efficient nurses in attendance.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	41
Admitted	-	-	-	623
Births in hospital	-	-	-	36
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	700
Discharged	-	-	-	588
Died	-	-	-	43
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	59
				700

Places received from

From the City of Kingston (including births)	-	-	244
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	170
From other counties of the Province	-	-	196
From the United States	-	-	25
From other countries	-	-	15
			700

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
							700

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
							700

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	342
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
							700

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid Fever	62
Typhus Fever	..
Puerperal Fever	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	22
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province - - - - -	\$4,661 99
From the Dominion Government - - - - -	.....
From the County of Frontenac - - - - -	250 00
From the City of Kingston - - - - -	750 00
From other Municipalities of the Province - - - - -	120 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment - - - - -	2,691 18
From property belonging to the hospital - - - - -	855 75
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals - - - - -	12,211 87
From all other sources, not enumerated - - - - -	860 12
Total - - - - -	\$22,400 91

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 794 50
Butter - - - - -	475 15
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	478 76
Milk - - - - -	501 80
Tea and coffee - - - - -	108 34
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	313 99
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	1,026 34
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	559 36
Surgical instruments and appliances - - - - -	332 86
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	78 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	1,413 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	103 88
Fuel - - - - -	1,139 08
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	327 85
Water supply - - - - -	139 69
Straw - - - - -	9 33
Clothing for patients - - - - -	9 52
Ice - - - - -	30 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	2,628 12
Insurance - - - - -	56 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	553 90
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	880 50
Total - - - - -	\$11,960 54

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for hospital cases, 16,372 days, at 20 cents per day - - - - -	\$3,274 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day - - - - -	1,637 20
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment, 2,907 days, at 7 cents - - - - -	203 49
Total - - - - -	\$5,115 09

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 13th April. There were 68 patients—48 males, and 20 females. This is an old hospital, very well arranged and having an excellent staff of surgeons, nurses and attendants. A new wing is being built which, when completed, will largely add to the accommodation for patients. Every ward was in good order, and the books were properly kept.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 1st September.

All the departments of the institution were clean and in good order. The new wing has been completed and is now occupied. There is a good medical staff in charge. A training school for nurses is also carried on.

There were 45 patients under treatment at the time of my visit. There have been 30 deaths during the year. The management is now in the hands of Dr. Kilbourn, who lately succeeded Dr. Hooper as superintendent. The books were found to be written-up to date.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	34
Admitted	-	-	-	414
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	448
Discharged	-	-	-	402
Died	-	-	-	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	30
				448

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	237
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	-	121
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	72
From United States	-	-	-	18
From other countries	-	-	-	....
				448

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								448

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								448

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383
								448

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated..
Typhoid Fever	13
Typhus Fever	..
Puerperal Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,674 54
From municipalities	-	-	-	-	100 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	1,013 50
Income from investments	-	-	-	-	138 85
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	2,014 85
From other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	584 05
Total	-	-	-	-	\$6,525 79

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$1,037 86
Butter	-	-	-	-	478 99
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	648 12
Milk	-	-	-	-	285 67
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	286 61
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	164 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	847 83
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	297 24
Medical and Surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	85 20
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	43 25
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	103 18
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	796 23.

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances -	\$166 75
Fuel - - - - -	690 12
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	55 52
Water supply - - - - -	54 60
Hay and straw - - - - -	38 40
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes -	235 48
Ice - - - - -	17 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	302 87
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	43 65
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	24 50
Contingencies - - - - -	.....
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	144 07
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc.	85 19
Total - - - - -	<u>\$6,933 13</u>

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for hospital cases 12,677 days, at 20 cents per day - - - - -	\$2,535 40
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue - - - - -	962 81
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment 1,017 days, at 7 cents - - - - -	71 33
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,569 54</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 2nd September. The patients numbered 26, namely, 10 men and 16 women. There were admitted during the year 326 patients and 16 died.

The Hospital has been refurnished with new iron bedsteads, springs and mattresses. The dormitories, dispensary and other departments were clean and in neat order.

The building is heated by coal stoves. The water supply is from the city water works. Water closets are distributed over the building.

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL,
OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890 - - - - -	40
Admitted - - - - -	372
Births in the Hospital - - - - -	.....
Total number under treatment - - - - -	<u>412</u>
Discharged - - - - -	330
Died - - - - -	38
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891 - - - - -	44
	<u>412</u>

Places admitted from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	281
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	24
From other Counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	63
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	44
						<hr/> 412

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	228
Female	-	-	-	-	-	184
						<hr/> 412

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	232
English	-	-	-	-	-	86
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	42
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	28
United States	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	19
						<hr/> 412

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	357
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	31
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	24
						<hr/> 412

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	- - - - - 31
Typhus	- - - - -
Puerperal	- - - - -
Cerebro Spinal fever	- - - - -
Diphtheria	- - - - - 40
Smallpox	- - - - -

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$3,922 11
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	800 00
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	500 00
From other Municipalities	-	-	-	195 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	1,246 66
Income from endowments	-	-	-	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	3,318 71
From other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	1,895 64
Total	-	-	-	<hr/> \$11,878 12

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 723 43
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	518 86
Flour, bread, meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	431 32
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	693 26
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	156 66
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	88 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	394 81
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	898 24
Surgical Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 50
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 76
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	246 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 65
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	977 96
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 35
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	166 39
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,814 61
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	82 50
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 68
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 97
Printing, postage and stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,092 21

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 13,285 days at 20 cents	-	\$2,657 00
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	-	1,328 50
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 3,967 days at 7 cents	-	277 69
Total	-	\$4,263 19

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Ottawa, on the 28th August, when there were 25 male and 22 female patients under treatment, making a total of 47. The number of admissions since the 1st October is 304; the number of deaths during same period is 30. There is accommodation for 65. The building is now being enlarged to accommodate 85 patients. It is necessary for the safety of the patients that fire escapes should be placed on the north side of the building at east end. All departments of the institution were found to be in good order, and the books properly kept. There is a good staff of Medical officers and nurses.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of patients

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	41
Admitted	-	-	593
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 634
Discharged	-	-	538
Died	-	-	44
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	52
			— 634

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	508
From the County of Carleton	-	-	75
From other Counties in the Province	-	-	34
From the United States	-	-	8
From other countries	-	-	9
			— 634

Sex.

Male	-	-	273
Female	-	-	361
			— 634

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	455
English	-	-	24
Irish	-	-	89
Scotch	-	-	12
United States	-	-	27
Other countries	-	-	27
			— 634

Religious denominations.

Protestants	-	-	15
Roman Catholics	-	-	617
Other religions	-	-	2
			— 634

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	47
Typhus	....
Puerperal	....
Cerebro Spinal Fever	....
Diphtheria	36
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$5,710 88
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	800 00
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	250 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	2,213 28
From income from investments	-	-	-	-	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	1,964 50
From other sources, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	1,735 94
Total	-	-	-	-	\$12,794 60

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,623 19
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	702 45
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	589 88
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	603 63
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	150 19
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	465 22
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	737 51
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	728 70
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	104 67
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	235 48
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	551 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	290 45
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	1,119 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	330 77
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	325 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	84 43
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	80 50
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,752 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	419 86
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	227 50
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	1,535 61
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,657 91

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 17,479 days at 20 cents	-	\$3,495 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	1,747 90
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 980 days at 7 cents	-	68 60
Total	-	\$5,312 30

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 27th August. There were then 29 patients, namely, 11 men and 18 women. The number of patients admitted since the 1st July was 64, and the number discharged 41, deaths, 2. There is accommodation for 76 patients.

The wards, beds, bedding, dining-room, operating-room and dispensary, were clean and well kept, and the premises, generally, were in good order. The building is heated by steam. It is well provided with bath-rooms and water-closets. There is a good medical staff in attendance. The books were properly written-up.

There is a branch of this hospital situated at some distance from the main building, which is used exclusively for the isolation of contagious diseases, and is well fitted for that purpose. It is a three-story brick building and can accommodate from 30 to 40 patients. There were two children sick with scarlet fever at the time of my visit.

The medical men attending at the main hospital have the treatment of these cases. The whole building was in good order.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movement of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	36
Admitted	-	-	-	192
Births in the hospital	-	-	-	173
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	401
Discharged	-	-	-	362
Died	-	-	-	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	25
				401

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	188
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	23
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	159
From the United States	-	-	-	12
From other countries	-	-	-	19
				401

Sex

Males	-	-	-	-	-	105
Females	-	-	-	-	-	296
						401

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	112
English	-	-	-	-	-	79
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	156
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	36
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	18
						401

Religious denominations.

Protestants - - - - -	148
Roman Catholics - - - - -	253
	<hr/> 401

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$1,995 23
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	1,297 45
Income from investments - - - - -	3 25
From subscriptions and donations - - - - -	2,498 10
From other sources - - - - -	2,242 94
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	\$8,036 97

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 941 67
Butter - - - - -	256 69
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	481 38
Milk - - - - -	392 69
Tea and Coffee - - - - -	30 00
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	288 93
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	618 20
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	73 11
Surgical instruments - - - - -	.....
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	79 93
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	390 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances - - - - -	94 14
Fuel - - - - -	452 12
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	60 51
Water - - - - -	124 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	227 32
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	173 35
Ice - - - - -	25 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	572 10
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	54 19
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	9 05
Contingencies - - - - -	.....
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	133 97
	<hr/>
Total expenditure for maintenance - - - - -	\$5,479 33

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,243 days, at 20 cents - - - - -	\$1,248 60
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - - - -	624 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 5,214 days at 7 cents - - - - -	364 98
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	\$2,237 88

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, on the 26th August. There were 35 inmates, namely, 26 women and 9 children. There have been admitted to the institution since the 1st July, 24, and 54 discharged. There were two deaths among the infants during that period. There is accommodation for 54 patients. There is a good staff of medical doctors in attendance. The building is heated by steam, and is supplied by city water.

The bath-rooms and water-closets were complete and in good order.

New bedsteads, springs and mattresses have been added to the institution during the year.

All the apartments were clean and in good order. The management is good. The books were written up to date.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movement of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	44
Admitted	-	-	-	431
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	18
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	493
Discharged	-	-	-	418
Died	-	-	-	31
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	44
				493

Places received from.

From the City of London	-	-	-	349
From the County of Middlesex	-	-	-	91
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	39
United States and other countries	-	-	-	14
				493

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	276
Female	-	-	-	217
				493

Notionalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	207
English	-	-	-	131
Irish	-	-	-	81
Scotch	-	-	-	43
United States	-	-	-	18
Other Countries	-	-	-	13
				493

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									— 493

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.								
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Puerperal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,205	24
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	-	8,541	33
From the County of Middlesex in payment for patients	-	-	-	-	-	1,586	24
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	-	3,596	69
From income from property or investments	-	-	-	-	-	454	63
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,384	13

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,328	92
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	670	87
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	542	39
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	767	23
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	267	75
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	215	38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	15
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	1,428	76
Surgical instrument	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	117	00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	268	10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	1,290	68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	177	12
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	1,888	71
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	581	19
Water	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	20	25
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	63	00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	4,763	25
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	18	74
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	26	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	768	55
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	351	33
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,894	37

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 17,314 days at 20 cents	\$3,462 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - -	1,731 40
Allowance, improper cases for Hospital treatment, 1,773 days at 7 cents - - -	124 11
Total - - - - -	\$5,318 31

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1890 - - -	9
Admitted - - - - -	128
Total number under treatment - - -	137
Discharged - - - - -	112
Died - - - - -	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891 - - -	17
	— 137

Places admitted from.

City of London - - - - -	72
County of Middlesex - - - - -	29
Other counties - - - - -	32
Other countries - - - - -	4
	— 137

Sex.

Male - - - - -	56
Female - - - - -	81
	— 137

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	79
English - - - - -	18
Irish - - - - -	31
Scotch - - - - -	5
United States - - - - -	1
Other countries - - - - -	3
	— 137

Religious denominations.

Protestant - - - - -	43
Roman Catholic - - - - -	94
	— 137

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	6
Typhus " - - - - -	..
Puerperal " - - - - -	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	2
Smallpox - - - - -	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$1,531 58
From the City of London - - - - -	.....
From the County of Middlesex - - - - -	.....
From paying patients - - - - -	1,829 74
Income from property - - - - -	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc - - - - -	60 00
Other sources - - - - -	273 15
Total - - - - -	\$3,694 47

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$237 04
Butter - - - - -	42 79
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	268 00
Milk - - - - -	119 25
Tea and coffee - - - - -	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	39 58
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	493 58
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	108 50
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	41 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	59 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	.....
Fuel - - - - -	177 00
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	44 25
Water supply - - - - -	19 55
Clothing for patients - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	8 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	.....
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	166 24
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	48 59
Total - - - - -	\$1,873 57

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases 4,364 days at 20 cents -	\$872 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents - - - - -	436 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 478 days, at 7 cents - - - - -	33 46
Total - - - - -	\$1,342 66

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, on the 18th September, there were 14 patients then under treatment.

The admissions since the 1st October last were 130; and there were six deaths during that period. About one-fourth of the patients pay a weekly rate.

The wards, private rooms, dispensary, operating room, bath rooms and water closets were all in good order. The books were well kept. There is a good staff of medical men and nurses.

There is a ward outside, but convenient to the Hospital, which is used for contagious diseases when required.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	11
Admitted	-	-	-	132
Births in Hospital	-	-	-	6
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	149
Discharged	-	-	-	126
Died	-	-	-	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	16
				149

Places admitted from.

From the City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	71
From the County of Lincoln	-	-	-	47
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	-	-	-	24
From the United States	-	-	-	7
From other countries	-	-	-	..
				149

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	94
Female	-	-	-	-	55
					149

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	68
English	-	-	-	-	-	19
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	34
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	8
United States	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	10
						149

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
								149

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	4
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,761 22
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	1,000 00
From other Municipalities	300 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	698 00
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	17 09
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	707 83
Total	\$5,584 14

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	\$284 55
Butter	115 55
Flour, bread and meal	190 41
Milk	246 40
Tea and Coffee	60 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	101 45
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	244 29
Drugs and medicines	315 05
Medical and surgical appliances	90 72
Surgical instruments	15 00
Beer, wine and spirits	32 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	93 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	58 54
Fuel	439 84
Light—gas, oil and candles	115 52
Water supply	23 90
Hay and straw	3 15
Clothing for patients	84 18
Ice	18 00

Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,447	00
Taxes and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	60	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	54	96
Stationery, advertising, printing, postage, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	38	31
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	61	96
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,194	76

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,906 days at 20 cents	\$981	20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	490	60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 382 days at 7 cents	26	64
Total	\$1,498	54

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Catharines Hospital on the 21st January. There were 11 patients, 8 males and 3 females. Since the 1st October 51 patients have been admitted; in that time there have been four deaths; no births. Ten nurses are in training. There is a medical staff of four who regularly attend. The wards, rooms, beds, etc., were clean and well kept. The books were properly written up. All the departments of the Hospital were in good order and well managed.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :

Acting under your instructions, I visited the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 25th August, 1891. There were twenty patients in residence: eight adult males, eight adult females and four boys under 12 years of age. On account of the absence of the Superintendent from town, I was unable to see as much of this Hospital as I would have liked to. From the order and cleanliness which were apparent on all sides, it was evident to me that much care was being shown in the management of this Hospital.

The books were properly kept.

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	12
Admitted	-	-	39
Total number under treatment	-	-	—51
Discharged	-	-	35
Died	-	-	4
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	12
			—51

Places received from.

From the Town of Galt	-	-	-	-	-	23
From the County of Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	23
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	3
United States	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—51

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
							—51

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							—51

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
							—51

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Galt Hospital, Galt, during the year :

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid Fever	7
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$.....
From the Town of Galt	500 00
From paying patients themselves	518 15
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	2,020 13
From all other sources	550 00
Total	\$3,588 28

Expenditure.

Butchers' Meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 78 57
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 34
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 30
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 12
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	-	104 60
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	445 52
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,399 05
Brooms, brushes mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	395 43
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 25
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 20
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	590 23
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 55
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	260 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$3,540 21</u>

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 1,656 days at 20 cents	\$331 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	165 60
Total	<u>\$496 80</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Galt General Hospital on the 16th March, with the view of reporting as to its suitability for the treatment of the sick, previous to its being placed upon the list of Hospitals receiving government aid. The building, which was erected during the past year, is three stories high, composed of stone and brick, and is a model structure. It is beautifully located on high ground, overlooking the town. There are five acres of land which, when fenced, and the grounds arranged, will make very attractive surroundings. 7 patients have been admitted since the opening of the institution: there is accommodation for 25. All the town physicians attend in turn. There are two nurses, two servants and a matron. I have recommended that this Hospital be placed upon the list of Hospitals receiving Government aid.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	398
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 431
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	364
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
							— 431

Places received from.

City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	229
County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
							— 431

Sex

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
							— 431

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
							— 431

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	412
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
							— 431

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.						
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
4 (H.)							49

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	-	-	\$3,082 85
From the City of Guelph	-	-	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	-	-	1,000 00
From paying patients	-	-	3,700 15
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	2,183 42
From sources not enumerated	-	-	249 51
Total	-	-	\$11,215 93

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	\$796 52
Butter	-	-	-	160 03
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	327 83
Milk	-	-	-	23 85
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	130 22
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	143 84
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	1,285 97
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	688 53
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	223 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	145 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	-	-	-	98 93
Fuel	-	-	-	936 86
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	193 43
Water supply	-	-	-	40 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	5 50
Clothing	-	-	-	30 00
Ice	-	-	-	28 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	2,215 96
Taxes and insurance, rent and interest	-	-	-	538 77
Contingencies	-	-	-	527 47
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	448 90
Total	-	-	-	\$8,990 39

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 11,507 days at 20 cents	\$2,301 40
Supplementary allowance, 11,507 days at 10 cents	1,150 70
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 654 days at 7 cents	45 78
Total	\$3,497 88

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the General Hospital, Guelph, March 18th. There were 42 patients—17 males, 23 females and 2 children. The building was in good order and well kept. There is a large medical staff, 10 nurses and a matron. There are good infectious and lying-in wards. The books were in good order and properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

In accordance with your instructions I paid a visit for the purpose of inspection to the General Hospital, Guelph, on the 28th day of August, 1891, on which occasion there were 34 patients under treatment, all adults except 6 children under 12 years of age. There had been of late quite a number of diphtheria cases under treatment in this Hospital, coming principally from the City of Guelph. This was of a very malignant type. There were, however, only seven fatal cases out of some thirty odd. The number of nurses has been increased of late on account of the extra work being done. New heating apparatus by means of hot water is being constructed in the main building. All parts of this institution were in good order and books were entered up and well kept.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summary shews the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	28
Admitted	-	-	-	302
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	--- 330
Discharged	-	-	-	291
Died	-	-	-	13
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	26
				- - 330

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
							--- 330

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
							--- 330

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							--- 330

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289
								— 330

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	8
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	32
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,722 22
From the City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	100 00
From the County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	800 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	648 00
Income from property	-	-	-	-	300 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	303 25
Other sources	-	-	-	-	170 00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$5,043 47

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$565 02
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	168 47
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	396 99
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	195 25
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	174 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	170 65
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	718 36
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	420 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	128 37
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	355 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	137 93
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	423 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	35 47
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	126 00
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	48 27
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	224 50
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	31 50
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	489 92
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	524 78
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,335 28

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases 9,620 days at 20 cents	-	\$1,924	00
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	-	580	31
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 385 days at 7 cents	-	26	95
Total	-	\$2,531	26

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, March 18th. There were 26 patients—12 males and 14 females. The management of this Hospital is good, everything being in order and well arranged. There is a good medical staff and nurses.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Acting under instructions from you I paid a visit to the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1891, for the purpose of making an inspection. There were 31 patients under treatment, 8 males and 23 females. There had been some 19 cases of diphtheria within the past few weeks, all coming from the city where this disease was epidemic. These cases are now all convalescent, and the disease seems to have run its course. There is a fine farm belonging to this Hospital, together with the House of Providence. The crop this year was a great assistance to these institutions. The Hospital was in good order and the books properly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1890	-	-	10
Admitted	-	-	140
Total number under treatment	-	-	150
Discharged	-	-	134
Died	-	-	7
Under treatment 30th September, 1891	-	-	9
			150

Places received from.

From the Town of Pembroke	-	-	32
From the County of Renfrew	-	-	67
Other counties	-	-	35
United States	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	15
			150

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
										— 150

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
										— 150

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
										— 150

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated—
Typhoid	9
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$1,222 50
From the Counties of Renfrew, Pontiac, etc	-	-	-	-	315 00
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	-	490 15
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	1,027 36
From all other sources	-	-	-	-	138 39
Total	-	-	-	-	\$3,193 40

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$395 90
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	126 20
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	215 50
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	18 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	95 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	133 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	195 90
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	126 35
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	45 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	215 24

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	\$ 47 71
Fuel	202 20
Light—gas, oil and candles	42 85
Water	21 15
Hay and straw	160 00
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	138 65
Ice	16 40
Salaries and wages	312 00
Taxes and insurance	44 35
Coffins and funerals	18 75
Contingencies	185 50
Repairs, ordinary	86 20
Total	\$2,842 30

Government grant for 1892..

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,661 days at 20 cents	\$932 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	466 10
Total	\$1,398 30

INSPECTIONS.

Acting under instructions from me, Mr. Yeigh made an inspection of the General Hospital, Pembroke, on August 20th, 1891. He reported as follows: I found eleven patients under treatment, viz., six adult males and five females, all of whom were evidently well cared for. The Hospital was, in every department, clean to a degree and well kept, and its general condition satisfactory, while the prescribed books were correctly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	12
Admitted	194
Total number under treatment	206
Discharged	177
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	22
	206

Places received from.

From the village of Mattawa	22
From the County of Renfrew	20
From other counties in the Province	161
United States and other countries	3
	206

<i>Sex.</i>									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
									— 206
<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									— 206
<i>Religious denominations.</i>									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Other religious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									— 206

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	- - - - - 19
Typhus	- - - - - ..
Peurperai	- - - - - ..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	- - - - - ..
Diphtheria	- - - - - ..
Smallpox	- - - - - ..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - - \$1,222 50
From patients for maintenance and treatment	- - - - - 930 51
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	- - - - - 484 00
From all other sources	- - - - - 750 00
Total	- - - - - \$3,387 01

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	- - - - - \$409 23
Butter	- - - - - 150 16
Flour, bread and meal	- - - - - 300 50
Milk	- - - - - 116 85
Tea and coffee	- - - - - 65 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - - - - 120 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- - - - - 135 60
Drugs and medicines	- - - - - 100 00
Beer, wine and spirits	- - - - - 60 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	- - - - - 170 00
Brooms, brushes, etc	- - - - - 10 00
Fuel	- - - - - 570 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	- - - - - 75 00

Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 00
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	336 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	115 00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,996 09

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,329 days at 20 cents	-	865 80
Supplementary allowance, of 10 cents per day	-	432 90
Total	-	\$1,298 70

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Mattawa, January 12th.

It is a substantial brick building, beautifully situated on high ground overlooking the Ottawa River and surrounding country. I found the institution in very good order, the rooms, beds and clothing being clean and well kept. There is in attendance a good medical staff. Since the 1st October 65 patients have been treated. There were 10 patients on the day of my visit, namely, 9 males and 1 female.

The books were properly kept.

Acting under instructions from me, Mr. Yeigh made an inspection of the General Hospital, Mattawa, on August 21st, 1891. He reported as follows: I found 15 patients under treatment, viz 12 males and 3 females who were being properly cared for. Several improvements have been made in the Hospital since the last inspection, including several outside buildings (one of which is fitted up for use as an outside ward), which materially add to the convenience and scope of the Hospital. A new chapel for the dead has also been erected. I found the necessary books properly kept.

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	34
Admitted	-	-	202
Births in the Hospital	-	-	5
Total unnumber under treatment	-	-	241
Discharged	-	-	195
Died	-	-	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	30
			241

Places admitted from.

From the City of Brantford	-	-	-	-	212
From the County of Brant	-	-	-	-	28
Other counties	-	-	-	-	1
					<hr/> 241

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
							<hr/> 241

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
							<hr/> 241

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
							<hr/> 241

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	30
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$2,270 72
From the City of Brantford	2,000 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	971 90
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	25 00
From all other sources	46 56
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,814 18

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$406 65
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	121 29
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	179 18
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	367 69
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	50 56
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	61 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	251 52
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	243 94
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	77 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	220 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	40 80
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	796 65
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	199 00
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	55 93
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,232 70
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	139 05
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	21 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	296 05
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	224 21
Total-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,985 84

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,709 days at 20 cents	-	\$1,341 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	670 90
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment	-	-
376 days at 7 cents	-	26 32
Total	-	\$2,039 02

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the John H. Stratford Hospital on the 23rd May. There were 12 patients on that day, namely, 6 men, 4 women and 2 children.

The institution is nicely situated. The public wards, private rooms, etc., were clean and in good order, as also were the beds and bedding.

The building is heated by steam, and is supplied with water from the town water works. There were 9 nurses in training in the training school connected with the Hospital, and there is a good medical staff in attendance.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	18
Admitted	-	-	-	138
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	156
Discharged	-	-	-	137
Died	-	-	-	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	9
				156

Places admitted from.

From the town of Port Arthur	-	-	-	64
From the District of Thunder Bay	-	-	-	56
From other parts of the Province	-	-	-	10
From other countries	-	-	-	26
				156

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
								156

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
								156

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Other denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
								156

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	19
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,078 41
From the town of Port Arthur	-	-	-	400 00
From other municipalities in the Province	-	-	-	.....
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	530 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc	-	-	-	224 00
Total	-	-	-	<u>\$2,232 41</u>

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$157 52
Butter	-	-	-	-	125 00
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	180 00
Milk	-	-	-	-	49 45
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	70 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	90 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	125 92
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	194 00
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	20 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	80 00
Bedding, etc.	-	-	-	-	25 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	35 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	219 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	40 00
Water supply	-	-	-	-	24 75
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	10 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	223 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	45 00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	55 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	124 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	179 00
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,071 64</u>

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,542 days at 20 cents	\$908 40
Supplementary allowance, one-fourth Hospital revenue	288 50
Total	<u>\$1,196 90</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, on the 13th July. This is a very neat little Hospital, and well situated. It contains a good surgery, operating room, and public and private wards, with accommodation for 25 patients. There were 9 patients under treatment on this date. 117 have been admitted since the 1st October, and 7 have died. The building is heated by hot water.

The management, which is good in every respect, is in the hands of the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church.

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
Births in Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—180
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
								—180

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
From the county of Hastings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								—180

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
								—180

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
								—180

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Other religions or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								—180

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid Fever	10
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	- - -	\$1,177 70
From the City of Belleville	- - -	490 50
From the County of Hastings	- - -	57 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment		1,300 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	- - -	1,966 74
From other sources	- - -	.....
Total	- - -	<u>\$4,991 94</u>

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	- - -	\$359 00
Butter	- - -	141 59
Flour, bread and meal	- - -	152 15
Milk	- - -	218 00
Tea and coffee	- - -	102 48
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - -	133 62
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- -	274 17
Drugs and medicines	- - -	223 35
Medical and surgical appliances	- - -	97 07
Beer, wine and spirits	- - -	41 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	686 39
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances		49 70
Fuel	- - -	404 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	- - -	50 25
Water	- - -	15 76
Hay and straw	- - -	7 00
Clothing for patients	- - -	42 84
Ice supply	- - -	27 25
Salaries and wages	- - -	986 00
Taxes and Insurance	- - -	.....
Contingencies	- - -	145 38
Coffins and funerals	- - -	.....
Repairs, ordinary	- - -	94 95
Total	- - -	<u>\$4,253 05</u>

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases 5,179 days at 20 cents	\$1,035 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	517 90
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment	
149 days at 7 cents	10 43
Total	<u>\$1,564 13</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Belleville Hospital on the 21st May.

The patients numbered 26: 14 males and 12 females. The general condition of the institution was very satisfactory. The private rooms and wards

were clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding in good order. The building is heated by hot water and lighted with gas. The water supply is from the city water works.

At the time of my visit they were putting in two new baths on the first and second flats.

There are four good rooms for infectious diseases; also an operating room and dispensary. Good medical staff in attendance. The books were fairly well kept.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment 1st October, 1890	-	-	7
Admitted	-	-	88
Number of births in the Hospital	-	-	..
Total number under treatment	-	-	95
Discharged	-	-	82
Died	-	-	1
Under treatment on 30th September, 1891	-	-	12
	-	-	95

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	-	-	51
From the County of Leeds and Grenville	-	-	44
From other counties in the Province	-	-	..
	-	-	95

Sex.

Male	-	-	49
Female	-	-	46
	-	-	95

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	69
English	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	8
Scotch	-	-	4
United States	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	4
	-	-	95

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	48
Roman Catholics	-	-	44
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	3
	-	-	95

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	6
Typhus " - - - - -	...
Puerperal " - - - - -	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	1
Smallpox - - - - -	..

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$435 35
From the Town of Brockville - - - - -	150 00
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	477 40
From all sources not enumerated - - - - -	386 68
	<hr/>
	\$1,449 43

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$249 19
Butter - - - - -	99 86
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	96 75
Milk - - - - -	91 88
Tea and coffee - - - - -	61 00
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	32 83
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	240 19
Drugs and medicines and medical appliances - - - - -	61 75
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	42 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	87 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	26 75
Fuel - - - - -	167 25
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	15 85
Water - - - - -	27 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	30 18
Ice supply - - - - -	.....
Salaries and wages - - - - -	.....
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	49 87
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	75 00

Total expenditure for maintenance - - - - -	<hr/>	\$1,445 96
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Government grant for 1892.

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,848 days' treatment of patients - - - - -	569 60
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue - - - - -	253 52
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	\$823 12

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, on the 28th February.

The building is not at all suitable for the purpose of a hospital. I was informed that it is the intention at an early day to build a hospital with all modern improvements for the care and treatment of the sick.

The present premises are clean and well kept and the management satisfactory. There were, on the day of my visit, 7 patients—4 males and 3 females. 25 patients have been under treatment since the 1st October, and 10 since the 1st January. No out-door patients are treated. The books were properly written up.

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Number under treatment on the 30th September, 1890	-	15
Number admitted	- - - - -	144
Number of births	- - - - -	1
Total number under treatment	- - - - -	160
Discharged	- - - - -	135
Died	- - - - -	9
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	16
		160

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	- - - - -	98
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	- - - - -	50
From other counties in the Province	- - - - -	9
From the United States	- - - - -	2
Other countries	- - - - -	1
		160

Sex.

Males	- - - - -	72
Females	- - - - -	88
		160

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	95
English	- - - - -	16
Irish	- - - - -	11
Scotch	- - - - -	16
United States	- - - - -	20
Other countries	- - - - -	2
		160

Religious Denominations.

Protestants - - - - -	154
Roman Catholics - - - - -	5
Other religions (or not known) - - - - -	1
	— 160

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	5
Typhus Fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	1
Smallpox - - - - -	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$1,184 70
From the Town of Brockville - - - - -	150 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville - - - - -	200 00
From paying patients - - - - -	1,796 90
From property belonging to the hospital - - - - -	102 78
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals - - - - -	1,945 46
From other sources, not enumerated - - - - -	1,010 16
Total - - - - -	\$6,390 00

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 453 24
Butter - - - - -	138 57
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	157 92
Milk - - - - -	185 00
Tea and coffee - - - - -	62 40
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	58 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	258 11
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	316 99
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -	18 00
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	58 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	364 47
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	22 00
Fuel - - - - -	490 25
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	12 79
Water supply - - - - -	22 50
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	.....
Ice supply - - - - -	25 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	1,002 05
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	10 50
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	19 50
Contingencies - - - - -	.....
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	153 56
Total - - - - -	\$3,828 85

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for 4,842 days' treatment of patients,	
at 20 cents per day - - - - -	\$ 968 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - -	484 20
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment, 902 at 7 cents per day - - - -	63 14
Total - - - - -	<u>\$1,515 74</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the General Hospital, Brockville, on the 28th February. There were on that day 13 patients, viz.: 5 men, 7 women, and 1 child. 54 patients have been treated since the 1st October, and 19 since the 1st January. 38 have been paying patients, paying from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per week. The rooms, beds, corridors, etc., were clean and well kept. There is an efficient medical staff in attendance, and good nurses. The building is new and very well fitted up for hospital purposes. A fire escape is required, and I was informed that steps have been taken to procure it. The grounds will be satisfactory when properly laid out and arranged.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890 - - -	....
Admitted - - - - -	38
Total number under treatment - - - -	<u>38</u>
Discharged - - - - -	29
Died - - - - -	6
Under treatment, 30th October, 1891 - - -	3
	<u>38</u>

Places received from.

From the Town of Collingwood - - - -	....
From the County of Simcoe - - - -	29
From other counties in the Province - - -	....
From other countries - - - - -	9
	<u>38</u>

Sex.

Male - - - - -	23
Female - - - - -	15
	<u>38</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
										— 38

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
										— 38

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	2
Typhus
Puerperal
Cerebro Spinal Fever
Diphtheria
Smallpox

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$320 50
From the Town of Collingwood	-	-	-	-	140 00
From the County of Simcoe	-	-	-	-	140 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	594 34
Subscriptions, donations, etc	-	-	-	-	271 19
From sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	352 13
Total	-	-	-	-	\$1,818 16

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$136 35
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	40 27
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	47 83
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	67 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	16 04
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	17 29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	196 00
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	65 17
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	....
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	20 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	33 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	12 68
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	218 98

Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$26 35
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 30
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	546 60
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 45
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Interest and rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,507 41

Government Grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 1,229 days at 20 cents	\$245 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	127 90
Total	\$373 70

INSPECTION.

I visited the Collingwood Hospital on the 17th July. This institution is nicely situated, well arranged and under good management. On the first flat there is a very good public ward containing six beds, together with bath-room and water-closets; and there is a similar arrangement on the second flat. The building is heated with steam. There is accommodation for 15 patients. Since the 1st October 25 have been admitted. This is the first day since the Hospital was opened that there have been no patients under treatment. About three-fourths of the patients have paid from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week. The Hospital is managed by a committee of ladies. There is a good medical staff of three doctors. The books were in good order and written up to date.

THE NICHOLS HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	4
Admitted	-	-	164
Births in Hospital	-	-	....
Total number under treatment	-	-	168
Discharged	-	-	140
Died	-	-	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	14
			168

Places received from.

From the Town of Peterborough	-	-	-	138
From the County of Peterborough	-	-	-	28
From other Counties of the Province	-	-	-	....
From the United States	-	-	-	2
From other countries	-	-	-	....
				<hr/> 168

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	79
Female	-	-	-	-	-	89
						<hr/> 168

Religious denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	168
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	....
						<hr/> 168

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	104
English	-	-	-	-	-	34
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	16
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	12
United States	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	....
						<hr/> 168

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nichols Hospital, Peterborough, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	5
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	23
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province	\$ 857 70
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	524 50
From property belonging to the Hospital, Endowments, etc	3,392 81
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	4 75
	<hr/> \$4,779 76

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 337 74
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	103 10
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	145 99
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	296 37
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	88 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	259 96
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	608 66
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	496 01
Surgical instruments and appliances	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	155 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	448 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	26 50
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	357 62
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	171 53
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	144 34
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	9 40
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	30 60
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	2,180 07
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	322 65
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	360 90
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,624 07

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,599 days at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	\$919 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	459 90
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 357 days at 7 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	24 99
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,404 69

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Nichols Hospital, Peterborough, on the 1st April. It is a three-story brick building, beautifully situated and surrounded by fine grounds. It is a model hospital in every respect.

There is accommodation for 100 or more patients. There were 18 patients under treatment on the day of my visit, namely, 9 men, 7 women and 2 children.

There is good medical attendance and an excellent staff of nurses. Miss L. Eastwood is the matron.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of this report is annexed :

The Nichols Hospital, Peterborough, was according to your direction inspected by me on the 1st September, 1891, on which occasion there were 18

patients receiving active treatment, 8 males and 10 females. Some twenty odd cases of diphtheria have been under treatment in this Hospital, nearly all being from the town of Peterborough; out of this number, however, only two deaths occurred. A ward solely for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases is about to be erected and will be entirely isolated from the main building. The number of admissions to this Hospital is gradually on the increase, and from what I could learn, this Hospital was doing a very effective work.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Births in Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 118
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									— 118

Places received from.

From the Town of Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
From the County of Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
From the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									— 118

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
									— 118

Religious denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
									— 118

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
									— 118

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough during, the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	4
Typhus " - - - - -	..
Puerperal " - - - - -	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	3
Smallpox - - - - -	..

Revenue.

From the Province - - - - -	.....
From the Town of Peterborough - - - - -	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment - - - - -	\$671 50
From property belonging to the Hospital - - - - -	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals - - - - -	1,515 00
From all other sources - - - - -	125 00
From all other sources - - - - -	<u>\$2,311 50</u>

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$192 88
Butter - - - - -	120 50
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	169 62
Milk - - - - -	27 60
Tea and coffee - - - - -	76 44
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	53 75
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	298 00
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	312 00
Surgical instruments - - - - -	450 00
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	53 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	389 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	61 50
Fuel - - - - -	700 00
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	63 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	21 50
Clothing for patients - - - - -	22 50
Ice - - - - -	10 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	390 00
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	90 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	138 00
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	.....
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,639 89</u>

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 5,221 days at 20 cents per day - - - - -	\$1,044 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - - - -	522 10
Total - - - - -	<u>\$1,566 30</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :—

The St. Joseph Hospital, Peterborough, was inspected by me on the 1st September, 1891. There were 10 patients under treatment, all of whom I saw. This Hospital is quite recently erected, is large and roomy, and situated in a beautiful spot in the village of Ashburnham, just across the river from the town of Peterborough. This hospital has not, so far, received any Government aid, but at the last session of the Ontario Legislature an Order in Council, placing this institution on Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, was ratified, and in future, dating from October 1st, 1891, aid will be granted according to the provisions of the Act.

I examined the books and found them entered up and in a satisfactory shape.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1890	-	-	5
Admitted	-	-	119
Total number under treatment	-	-	124
Discharged	-	-	104
Died	-	-	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	-	-	12
			124

Places received from.

From the Town of Windsor	-	-	62
From the County of Essex	-	-	36
From other Counties of the Province	-	-	8
From United States	-	-	..
From other countries	-	-	18
			124

Sex.

Male	-	-	64
Female	-	-	60
			124

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	55
English	-	-	13
Irish	-	-	15
Scotch	-	-	3
United States	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	38
			124

Religious denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
							— 124

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 647 05
From Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	2,047 47
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	2,674 33
Income from investments	-	-	-	-	-	514 83
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	-	
From other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,883 68

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$357 61
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	254 74
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	292 00
Tea and Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	161 94
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	82 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	230 00
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	440 00
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	988 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	70 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	699 04
Light—gas, oil, and candles	-	-	-	-	-	89 63
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	92 18
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	266 09
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	420 03
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	505 53
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	185 10
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	238 08
						\$5,877 36

Government grant for 1892.

Allowance for hospital cases, 3,554 days, at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	\$710 80
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue	-	-	-	-	-	355 40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,066 20

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government on this hospital is appended:

The Sisters of Hospitallers of Hotel Dieu, having completed their hospital in the town of Windsor, for which they have petitioned the Government for aid, I visited the institution on the 16th September, and beg to report as follows:—

The building is of modern design, constructed of brick, four stories in height, and is fitted with all necessary appliances, bath-rooms, water-closets, operating room, dispensary, etc. It is heated with hot air, and lighted with gas, and the water supply is from the town water works. The grounds are one and one-fifth acres in extent.

On the day of my visit there were 13 patients under treatment; and there is accommodation for 50.

There is a good staff of medical men in attendance. Everything about the institution was in satisfactory order. It was established in 1890.

I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed ordering that the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, be taken as named in Schedule A, of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance therewith, from the 1st October, 1890.

REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.

1892.



REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, January 15th, 1892.

To His Honour Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C., M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

In compliance with the Statute in that behalf, the undersigned respectfully presents to Your Honour the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Registrar-General.



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* (R.G.)

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REPORT

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

TORONTO, Jan. 15th, 1891.

TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN DRYDEN,

Registrar-General, Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour in conformity with the "Act Respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

I. Uses of Registration.—While Reports of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Ontario have been published for twenty years, yet in view of the many valuable facts to be gleaned from them, it is of much importance that the principles underlying their preparation and the more important ends aimed at in their publication should once more be set forth. Primarily the Registrar-General's Department was established in Ontario for legal purposes, and is a legal department in which the registration of births, marriages and deaths is made and records carefully compiled are kept, in order that questions of inheritance arising in the matter of wills, estates, titles, etc., may be speedily and properly settled. To this end it becomes of paramount importance that the name, parent's name, where born and when born, married or died, of every person appearing in the register be correctly given and entered; while such other facts as the name of the physician in attendance at a birth or death, and the name of the clergyman and witnesses at a marriage, when given, lend additional aid to the identification of the person, upon whose birth, marriage or death some point of legal importance depends. Not infrequently fruitless searches are made in the records of the Department compiled for the past twenty-one years, and in not a few instances it may have happened that heirships have remained undecided or properties passed to wrong parties, owing to the omission of so simple a duty as the registering of a birth, marriage or death.

The registration of births, marriages and deaths has, however, subserved ends much more important, and produced results much more extended and far-reaching in their beneficial effects than those already stated. These results are due not alone to the registration enabling an estimate to be made of the growth of populations and the relation of births and deaths to some unit of population, but, further, to the enumeration of the various diseases causing fatal results, and the relative importance which diseases of a preventable character have to the mortality rates of every community. Says a recent English writer "The registration of causes of death has given an immense impetus to sanitary work, and it is scarcely too much to say that modern sanitary science owes its

existence to the registration of deaths and their causes, and the localisation of insanitary conditions thereby ensured. By its means we are able to submit to numerical analysis the facts relating to the laws of vitality, the influence of age and sex, of civilisation, occupation, locality, season, and many other agencies; and our knowledge of all the facts bearing on health and disease has attained a precision never before known."

That these views are generally adopted in European countries and the more progressive States of this continent is shewn by the very general establishment of Bureaus of Registration and the adoption of laws adequate to the securing of registrations, annually growing in completeness.

The following is a partially complete list of those States where registration of births, marriages and deaths exists on this continent.

Massachusetts,	Vermont,	Rhode Island,
Maine,	Missouri,	Connecticut,
Ohio,	New Jersey,	Indiana,
New York,	Michigan,	California,
Illinois,	Minnesota.	New Hampshire.

It is now fifty-five years since the law establishing a registration of births, marriages and deaths went into force in England and Wales and thirty-six since a similar law was passed for Scotland. In addition to these reports published annually there are the annual reports of the British army and the British navy, while Ireland has for twenty-seven years had its Registration department.

As early as 1836, the late Sir Edwin Chadwick had from the study of life insurance and the value of life "Projected the idea of a complete registration of the deaths and causes of deaths of the United Kingdom." His views with regard to the registration of the causes of deaths gathered strength from his experience as Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and though failing at the time to impress Lord John Russell to "take hold of the idea," he had the pleasure of seeing in 1838, the late Dr. William Farr appointed Registrar-General. Though the early returns were by no means perfect, yet, in a short time says Dr. B. Wm. Richardson, "the tables built up by Dr. Farr were used for estimating the prevalence of epidemics, the values of lives, the relationships of diseases to seasons, the geographical distribution of disease." . . . "So completely applicable to sanitary and economic purposes have these mortality tables become, that, now, towns are calculated up as salubrious or insalubrious by the death-rate returns which they present."

As a simple illustration of the value of vital statistics for practical purposes, the following is given to show how vaccination saves life—a question which occasionally yet is controverted.

"In 1880, out of 648 fatal cases of smallpox (in England and Wales) in 245 no information was furnished as to vaccination or non-vaccination of the deceased. Of the remaining 403, 282 were certified to have been unvaccinated, and 121 vaccinated. Thus, of every hundred fatal cases, concerning which information was available, 70 were unvaccinated, and only 30 vaccinated. Assuming what is probable, that vaccinated persons in this country are as numerous as unvaccinated, it follows that the same number of persons who, among the vaccinated, furnished one death from smallpox, among the unvaccinated furnished 44 deaths."

If, then, it is now conceded that for economic, sanitary, and legal purposes, vital statistics are of inestimable value, it must be granted that necessity demands that they shall be as perfect as circumstances make possible.

That they should, at the initiation of any system be imperfect is to be expected; that they never can be absolutely correct is in the nature of things inevitable. It may fairly be said, however, that continued as they have been in England, they have become so perfect that in that large population the errors in returns under most headings are so slight as not to affect the correctness of conclusions based upon them.

The following Tables indicate the birth-rates per 1,000 in different countries:—

All Europe (less Russia).....	1865 to 1883.....	35.4
England and Wales.....	1871 to 1880.....	35.5
do do.....	1881 to 1887.....	32.9
Connecticut.....	1883.....	25.4
Massachusetts.....	1881 to 1885.....	25.08
do.....	1886 to 1889.....	28.84
Ontario.....	1890.....	22.0

By comparison of the Tables for the different Ontario counties, and especially by a comparison of these with those of other countries as above given some most important inferences may be drawn as regards the completeness of registrations in Ontario. From the comparison we gather that rural registration is either very defective in the older counties in Ontario, or that a birth-rate exists notably lower than that in rural districts, either of the north of Scotland, or of Massachusetts.

An English statistician, Dr. Newsholme, states the following as accounting, to some extent, for the higher birth-rates in urban and mining districts.

(a) To the higher marriage-rate; (b) To the earlier marriage of women; (c) To the greater mortality of infants, which, by shortening the period of suckling, diminishes the intervals of child-bearing; (d) But the chief reason is that there is a greater proportion of females at child-bearing ages; (e) Social position and national prosperity have been found to cause variations of at least 10 per cent. in the birth-rate in cities under certain special conditions. Of course, for the total population of a populous country like England, the variation in a few places would not notably affect calculations for the country as a whole. An even greater variation would be seen to occur if the birth rate in Toronto were compared with the average for the whole province.

As the census and assessment returns show, the application of any common basis of comparison to every municipality would be fallacious as regards some townships, smaller towns and villages in Ontario where the population has, not only, not shown a natural increment, but is actually less in 1891 than in 1881.

The movement city-ward of rural populations or the influence of migrations has not only made calculations based on this natural increase fallacious but, owing to the migration of especially the young adult population, the birth-rate, proportionate to the population remaining, is sensibly affected. Assuming the registration to be approximately correct, a reference to the diagrams inserted on a later page in this Report, will show that the birth-rate in certain older settled counties not only falls greatly below the average for the whole Province, but is notably less than the average of England and Wales or even of Massachusetts. This lessening of the birth-rate by a lessening through emigration of a rural population is further seen in the vital statistics for Scotland for 1888. Thus:

Birth Statistics of Scotland, 1888.

<i>In Counties it varies</i>	Principal Towns.....	31.8	(Mean for 10 years.....)	35.8)
Orkney.....	Large Towns.....	32.2	(do do.....)	35.0)
Perth.....	Small Towns.....	30.9	(do do.....)	32.2)
Sutherland.....	Mainland Rural.....	28.0	(do do.....)	29.6)
	Insular Rural.....	23.7	(do do.....)	24.7)

With all the imperfections incident to the assessment returns made by the constantly changing and therefore inexperienced assessors in Ontario municipalities, their yearly returns, if based upon the number of occupied houses, multiplied by the average number of persons to each house, according to the last census, would probably be found the most nearly correct method for obtaining the correct estimate of population for the period between 1891 and 1901.

A quinquennial census as exists in Germany, (triennial in some states) France, Queensland, and as has been found necessary in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, would lessen the error.

II. Value of Complete Registrations. Assuming that the greatest accuracy possible has been exercised in tabulating the population of a country and its municipal sub-divisions, it is imperative to next obtain complete registrations. This primarily requires the return of all births, marriages and deaths which have occurred during the year. But in order that these may be utilized to the fullest extent possible several points of importance must be attended to. For legal purposes, most that is required is that every birth, marriage and death be registered, along with such details as shall make the identification possible in after years of the individual—evidence of whose birth, marriage or death is sought.

(a) Births. As regards births the *name*, christian and surname, *place* of birth and the exact *date* thereof are the essentials to a complete registration. Such other facts as *color*, *race*, *nationality*, are for social and economic considerations of great importance in some states and countries. For state purposes *religion* may or may not be considered of importance. In Ontario, as in other countries, greater difficulties have been experienced in obtaining complete registration of births than of either marriages or deaths. Various circumstances create this difficulty. The following two are the chief: First, that many births take place at which neither physician nor mid-wife is present, while if either be present the law does not require them to register the birth; and second, that the christian name of the child is frequently not decided upon for a number of weeks or months. Illegitimate births are for manifest reasons very commonly not registered in Ontario. How to remedy these defects is a matter requiring careful consideration. To show that for legal purposes some remedy is demanded may be gathered from the fact that enquiries as to records of births are made to the extent at present of 500 annually, calculating from the increasing number during past years; and further from the fact that 25 per cent. at least of these searches are fruitless, showing that registration has been neglected.

According to English experts, it is estimated from comparison with census returns that during 1861-70, 13,614 out of 763,623 births remained uncertified or not more than 1 7-10 per cent. This slight error has been still further reduced in more recent years. The following is the law in England on the subject:—

Sec. 1, P. 1, Act 1874. In the case of every child born alive after the commencement of this Act, it shall be the duty of the father and mother of the child, and in default of the father and mother, of the occupier of the house in which, to his knowledge, the child is born, and of each person present at the birth, and of the person having charge of the child, to give to the registrar, within forty-two days next after such birth information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth, and in the presence of the registrar to sign the register.

The clause seemingly cumbrous, has this special advantage, that it gives to registration an importance which it is most desirable to cultivate; and moreover supplies in the signature of the informant a not unimportant factor in legal evidence. The importance of the registration of a birth is increased by the legal informant, in cases where delay in registration is more than three months, being required to attend at the office of the District Registrar and make a solemn declaration, "That the registration is true to the best of his or her knowledge or belief." The registrar is then entitled to a fee of two shillings and sixpence to be paid by informant. If the delay is longer than twelve months the registrar is entitled to a fee of five shillings. When default of registration has been made the registrar may require the attendance of informant under penalty to make the declaration and registration. The following is the Ontario law on the subject:—

The father of any child born in this Province, or in case of his death or absence, the mother, or in case of the death or inability of both parents, any person standing in the place of the parents, or if there is no such person, then the occupier of the house or tenement in which to his knowledge the child was born, or the nurse present at the birth, shall, within thirty days from the date of the birth, give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Division in which the child was born, giving as far as possible the particulars required in Schedule A, with such additional information as may be required by the Registrar-General from time to time, which particulars shall be entered by the Division Registrar in his book. R.S.O. 1887, cap. 40.

In all probability the penalty for non-registration in the Ontario Act is sufficient to cause a great improvement in registration; but the *ten cent* fee which the Division Registrar is entitled to is not such as will cause him to prosecute, thereby incurring the ill-will of negligent ratepayers who might wish for his decapitation as municipal clerk.

Manifestly as municipal appointments exist in Ontario, improved registration will depend upon greater inducements being given to Division Registrars to search out such births as have taken place; since neglect by the person legally the informant, rather than reluctance to register, is the main cause of the omission of the duty.

Prompt registration is also essential to correct and complete registration, and as the law empowers a christian name to be changed, the difficulty of the child not yet having received a name need not be of serious moment.

The following are some of the methods adopted in different states for obtaining registration of births.

American Laws for the Registration of Births.

New Hampshire.

"The attending physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge, who shall attend, assist or advise at the birth of any child, living or still-born, within the limits of any town or city in this State, shall report to the clerk of such town within six days thereafter, all the facts regarding such birth, as is required in section one of this Act."

Indiana.

"All physicians, accoucheurs and midwives in this State are hereby required to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, within five days thereafter, all births and deaths which may occur in their practice."

Minnesota.

"Parents shall give notice to such Clerk or Health Officer, of the birth and death of their children; every householder shall give like notice of every birth and death happening in his house. . . . Whoever neglects or refuses to give such notice for the period of ten (10) days after the occurrence of a birth or death, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty (\$20) dollars."

New Jersey.

"And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the physician or midwife present at the birth of any child born in this State, and in case there be no physician or midwife present, then of the parents, or either of them, to transmit, within thirty days after such birth, to the officer hereinafter designated, a certificate of such birth, which certificate shall set forth particularly, as far as they can be obtained, the day of the month and year of the birth, the township, city or municipality, and the county in which the birth occurred, the name of each of the parents, the maiden name of the mother, the birth-place, residence and occupation of each of the parents, the sex and color of the child, the name of the child if it be named, and the name of the attending physician or midwife if any there be; it shall also be the duty of the assessor of every township, and of the Clerk or the person acting as Registrar of vital statistics in every city, borough, town, or local municipal government, between the first and tenth days of April, in each and every year, to mail to each physician or midwife residing in such township, city, borough, town, or other local municipal government, or to supply to every such physician or midwife on application therefor, twelve envelopes of proper size, each with a two-cent postage stamp thereon, to be provided at the expense of the township, city, borough, town, or other local municipal government, for the use of said physicians and midwives in transmitting said certificates of birth to the officer hereinafter designated; any physician, midwife, or parent whose duty it may be to transmit such certificate as aforesaid, and who shall neglect or fail to perform such duty within the time above limited, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars; and the assessor of any township who shall ascertain that any physician, midwife or parent has neglected or failed to perform such duty as aforesaid, within the time above limited, shall forthwith make and sign a certificate setting forth the particulars hereinbefore specified, and shall mark the same with the words "special return," but no such certificate of the assessor, and no failure of any assessor, clerk, or registrar of vital statistics to mail the envelopes aforesaid, shall release any physician or midwife, or any parent from the duty of certifying such birth in the manner aforesaid, nor from the penalty incurred by any neglect or failure to certify such birth."

On the supposition that registration of births is fairly complete and that population returns are correct, a close study of them becomes of interest; since notable variations in different municipalities occur in the births per 1,000 of population.

In England and probably elsewhere, the lowest rates occur in the agricultural and the highest in mining and industrial districts. Doubtless in Ontario the lowest occur in the older settled counties, and the highest in cities and other growing centres of population, as in northern and north-western Ontario. Assuming that registration has been equally complete or defective in the various rural districts, and corrections for population having as far as possible been applied, the following notable differences are seen in counties, grouped as being contiguous to one another, of much the same agricultural character, settled at about the period and presumably similarly affected by any influences operating on the general population.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population in Groups of Counties.

1881.		1890.	
Simcoe.....	17.2	Simcoe.....	17.4
Grey.....	17.4	Grey.....	18.8
Bruce.....	21.5	Bruce.....	20.5
Huron.....	22.4	Huron.....	17.6
Lambton.....	21.4	Lambton.....	21.9
Essex.....	29.2	Essex.....	31.0
Kent.....	18.0	Kent.....	20.4
Norfolk.....	21.8	Norfolk.....	18.1
Elgin.....	15.0	Elgin.....	19.9
Haldimand.....	20.8	Haldimand.....	17.6
Welland.....	22.6	Welland.....	18.5
Lincoln.....	22.2	Lincoln.....	21.6
Wentworth.....	21.1	Wentworth.....	27.9
Halton.....	22.0	Halton.....	20.1
Peel.....	21.5	Peel.....	17.8
York.....	26.3	York.....	24.9
Ontario.....	24.6	Ontario.....	20.7
Northumberland and Durham.....	15.4	Northumberland and Durham.....	16.6
Prince Edward.....	19.4	Prince Edward.....	12.6
Hastings.....	15.5	Hastings.....	20.8
Lennox and Addington.....	16.9	Lennox and Addington.....	14.5
Frontenac.....	18.3	Frontenac.....	23.5
Renfrew.....	19.2	Renfrew.....	30.2
Lanark.....	13.4	Lanark.....	20.0
Leeds and Grenville.....	14.9	Leeds and Grenville.....	14.3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	14.7	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.....	15.0
Carleton.....	21.0	Carleton.....	23.5
Prescott and Russell.....	28.7	Prescott and Russell.....	31.6
Victoria.....	21.6	Victoria.....	19.4
Peterborough.....	24.7	Peterborough.....	23.9
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	27.0	Haliburton.....	44.6
Algoma.....	16.4	Algoma.....	27.1
		Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	31.2
Perth.....	20.6	Perth.....	17.3
Wellington.....	20.7	Wellington.....	17.2
Waterloo.....	27.6	Waterloo.....	27.5
Dufferin.....	24.2	Dufferin.....	23.1
Middlesex.....	19.4	Middlesex.....	19.6
Oxford.....	22.2	Oxford.....	21.7
Brant.....	19.0	Brant.....	19.0

These Tables call for several remarks.

Theoretically, if the number of births and deaths, and the number of emigrants or immigrants from or to any district were known, the exact population could be calculated with absolute accuracy. But the movement of populations creates an inevitable error, while defective census and assessment returns further cause, for small districts, errors at times of serious magnitude. The variations to be found for instance in the population of Toronto, taken thrice in 1891 illustrate this source of error. Thus:

The population per the Dominion census.....	181,220
“ “ assessment returns	170,951
“ “ police enumeration.....	188,914

But inasmuch as the census is taken only once in every ten years, it is manifest that the assessment returns must be utilized for intermediate years, or that some method calculated upon an average increase of births over deaths must be adopted. In the years between 1881 and 1891, the Registrar-General went on the assumption that the increase of population remained fairly constant; and hence added for each year a percentage increase to the previous year's population. The Registrar-General for England has taken this increase to be 1.4 per cent of an annual increase. Illustrations given in the *Lancet* and elsewhere, make it abundantly plain, that for some districts any such method is open to errors so great as, in the case of Bradford, to influence the birth-rate.

Manifestly, however, from the comparison of these rural birth-rates, other important elements exist to account for such great differences. These will be found by an examination of the population in two such rural Ontario districts for a period of ten years. Take Prince Edward as the extreme on the one hand, and Muskoka and Parry Sound, corrected as far as possible, on the other. Examination of the death-rates, shows that Prince Edward is a healthy district, while Muskoka and Parry Sound has suffered, as in 1889, from an epidemic of diphtheria. Manifestly the one or two per cent of natural increase based upon the rate, whether in England or Massachusetts, should have brought up the population of Prince Edward in ten years from 21,045 to 24,423. It does not seem to have increased in this ratio. One of the chief reasons given for the greater birth-rate in urban districts is the greater number of females at marriageable ages; but with this must be placed the greater number of marriageable young men. In the case of Prince Edward it would seem that either both its young men, and its young women have to some degree removed to Muskoka or elsewhere, or that its young men have migrated, leaving marriageable women behind. On the other hand the increase in Muskoka and other northern districts, means that marriageable young men have gone there and have subsequently settled there and married. Whether these migrants to the newer territories are from the older parts of Ontario, from other provinces of Canada or immigrants from foreign countries, is a matter which cannot be gathered from the Tables as they at present exist.

Until, however, the Tables are more complete, it is perhaps hazardous to draw more positive inferences; but the illustrations given indicate how valuable a complete statistic of births will become for all the purposes already stated.

(b) **Marriages.**—In communities such as Ontario, where municipal government has been established for years, and where a numerous clergy are distributed throughout the whole Province, even in the north-western districts, it may fairly be assumed that the registration of marriages is nearly complete. Educated and accustomed to official duties, they can without any personal inconvenience fill up the forms supplied to them. Notwithstanding this, however, a proportion of marriages sought for in the registers are not to be found. This may be due: (a) To their never having taken place; (b) To their having taken place in some municipality other than that given and in the records of which search was not made; (c) To their not having been registered in the year in which they occurred; and (d) To their never having been registered at all. It is a common occurrence for young couples, though residing in some rural municipality, to be married in some neighboring town or city; and the name of the minister having been forgotten, or his

having moved away, or the married couple having removed, the knowledge of the place of marriage or of the clergyman who married them, is not unfrequently lost by those who subsequently make search for proof of the marriage.

The registration of marriages in Ontario is simplicity itself compared with that in England, but there it is regulated with a more due regard to the solemn nature of the contract. In England, it is only at certified buildings, rooms, or places of religious worship, and the registry offices, that marriages can legally take place, and many of the details make registration almost perfect; but in certain States of the Union the ease with which marriages can take place, and the readiness with which they can be annulled, make their registration a matter of more or less indifference to the civil authorities. The reception and entry on schedules of the forms sent in by clergymen, is a simple duty for Division Registrars in Ontario, but in many instances even they are required to keep clergymen reminded of their duties in the matter.

With regard to the distribution of marriages in the different municipalities, much the same laws prevail as regulate the number of births. Ordinarily the estimation of marriages is made upon the number taking place in every 1,000 of the population, but manifestly the more accurate method for any municipality would be to estimate it by a comparison of the number as compared with the number of bachelors, spinsters, widowers and widows living therein. For a reason already stated, the marriage-rate of towns and cities in Ontario is unfairly high, marriages taking place there of persons residing in other municipalities.

In England the law requires that the marriage take place in a Registration District where either one or both of the contracting parties has resided.

Referring to the comparative number of marriages in Ontario, it will be seen that the total number registered in any single county, unless those where the large cities are, may be taken as fairly representing the number (less defects in registration) of persons of the county who have married during any year.

The following table gives the marriages by counties.

By comparison with the previous table of births it will be seen that a parallelism to some extent exists between the births and marriages in some counties.

Marriages by Counties, with Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.

COUNTIES.		COUNTIES.	
Algoma	8.2	Muskoka and Parry Sound	5.1
Brant	7.2	Norfolk	6.2
Bruce	5.2	Northumberland and Durham	5.2
Carleton	10.6	Ontario	4.8
Dufferin	5.7	Oxford	5.4
Elgin	5.9	Peel	4.2
Essex	15.6	Perth	5.9
Frontenac	6.6	Peterborough	6.3
Grey	4.7	Prescott and Russell	5.8
Haldimand	5.6	Prince Edward	5.8
Halton	5.5	Renfrew	6.2
Haliburton	4.6	Simcoe	5.8
Hastings	6.0	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6.0
Huron	4.8	Victoria	5.0
Kent	7.0	Waterloo	7.9
Lambton	6.5	Welland	5.2
Lanark	6.3	Wellington	5.5
Leeds and Grenville	5.0	Wentworth	8.0
Lennox and Addington	6.5	York	10.4
Lincoln	4.6		
Middlesex	6.3	For the whole Province	6.6

The following is the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in other countries in 1890 :—

United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland	14·5
England and Wales	15·5
Scotland	13·7
Ireland	8·9
Denmark	13·8
Norway	12·9
France	14·0
Italy	14·7
Switzerland	14·1

Apropos of these comparisons Dr. Farr, who has watched the fluctuations of the marriage-rate, describes the marriage-rate as the barometer of prosperity (present in fact, but future anticipated prosperity in still greater part) just as the funds are the barometer of credit. So we find the marriages of England increase as “The result of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after distrust, national disasters.” “He has further remarked that the marriage-rate varies in the same direction as the value of British exports, the average price of wheat, and the amount per head of population cleared out at the banker’s clearing house.”

The following is the list of marriages for the years 1881 and 1890 for several groups of counties, subtracting these from the marriages in the larger cities.

Marriages in Groups of Counties in 1881 and 1890.

1881.		1890.	
Simcoe..... 6·0	} 5·8	Simcoe..... 5·8	} 5·1
Grey..... 5·6		Grey..... 4·7	
Bruce..... 6·1		Bruce..... 5·2	
Huron..... 5·6		Huron..... 4·3	
Lambton..... 6·3	} 7·1	Lambton..... 6·5	} 9·7
Essex..... 8·0		Essex..... 15·6	
Kent..... 7·2		Kent..... 7·0	
Elgin..... 6·2	} 7·0	Elgin..... 5·9	} 6·0
Norfolk..... 7·8		Norfolk..... 6·2	
Haldimand..... 7·0	} 6·0	Haldimand..... 5·6	} 5·0
Welland..... 5·5		Welland..... 5·2	
Lincoln..... 5·5		Lincoln..... 4·2	

Marriages in Groups of Counties in 1881 and 1890.—Continued.

1881.		1890.	
Wentworth 6·1	} 6·0	Wentworth..... 5·5	} 6·9
Halton 6·2		Halton 5·5	
Peel 5·9		Peel 4·2	
York (including Toronto) 5·7		York 12·4	
Ontario..... 6·5	} 6·6	Ontario..... 4·8	} 5·2
Northumberland and Durham..... 6·3		Northumberland and Durham..... 5·2	
Prince Edward..... 7·1		Prince Edward..... 5·8	
Hastings..... 6·3	} 6·2	Hastings 5·6	} 5·9
Lennox and Addington 8·7		Lennox and Addington..... 6·5	
Frontenac 4·2		Frontenac 4·8	
Renfrew..... 6·4		Renfrew 6·2	
Lanark 5·8		Lanark 6·3	
Leeds and Grenville..... 6·8	} 6·0	Leeds and Grenville..... 5·0	} 5·5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..... 5·2		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.... 6·0	
Carleton (excluding Ottawa)..... 3·5	} 4·6	Carleton 6·7	} 6·2
Prescott and Russell..... 5·7		Prescott and Russell. 5·8	
Victoria 6·6	} 6·3	Victoria 5·0	} 5·6
Peterborough..... 6·0		Peterborough..... 6·3	
Muskoka and Parry Sound..... 6·6	} 5·4	Muskoka and Parry Sound 5·1	} 6·6
Algoma 4·3		Algoma 8·2	
Perth 6·4	} 6·7	Perth 5·5	} 5·5
Wellington..... 6·6		Wellington..... 4·6	
Waterloo..... 8·8		Waterloo..... 7·9	
Dufferin 6·8		Dufferin 5·7	
Middlesex 5·3		Middlesex..... 4·5	
Oxford 7·6		Oxford 5·4	
Brant 5·2		Brant..... 5·2	

(c). **Deaths.** While much value attaches to Birth and Marriage statistics both from the legal and economic standpoints, their values are both greatly surpassed from the sanitary standpoint by accurate statistics of Deaths. At this moment (Jan. 1892) as in Jan., 1890, as seen in the following remarks from the Registrar-General's Report for England, "In every country from which returns were received the mortality in 1890 was higher, and in most cases very considerably higher than it had been in the preceding year. The explanation of this universal increase is doubtless to be found in the very general prevalence throughout Europe of epidemic influenza," when, through the prevalence of *La Grippe* with its accompanying pneumonias and bronchitis, the death-roll has doubled the ordinary mortality rates in certain parts of the Province from this class of malady; and when we behold it striking almost invariably at those who, having escaped the diseases of early life, are in so many cases the representatives of so much value to the state as actual producers of wealth, we in some degree realize from the economic standpoint what an epidemic of death means. Momentous as is the fact that in some populations 50 per cent. of those born have died ere reaching five years of age; yet from the economic standpoint their value to the state is potential, though it may with truth be said that an enormous amount of capital in their previous maintenance has been wiped out at one stroke by death. But high death-rates in Ontario, induced ordinarily as they are by typhoid in the young adult population, but more especially by diphtheria in children, and by infantile disorders, are, or would be, in a peculiar sense the index of the status of sanitary knowledge and practice amongst the people as a whole.

For these various reasons should we desire to actually measure the productive loss to the community caused by death, and of how far short our sanitary endeavours to prevent such loss have failed, it is imperative that we receive promptly and have precisely registered at short intervals all deaths which have occurred in the Province, their location and causes. While false inferences may readily be drawn regarding the salubrity of the climate or the healthfulness of any city by observing the mortality rates for a short period, yet the advantage to be gained from prompt registration of deaths is that the public and its health guardians are thereby enabled, so to speak, to gauge the rise and decline of any dangerous symptoms and apply, where possible, available remedies.

To this end the larger European and American cities publish a weekly mortality report with, in some cases for reference to the sanitary conditions, a map having the deaths from preventable disease indicated for each city ward. This practice of a weekly mortality report is carried out in Toronto, and is for health purposes of great interest and value. With improvement in methods it is hoped that such weekly reports can be extended until they embrace all the Provincial cities and towns.

At present the returns of deaths in Ontario for all the municipalities are made to the Registrar-General every six months, and are for sanitary purposes practically useless, except for the general conclusions which may be drawn regarding the annual prevalence of classes of disease.

It is hoped that such amendments may be made in the Registration Act as shall make, as in Minnesota, a monthly return of deaths from all municipalities possible.

Taking the total mortality returns of the Province for 1890, it will be seen that, assuming them to be approximately correct, the total mortality compares favorably with those of different European countries.

This is seen by reference to the following table :—

Deaths in Various Countries per 1,000 Population in 1890.

United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland)	19.4
England and Wales	19.5
Scotland	19.7
Ireland	18.2
France	22.8

Italy.....	26.4
Switzerland	20.9
Denmark	19.0
Norway	17.8
*Massachusetts (1889).....	19 21
*Ontario	11.1

An interesting statistic just published seems to show that at least as regards adults, the mortality rate of Ontario compares most favorably with that of the North American States. The chief physician's report read at the Ottawa meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Workmen states :

Thus during the past twelve years the different States give the following annual mortality rate per 1,000 members :—

Kentucky.....	19.47	New York.....	9 07
Ohio.....	16.27	Illinois.....	9.09
Tennessee.....	15.17	Wisconsin.....	7.97
Indiana.....	13.33	Minnesota.....	7.54
Texas.....	12.80	Michigan	6.88
Georgia and Alabama.....	11.93	Massachusetts	6.36
California.....	9 57	Alabama	6.05
Missouri	9.38	Ontario	6.05
Pennsylvania	9 38	Kansas	5.70
Nevada.....	9.20		

While it is quite possible that owing to the generally higher status of the medical profession in Ontario and perhaps in the Northern States, greater care is exercised in the examination of applicants for membership, yet it is probably true that the general health in these states stands higher than in the more southerly portions of the area.

As usual in mortality Tables the highest cause of mortality is tuberculosis, there being 16 deaths from it and 3 from hæmorrhage out of a total of 157 deaths, together making 12 per cent. of the total deaths.

The following is the list of total causes of death :—

<i>La Grippe</i>	9	Typhoid.....	13
Apoplexy.....	10	General paralysis.....	10
Pneumonia.....	8	Tuberculosis..	16
Cancer.....	3	Suicide.....	2
Drowned.....	2	Accident.....	5
Heart failure..	4	Hæmorrhage..	3

As regards deaths in the above at different ages the following table is of interest :—

		Rate per 1,000.	
Age, 21 to 25	1		8.3
“ 25 to 30	6	}	9.5
“ 30 to 35	10		
“ 35 to 40	22	}	13.1
“ 40 to 45	23		
“ 45 to 50	31	}	18.5
“ 50 to 55	33		
“ 55 and over	25		50 2

In the black figure column is given the rate per thousand in England of males in decennial periods, from the general mortality tables. It will be seen that the rate progressively increases, but the comparison is imperfect since the A. O. U. W. Tables do not give the rate per 1,000 at the different ages.

Deaths from Phthisis.—Assuming that the returns are relatively perfect for the different ages and causes of deaths, the following table of Counties by groups may be found of some interest. In order to make the comparison as fair as possible for the different districts, the cities have been placed in a table by themselves and separated from the rest of the County.

Death Rate from Phthisis in 1890 per 1,000 Population by Groups of Counties.

Simcoe7	}	.7 per 1,000
Grey . . . . .	.7	
Bruce . . . . .	.9	
Huron . . . . .	.6	
Lambton8	}	1.1 "
Essex	1.5		
Kent	1.1		
Elgin . . . . .	.7	
Norfolk6	}	.7 "
Haldimand . . . . .	.8	
Lincoln	1.3		
Welland	1.0		
Wentworth	1.0	}	1.0 "
Halton . . . . .	.6	
Peel . . . . .	.8	
York	2.3		
Ontario9	Not grouped.	
Northumberland and Durham	1.2	}	1.1 per 1,000.
Prince Edward	1.3		
Hastings . . . . .	.9	
Lennox and Addington	1.4		
Frontenac	1.6	}	1.3 per 1,000.
Leeds and Grenville	1.3		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1.3		
Carleton . . . . .	.8	
Prescott and Russell	1.2	}	1.0 "
Lanark . . . . .	.7	
Renfrew . . . . .	.8	
Victoria . . . . .	.5	
Peterborough7	}	.6 "
Perth . . . . .	.7	
Middlesex	1.0		
Waterloo	1.1		
Wellington7	}	.9 "
Dufferin . . . . .	.6	
Brant	1.3		
Oxford	1.0		
Algoma7	}	1.1 "
Parry Sound and Muskoka . . . . .	.7	
Haliburton	2.1		

If we eliminate from the consideration of the Tables the anomalies which exist in York and Carleton owing to inaccurate estimates of population, as also to certain other causes incident to proximity to large cities, it is perhaps possible to draw some general conclusions of interest. For instance, in two groups we have counties with lands more or less flat, having largely a heavy clay subsoil. From Dr. Buchanan's Tables it

seems proven that drainage has in some towns lessened phthisis in England within a few years from 11 per cent. to as much as 49 per cent, and a comparison of the mortality from phthisis in 1890, as compared with that in 1880 in Ontario, seems to show that an improvement due to drainage has taken place in these counties.

Again it would appear that in some counties where the birth-rate is low, as in Prince Edward, Leeds and Lanark, the death-rate from phthisis is high, on the principle seen to operate in the table from the English report of deaths according to ages. In other words if the proportion of persons dying between 45 to 55 years as compared with those between 25 and 35 is comparatively larger in these counties than say in a growing industrial centre, then by such proportion the mortality rate would be, comparing the two different age periods, as 18.5 to 9.5 per 1,000.

Turning from the tables for counties to those for cities, as seen in the following table, the relative proportion of deaths from phthisis seems of some importance.

	Per 1,000 of Pop.		Per 1,000 of Pop.
St. Catharines.....	2.7	Woodstock.....	1.4
Toronto.....	2.3	Berlin.....	1.3
Ottawa	2.2	London.....	1.2
Kingston	2.1	St. Thomas.....	1.1
Belleville.....	1.5	Brantford.....	1.0
Hamilton.....	1.4	Guelph .....	.7

From the Table it appears evident that :—

- 1st. Registrations are more perfect in the cities than in rural places.
- 2nd. That owing to hospitals some towns are credited with more deaths than is fairly chargeable to them.
- 3rd. That some cities are notably more free from this disease than others.
- 4th. That cities situate upon the Saugeen sands and gravels of the west are markedly more free from phthisis than those on the clay or clays overlying rocks.

Deaths from other Contagious Diseases.— Amongst those diseases which are always a special source of interest, those belonging to the class commonly called *preventable*, are always a subject calling for remark in any statistical study. They indicate more than any other the status of State Medicine in any country and the degree to which any community has advanced in individual hygiene and municipal control of causes of disease. They become further an index of the extent to which any country protects itself against loss by the preservation of its population, every individual of which represents wealth to the State either *in posse* or *in esse*. Wealth is expended in rearing the young to an age when they shall become producers of wealth, and the degree to which the death-rate amongst children with whom these diseases are most prevalent and fatal is prevented, becomes the measure of the saving to the State of capital which year by year becomes more productive.

Whatever may be said regarding the Total prevalence of these diseases in Ontario there cannot be any doubt whatever that as a whole there has been a notable reduction within the past ten years. In the following Table is presented a comparison made between these diseases during the decade from 1870 to 1879 and 1881 to 1890. As will be noticed due allowance has been made for the imperfect registration of births during the first decade; and the comparison shows in one column, where the total diseases reported for first decade have been doubled, that the comparison except in measles and whooping cough is most satisfactory.

Small-pox and scarlatina have been enormously reduced in prevalence, the first to such an extent as to amount to 72 per cent. Indeed, during the past three years not a single death from smallpox has been recorded. Diphtheria too, which still stands as, by far the most fatal of these diseases in Ontario, shows during the second quinquennial or five-year period in the decade 1881-90 a notable reduction in fatality. It is probably correct to say that there has been a total saving of life to the Province during this period of over 1,000 lives from the several diseases referred to in the table.

Contagious Diseases in the Province.

Diseases.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Total 10 years.	Deaths in 1st and 2nd quinquennial periods.
Small-pox	5	15	4	63	30	19	.....	3	13	.....	152	1st Five years, 117 } Decrease 72 per cent. 2nd " " 35 }
Scarlatina	470	543	405	382	314	260	116	132	159	151	2,432	1st " " 2,114 } Decrease 42 " 2nd " " 818 }
Measles	148	75	177	81	78	119	169	128	111	186	1,332	1st " " 559 } Increase 13 " 2nd " " 773 }
Whooping Cough,	270	183	123	154	192	265	124	187	225	190	1,853	1st " " 922 } Decrease 3 " 2nd " " 931 }
Diphtheria and Croup	1,704	1,708	1,076	929	1,262	1,131	1,786	1,489	1,101	893	13,079	1st " " 6,679 } Decrease 10 " 2nd " " 6,400 }
Phthisis	2,397	2,461	2,500	2,347	2,313	2,119	2,556	2,521	2,117	2,503	21,137	1st " " 12,021 } Increase 2 " 2nd " " 12,116 }
Typhoid Fever	616	555	469	492	462	386	569	529	565	545	5,188	1st " " 2,594 } Decrease 5 " 2nd " " 2,594 }
Totals	5,610	5,543	4,751	4,448	4,651	4,569	5,320	4,989	4,621	4,468	48,973	

Contagious Diseases in the Province.

Total for 10 years, 1870-1879.		Total for 10 years, 1881-1890.		Ratio per cent. of increase or decrease between the two decennial periods, comparison being made with the assumed correction for first period.
Diseases.	Actual number recorded.	Increase 50 per cent. assumed correct number.	Actual deaths.	
Small-pox	861	1,722	152	84 per cent. decrease...
Scarlatina	4,320	8,640	2,932	40 " " " "
Measles	736	1,472	1,332	Over 60 per cent. increase
Whooping Cough,	1,803	3,606	1,853	17 per cent. decrease...
Diphtheria and Croup	7,604	15,208	13,079	55 " " increase...
Phthisis	16,016	32,032	24,437	38 " " " "
Typhoid Fever	3,618	7,236	5,188	29 " " " "
	34,988	69,976	48,973	

In the above table the increment of population in the second decade has been used in making the calculations.

The preceding Table of deaths in the cities is of great interest and importance, since it presents figures which for, at any rate, the past five years are practically correct, and so enable us to draw conclusions which do not admit of serious question. It will be seen that taken as a whole the past decade has shown a notable increase in our urban population. So rapid has this been in several cities as to seriously tax the municipal ability to cope with the many sanitary evils, which are incident to all aggregations of people, but especially to those which are of a rapid character.

Sanitary literature and history teem with illustrations of epidemics of frightful virulence and fatality in armies, and in caravans of pilgrims to holy shrines, when encamped without regard to sanitary conditions, or where exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and irregular and defective supplies of food and water and insufficient arrangements for the isolation and treatment of first cases of disease which occur. In some slight degree thousands of prominent settlers on the limited area of a city are subject to the same sanitary influences. In spite, therefore, of certain dangers to the public health naturally arising in such cities as Toronto, Ottawa, etc., it is extremely gratifying to study the Table in which the death-rates in the several Ontario cities are compared with each other and with those in several American cities.

Remark has already been made upon the comparative prevalence of phthisis in the different cities of Ontario. We further find that as regards the collective prevalence of croup, diphtheria, typhoid, scarlatina, measles and whooping cough the cities arrange themselves in the following order:—

Stratford—ratio to 1,000 of population, excluding cholera infantum	.2
St. Thomas— “ “ “ “ “ “	.6
Hamilton— “ “ “ “ “ “	.9
London— “ “ “ “ “ “	.9
Kingston— “ “ “ “ “ “	1.0
Brantford— “ “ “ “ “ “	1.1
Belleville— “ “ “ “ “ “	1.1
St. Catharines— “ “ “ “ “ “	1.2
Ottawa— “ “ “ “ “ “	1.8
Guelph— “ “ “ “ “ “	2.0
Toronto— “ “ “ “ “ “	2.0

Taking the several larger cities a very notable difference exists between London and Kingston, for instance, and Toronto and Ottawa. The death-rate in Toronto for this class of diseases is nearly double that in London, while that in Ottawa is more than double. If the London rate had prevailed in Toronto 247 lives would have been saved to the latter city alone. It is noteworthy that the mortality rate does not necessarily advance with the increasing population, since London, Kingston and Hamilton are amongst the first, while the towns of Berlin and Pembroke are amongst the last on the list as regards healthfulness. It will further be seen by a comparison with the death-rate from the principal contagious diseases that the more important Ontario cities compare very favorably with Chicago and Detroit although Rochester shows a remarkable immunity from contagious diseases. Ottawa, if cholera infantum is excluded, compares most favorably with Toronto and yet more so with Detroit. Diphtheria and croup in both Chicago and Detroit show an extreme prevalence; that of Detroit having been almost equal to the total deaths from diphtheria for the whole Province of Ontario in the same year.

Typhoid had also an excessive prevalence in Chicago, being much more than the total cases reported for all in Ontario. The immunity of Detroit from typhoid while suffering so severely from diphtheria is very suggestive of the special influences operating in both instances; in the one case the absence of the common source of typhoid—polluted water; in the other the existence of first cases, which have spread, under favouring conditions, the disease in other directions.

In concluding this report, to which are attached remarks on the special tables and the appendices, it is proper to say that there are several points to which I would, Sir, respectfully direct your attention. These are:—

1st. That if we are to judge of the completeness of the returns by a comparison of the births and marriages in Ontario with those of any European country or even with

Massachusetts, it is apparent that they are either imperfect or that there exists a notably less natural increase of population in Ontario as compared with these other countries.

2nd. That the falling off in the population in some of the older counties is due in part to other causes than imperfect returns is seen in the remarks on births and deaths.

3rd. That the marriage-rate of the Province is abnormally low as compared with other countries, even Massachusetts; since it may be accepted that the marriage returns for Ontario are so nearly correct that any errors would not notably affect the general average.

4th. That the deaths in some rural municipalities are incomplete, and that while in a few of the towns and cities a laxity in obtaining returns is more or less evident they are complete for practical purposes in the rest.

5th. That the general death-rate for Ontario cities compares—with a few exceptions—most favorably with the progressive American cities in the same latitude.

6th. That the death-rate for the whole Province from contagious diseases is low, and that the contagious diseases scheduled under the Public Health Act show, except in one or two cities, a decrease most creditable to the executive control of the local health authorities.

7th. That the anomalies existing in the returns from not a few Division Registrars indicate the necessity for the consideration of measures, either through increased inspection, more stringent penal clauses for neglect to observe the clauses of the Act, or perhaps through the increased payment on the part of the municipalities for the returns collected by the Division Registrars.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER H. BRYCE, M.D.,

Deputy Registrar-General.



Diagram shewing the ratio of Deaths to each 1000 of the Population, 1890.

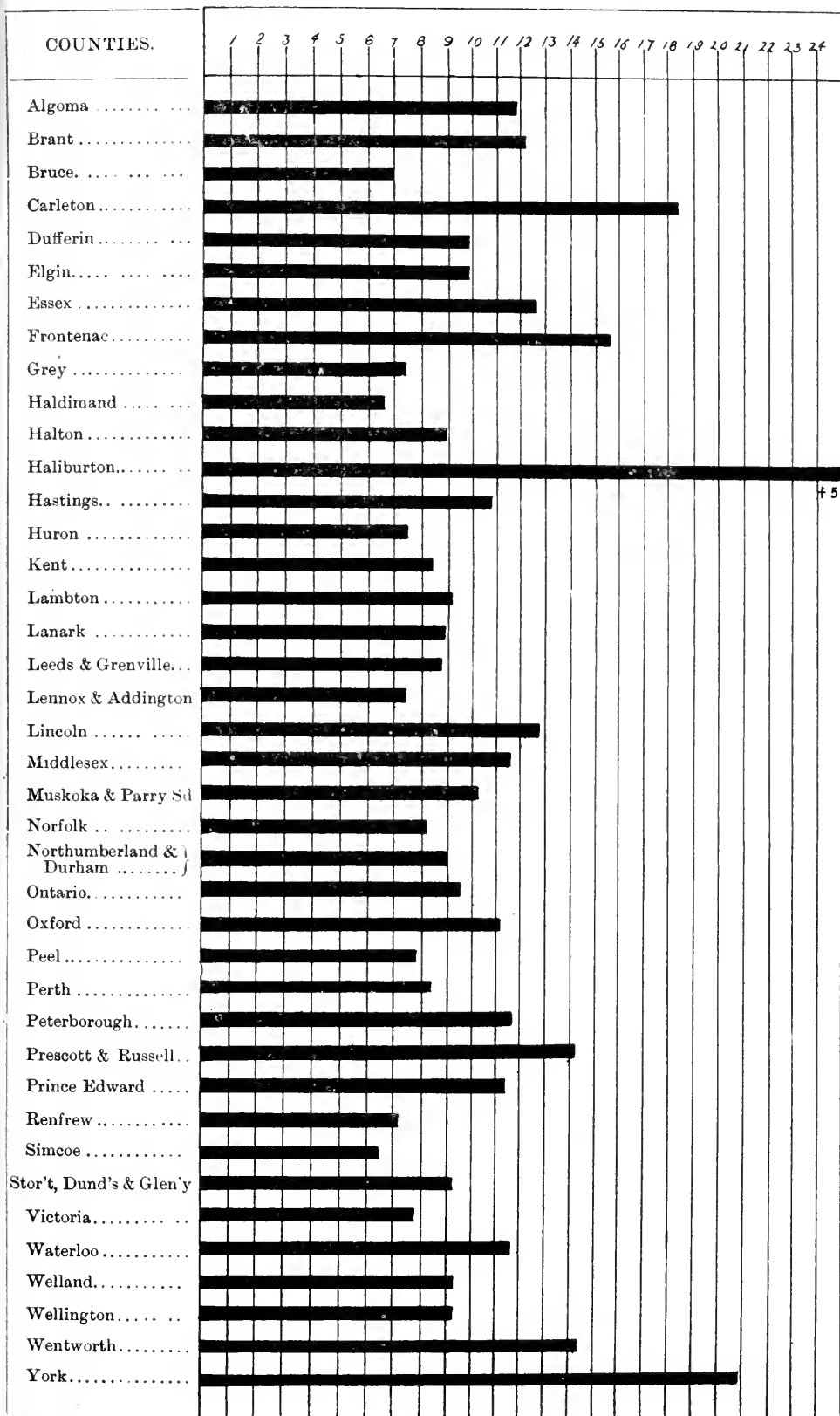
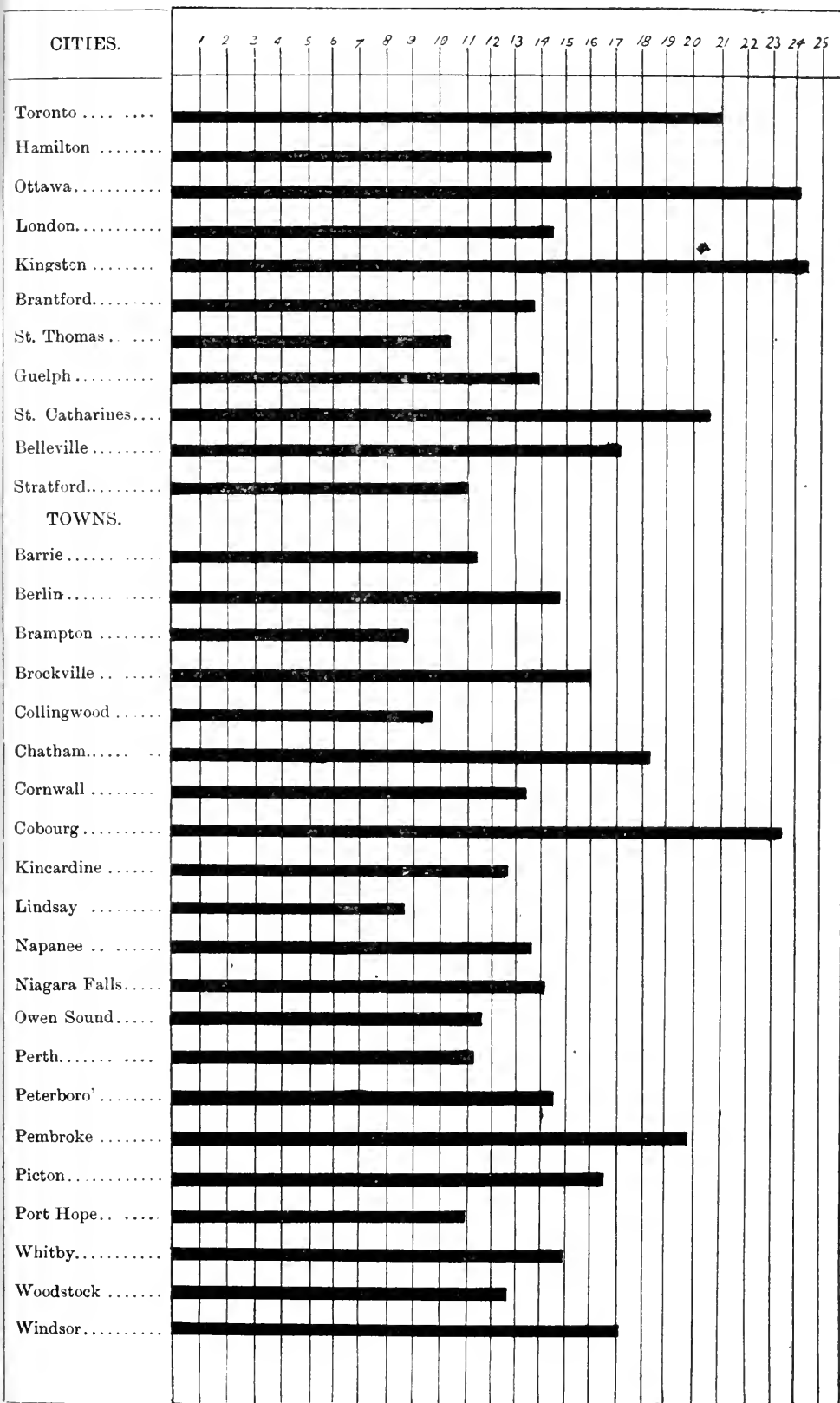


Diagram shewing the ratio of Deaths to each 1000 of the Population in the Cities and Principal Towns in 1890.





REMARKS ON SPECIAL TABLES.

The total registrations made during the year amounted to 86,249, shewing a decrease as compared with 1889, of 498.

(See Tables 1, 2 and 3.) The total number of births returned during the year was 47,773, a ratio of 22.0 per 1,000 of population. The highest birthrates returned were in the Counties of Carleton, 36.7 per 1,000, Prescott and Russell, 31.6 per 1,000, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 31.2 per 1,000 and York, 31.2 per 1,000.

The births registered in the eleven cities in 1890, numbered 10,113, and were in the proportion of 27.4 to 1,000 living.

The returns from the principal towns shew that 2,604 births were registered, being in the proportion of 21.8 per 1,000 living.

Births (See Tables 4, 5 and 6.) The male births in the Province numbered 24,538 and the females 23,235, shewing a proportion of 105.6 males to 100 females.

(See Tables 7 and 8.) March, January, August and April returned the highest number of births during the year, while November and February return the lowest.

(See Table 9.) Two hundred and eighty-four pair of twins were returned during the year, and four cases of triplets.

(See Table 9.) The number of illegitimate births returned in 1890 was 626, shewing a decrease of 332 as compared with 1889.

Marriages. The number of marriages registered in 1890 was 14,463, being a ratio of 6.9 per 1,000 of the population. In the cities the ratio was much higher, being 10.6 in 1890 and 10.0 in 1889.

(See Table 10.) The Methodists again head the list in the number of marriages with 10,230, being a proportion of 1 in every 2.8 persons married.

Presbyterians. . . . 5,778 marriages, a proportion of 1 in every 5.0 persons married.

Episcopalians . . . 4,577 " " 1 " 6.3 "

Roman Catholics. 4,233 " " 1 " 6.8 "

The marriages of persons belonging to other denominations were not so numerous.

(See Table 11.) December, October, and September, were the favourite months during the year for marrying.

Comparatively few marriages took place in August, there being only 785 or 5 per cent. of the whole number.

(See Table 13.) In this Table only two brides were older than the bridegrooms. The united ages of the oldest couple married was 149.

The greatest disparity of ages in any case reported was that of a man aged 79 years who married a maiden of the age of 17 years.

Deaths. In the Province. Total number of deaths returned during the year was 24,013, being a ratio of 11.1 per 1,000 of the population.

There was an increase of 684 deaths reported during the year, the county of York returning 626 of this number.

In the Cities. The eleven cities returned 7,011 deaths, a ratio of 18.0 per 1,000, as compared with a ratio of 18.2 in 1889.

In the Principal Towns. The principal towns returned 1,711 deaths, being a ratio of 14.3 per 1,000 of population.

(See Tables 16 and 17.) The male deaths numbered 12,612, and the female deaths 11,401, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 110.6 to 100.

January, August, February and March, returned the highest number of deaths, while June and November returned the lowest.

(See Table 19.) Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven (6,977), deaths were returned as having died under five years of age in 1890, being a decrease of 1,018 deaths as compared with the number returned in 1889.

There was an increase in the number of deaths returned for the year in the periods of life between 60 and 70 and 70 to 80 years of 240.

(See Table 20.) Twenty-three deaths were returned of persons supposed to have reached an 100 years and over.

James Page, a soldier, born in England, is reported as having reached the advanced age of 123.

Satisfactory proofs were wanting in every case as to the correctness of these returns.

Ten Highest Causes of Death. (See Tables 21, 22, 23 and 24.) Phthisis, usually the principal cause of death in Ontario, gave place to pneumonia, owing no doubt to the epidemic of influenza during the year.

During the past nine years, as table (21) twenty-one illustrates, phthisis has held first place during the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1889. Pneumonia in only two instances has returned the greatest number of deaths.

From this Table it will be seen that contagious diseases have been gradually decreasing throughout the Province.

Five Highest Causes of Death in the Different Periods of Life. (See Table 25.) An examination of Table 25 will be of interest to those who take an interest in vital statistics, showing as it does the principal causes of death during the different periods of life.

Deaths by Occupations. (See Table 26.) This table shews seven classes of occupations, returning 6,455 deaths, the average age of which reached 56.9 years as compared with 57.4 years in 1889.

The average age of cultivators of the soil.....	was	60.5	years
“ “ “ “ mechanics.....	“	52.1	“
“ “ “ “ business men	“	48.3	“
“ “ “ “ professional men.....	“	51.1	“
“ “ “ “ of miscellaneous occupations.....	“	60.3	“
“ “ “ “ of females at work.....	“	37.3	“

In class one, cultivators of the soil, farmers held first place, the average reaching 3.1 years.

In class two, mechanics, weavers held the first place, averaging 73.1 years.

In class three, business men, brewers and distillers held first place, the average reaching 61.3 years.

In class four, professional men, clergymen reached the highest average, 59.7 years.

In class five, miscellaneous occupations, gentlemen reached the highest average, 70.8 years.

In class six, females at work, domestic servants hold the highest place, 38.1 years.

A careful perusal of the Table will be found of much interest to those who take any interest in such matters.

TABLE 1.

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1889 and 1890.

COUNTIES.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Totals.				Ratio to 1000 of the Population.			
	Population.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Algonia	30350	1105	824	281		286	249	37		295	362	67		1086	1135	49		27.1	8.2	11.9
Brant	37258	740	767	27		246	269	23		437	458	21		1423	1494	71		20.5	7.2	12.2
Bruce	71244	1371	1463	92		406	373	33		529	505	24		2306	2311	5		20.5	5.2	7.0
Carleton	70513	2569	2589	20		593	751	158		1284	1303	19		4446	4613	197		36.7	10.6	18.4
Dufferin	22589	580	523	57		142	131	11		223	224	1		945	878	67		23.1	5.7	9.9
Elgin	46597	865	926	61		302	279	23		429	462	33		1596	1667	71		19.8	5.9	9.9
Essex	51218	1525	1592	67		758	802	44		622	616	24		2905	3040	35		31.0	15.6	12.6
Frontenac	46812	1139	1183	44		308	312	4		748	731	14		2443	2229	31		25.2	6.6	15.6
Grey	77582	1480	1464	16		423	372	51		540	567	27		2443	2463	20		18.8	4.7	7.3
Haldimand	27491	439	486	47		172	154	18		236	183	53		817	823	6		17.6	5.6	6.6
Hatton	24112	451	487	36		137	135	2		206	215	9		794	837	43		20.1	5.5	8.9
Hatburton	6511	269	291	22		57	30	27		131	194	63		457	515	58		44.6	4.6	29.7
Hastings	60712	1268	1241	27		439	370	69		655	653	2		2362	2264	98		20.4	6.0	10.7
Huron	84179	1453	1487	34		401	408	7		620	628	8		2474	2523	49		17.6	4.8	7.4
Kent	59769	1299	1220	79		478	422	56		515	496	19		2292	2138	154		20.4	7.0	8.3
Lambton	57258	1208	1254	46		378	376	2		544	524	20		2130	2154	24		21.9	6.5	9.1
Lanark	37372	688	749	61		272	237	35		315	333	18		1275	1319	44		20.0	6.3	8.9
Leeds and Grenville	66181	937	952	15		376	331	45		545	586	41		1908	1869	39		14.3	5.0	8.8
Lennox and Addington	29133	431	423	8		209	192	17		278	213	65		918	828	90		14.5	6.5	7.3
Lincoln	34719	568	685	117		176	161	15		398	446	48		1112	1292	180		19.7	4.6	12.8
Middlesex	102389	1872	1825	47		577	619	72		1071	1188	117		3520	3662	142		17.8	6.3	11.6
Muskoka and Parry Sound	39926	1223	1219	26		284	201	80		408	408	18		1897	1861	36		31.2	5.1	10.2
Norfolk	36879	636	671	45		223	280	7		271	300	29		1120	1201	81		18.1	6.2	8.1
Northumberland and Durham	85129	1418	1418			428	444	16		633	774	81		2539	2636	97		16.6	5.2	9.0
Ontario	53693	1106	1113	7		290	262	28		501	506	5		1897	1881	16		20.7	4.8	9.4
Oxford	53176	1212	1201	11		301	301	60		604	615	11		2177	2117	60		21.7	5.4	11.1
Peel	28793	524	457	67		146	123	23		265	225	40		935	805	130		15.8	4.2	7.8

TABLE 1.—Continued.

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1889 and 1890.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Totals.				Ratio to 1000 of the Population.			
		Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.		Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.		Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.		Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.		
Perth	59055	1116	1047	69	30	339	350	11	31	491	486	5	1946	1883	63	17.7	5.9	8.2			
Peterborough	33270	766	796	30	10	232	201	31	26	354	392	38	1352	1389	37	23.9	6.3	11.7			
Prescott and Russell	41826	1313	1323	10	10	271	245	26	26	398	398	0	2182	2166	16	31.6	5.8	14.2			
Prince Edward	23149	358	392	34	34	132	136	4	1	255	262	7	725	690	35	12.6	5.8	11.3			
Renfrew	44271	1123	1338	215	215	276	275	1	57	391	329	62	1790	1933	143	30.2	6.2	7.2			
Simcoe	82394	1590	1441	149	149	528	471	57	57	662	532	130	2780	2441	339	17.4	5.8	6.4			
Stormont, Dundas and Glen- garry	72618	1113	1093	20	32	396	440	44	35	630	669	39	2139	2202	63	15.0	6.0	9.2			
Victoria	37021	689	721	32	32	222	187	35	35	336	286	50	1247	1191	56	19.4	5.0	7.7			
Waterloo	47008	1527	1296	231	231	313	374	61	61	566	550	16	2406	2220	186	27.5	7.9	11.7			
Welland	34918	692	648	44	44	175	184	9	9	389	320	69	1256	1152	104	18.5	5.2	9.3			
Wellington	72808	1310	1280	30	30	359	391	32	38	731	676	55	2400	2347	53	17.5	5.5	9.2			
Wentworth	73649	1851	1826	25	25	633	595	38	89	1113	1060	53	3597	3481	116	24.7	8.0	14.3			
York	196408	6674	6132	542	542	2136	2047	89	89	3488	4114	626	12298	12203	95	31.2	10.4	20.9			
Totals.	2161971	48538	47773	1039	1039	14880	14463	492	909	23329	24013	1370	86747	86249	1374	22.0	6.6	11.1			
		Decrease in Births, 765.				Decrease in Mar- riages, 417.				Increase in Deaths, 684.											

TABLE 2.

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each City in 1889 and 1890.

CITIES.	Population.	Births.			Marriages.			Deaths.			Totals.			Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.		
		Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Toronto	167 139	4946	4774	172	83	1770	1687	83	2632	3524	592	9648	9985	28.5	10.0	21.0
Hamilton	45423	1130	1036	94	26	456	439	26	674	650	24	2260	2116	22.8	9.6	14.3
Ottawa.....	42100	1726	1908	182	428	763	335	1044	1016	28	3198	3687	489	45.3	18.1	24.1
London	30705	568	616	48	228	321	93	430	447	17	1226	1384	158	20.0	10.4	14.5
Kingston	18284	633	511	122	210	177	33	479	148	31	1322	1136	186	27.9	9.6	24.5
Brantford	14280	349	330	19	134	148	14	218	196	22	701	674	27	23.1	10.3	13.7
St. Thomas.....	10329	254	204	60	105	96	5	130	108	22	499	408	91	19.7	9.2	10.4
Guelph.....	10548	262	204	58	92	102	10	146	147	1	500	433	47	19.3	9.6	13.9
St. Catharines.....	9694	146	141	5	73	54	19	170	199	29	389	394	5	14.5	5.5	20.5
Belleville	10028	213	185	28	84	84	.....	169	172	3	466	441	25	18.4	8.3	17.1
Stratford	9404	202	204	2	61	75	14	118	104	14	381	383	2	21.6	7.7	11.0
Total	368270	10439	10113	326	558	3641	3937	466	7011	642	141	20590	21061	27.4	10.6	18.0
		Decrease in Births, 326.			Increase in Marriages, 296.			Increase in Deaths, 501.								

TABLE 3.

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1889 and 1890.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.	Population.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Totals.				Ratio to 1000 of the population.			
		Number in 1889.		Number in 1890.		Number in 1889.		Number in 1890.		Number in 1889.		Number in 1890.		Number in 1889.		Number in 1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie.....	5274	100	103	215	3	83	73	68	10	48	60	112	12	231	236	404	19	5	9	13	11
Berlin.....	7505	239	215	58	24	63	68	5	5	102	112	10	10	404	335	171	28	3	51	8	14
Brampton.....	3294	72	58	174	14	21	33	12	12	78	29	49	49	171	120	381	17	5	20	10	8
Brookville.....	8887	174	149	38	25	85	69	43	16	122	143	21	21	381	361	242	18	4	57	7	16
+ Collingwood.....	5050	131	93	116	24	162	139	23	12	56	49	7	7	419	416	3	13	3	3	8	9
Chatham.....	8757	140	116	109	9	73	65	6	8	117	161	44	44	239	257	267	17	7	16	10	13
Cornwall.....	6153	107	109	112	16	41	47	8	6	93	83	10	38	239	257	28	23	2	2	9	22
Cobourg.....	4801	128	112	55	7	22	30	8	18	70	108	36	36	119	121	131	19	3	19	10	8
Kincardine.....	2836	48	55	131	15	51	34	34	17	41	43	2	2	269	250	151	20	8	31	10	13
Lindsay.....	6280	116	43	72	16	42	52	35	45	71	55	41	41	133	147	183	13	7	19	10	8
Napanee.....	3137	59	43	169	18	97	74	74	35	101	89	5	5	151	120	137	13	7	36	11	14
Niagara Falls.....	2905	187	169	187	8	39	74	35	45	41	46	5	5	172	220	385	30	9	75	6	8
Owen Sound.....	3229	92	100	8	111	105	105	6	6	118	136	12	12	454	515	61	39	0	39	11	14
Peterborough.....	9004	280	280	55	15	56	53	3	3	67	55	18	18	274	305	31	39	0	39	11	14
Pembroke.....	4273	151	167	43	10	47	48	1	1	34	50	16	16	141	143	141	14	8	14	15	16
Pictou.....	3030	60	43	74	4	52	54	2	2	44	53	9	9	180	181	180	15	3	15	12	10
Port Hope.....	4821	84	74	56	4	29	29	2	2	43	40	3	3	124	125	1	20	7	20	11	14
Whitby.....	9223	137	217	80	80	91	71	82	20	134	117	32	32	362	405	43	23	5	23	7	6
Woodstock.....	10528	210	240	240	240	421	503	82	82	149	181	32	32	810	924	114	22	7	22	47	17
Totals.....	119319	2630	2604	190	216	1723	1688	151	186	1631	1711	219	139	5984	6003	336	317	21	8	14	14
		Decrease in Births, 26.				Decrease in Marriages, 35.				Increase in Deaths, 80.											

TABLE 4.

Births by Months in the Province in 1890, also shewing the proportion of Male to Female Births.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	2211	1897	2253	2113	2040	1917	1973	2169	2047	1981	1909	2028	24538
Females.....	2129	1822	2108	1998	1892	1870	1900	2060	1961	1782	1769	1944	23235
Totals.....	4340	3719	4361	4111	3932	3787	3873	4229	4008	3763	3678	3972	47773
Male Births to 100 Female Births....	103.8	104.1	106.8	105.7	107.8	102.5	100.3	105.2	105.3	111.1	108.0	104.3	105.6

TABLE 5.

Cities.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	466	409	495	424	427	404	425	478	453	399	381	417	5178
Females.....	468	400	464	390	410	412	420	428	409	360	376	398	4935
Totals	934	809	959	814	837	816	845	906	862	759	757	815	10113
Male Births to 100 Female Births	99.5	102.2	106.6	108.7	104.1	98.0	101.1	101.7	110.7	100.8	101.3	104.7	104.9

TABLE '6.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths during the last eleven years, also excess of males over females.

Births.			Deaths.														Total.	Excess of males.	
YEAR.	SEX.	No.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.			
1886	Males	22019	2419	1465	518	246	315	764	519	578	607	844	1020	614	117	264	10290	778	
	Females	20203	1960	1330	458	238	398	1021	673	564	512	624	783	498	118	335	9312		
1887	Males	21147	2940	1563	588	347	391	885	613	675	703	891	1103	673	144	309	11825	829	
	Females	19567	2306	1357	556	303	458	1132	838	637	575	638	955	596	121	304	10996		
1888	Males	21901	2630	1507	572	287	402	836	593	631	692	869	1056	700	141	319	11235	670	
	Females	20528	2244	1435	578	306	454	1094	766	570	565	731	896	550	132	244	10365		
1889	Males	22115	2759	1181	410	271	357	934	653	625	700	876	1050	665	123	349	10953	857	
	Females	20866	2123	1084	415	294	455	1171	866	624	583	681	853	589	100	308	10096		
1890	Males	22994	2996	1104	417	243	344	893	602	612	703	913	1262	751	136	315	11291	880	
	Females	21510	2246	1053	389	271	438	1182	875	635	582	704	989	616	130	281	10411		
1891	Males	23587	1946	2750	1222	512	267	351	926	694	666	711	968	1197	742	142	302	11450	795
	Females	21641	2105	1077	439	300	418	1277	911	709	647	733	979	629	145	286	10655		
1892	Males	24071	2936	1467	558	265	378	935	650	646	722	923	1210	799	128	303	11922	660	
	Females	22387	2357	1338	599	329	456	1114	871	687	654	770	953	687	133	314	11262		
1893	Males	23859	3004	1307	563	310	361	973	667	666	781	986	1337	817	135	296	12203	992	
	Females	22045	2337	1146	551	336	452	1181	853	668	705	812	1073	665	141	291	11211		
1894	Males	24354	3302	1304	500	311	410	949	659	697	841	1129	1356	762	160	134	12514	1294	
	Females	22599	2577	1145	487	321	440	1128	828	708	693	881	1088	641	178	165	11220		
1895	Males	24737	3231	1171	484	315	423	1017	753	647	802	1049	1293	780	125	129	12219	1109	
	Females	23801	2527	1066	451	287	458	1172	984	741	737	812	998	638	173	96	11110		
1896	Males	24538	3177	1227	500	329	465	1037	764	863	867	1045	1329	816	191	42	12612	1211	
	Females	23235	2502	1071	445	316	502	1126	993	742	746	895	1123	739	176	25	11401		
Total for 11 years.		Males	255322	32144	14518	5622	3191	4197	10169	7167	7246	8129	10493	13213	8119	1542	2764	128514	10075
		Females	238472	25284	13252	5368	3301	4929	12608	9458	7265	6199	8301	10690	6848	1547	2589	118439	
Grand Total			493794	57428	27770	10990	6492	9126	22777	16625	14511	15128	18794	23903	14967	3089	5353	246963	

TABLE 7.

Order of Births by Months, 1890.

Months.	Males.	Months.	Females.	Months.	Total Males and Females.
March	2253	January	2129	March	4361
January	2211	March	2108	January.....	4340
August.....	2169	August	2060	August	4229
April.....	2113	April	1998	April	4111
September	2047	September	1961	September	4008
May	2040	December	1944	December	3972
December	2028	July	1900	May	3932
October	1981	May	1892	July	3873
July	1973	June	1872	June	3787
June	1917	February	1822	October	3763
November	1909	October	1782	February	3719
February.....	1897	November.....	1769	November.....	3678
Total.....	24538	Total.....	23235	Total.....	47773

TABLE 8.

Order of Births by Quarters.

QUARTERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st quarter	6361	6059	12420
3rd "	6189	5921	12110
2nd "	6070	5760	11830
4th "	5918	5495	11413
Total	24538	23235	47773

TABLE 9.

Illegitimate Births, Twins and Triplets.

YEAR.	Illegitimate Births.			No. of pairs of Twins.	No. of cases of Triplets.	Remarks.
	No.	Proportion to the whole number of Births.	Ratio to every 1000 births.			
1880.....	671	One to every 63 births....	15.8	407	6	Births per month, 3981.
1881.....	748	“ 54 “	18.3	384	3	“ week, 918.
1882.....	966	“ 43 “	22.7	389	5	“ day, 131.
1883.....	989	“ 43 “	23.0	377	8	“ hour, 5.
1884.....	644	“ 69 “	14.4	382	8	
1885.....	621	“ 72 “ ..	13.7	238	7	
1886	671	“ 69 “	14.4	375	3	
1887.....	396	“ 116 “	8.6	303	.....
1888.....	618	“ 76 “	13.1	249	3	
1889.....	958	“ 50 “	19.7	266	3	
1890.....	626	“ 76 “	13.1	284	4	
Average for 11 years....	719	.....	.....	332	4.5	

TABLE 10.

Marriages by Denominations, with Percentage and Proportion to the whole.

Denominations.	Number of persons married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole number of persons married.
Methodists	10230	35.3	1 in every 2.8 persons married.
Presbyterians	5778	20.0	1 " 5.0 "
Episcopalians	4577	15.8	1 " 6.3 "
Roman Catholics	4233	14.6	1 " 6.8 "
Baptists	1700	5.9	1 " 17.0 "
Lutherans	641	2.2	1 " 45.1 "
Congregationalists	353	1.2	1 " 81.9 "
Evangelical Association	250	.9	1 " 111.7 "
Mennonites	176	.6	1 " 164.3 "
Quakers	53	.2	1 " 546.0 "
Other denominations	694	2.4	1 " 41.7 "
No denomination given	241	.9	1 " 120.0 "
Total number of persons married	28926	100.0	

TABLE 11.

Marriages by Months and Quarters in Numerical Order.

Months.	1889.	Months.	1890.	Quarters.	1889.	Quarters.	1890.
December ..	1753	December ..	1624	Quarter ending Dec. 31	4515	Quarter ending Dec. 31	4336
October	1450	October ...	1434	" March 31	3667	" June 30	3472
January	1358	September.	1350	" June 30	3403	" March 31	3419
September ..	1314	June	1283	" Sept. 30	3295	" Sept. 30	3197
November ..	1312	November.	1278			No date given	39
June	1304	January ...	1273				
March	1167	April	1248				
February ..	1142	March	1080				
April	1092	February ..	1066				
July	1068	July	1062				
May	1007	May	941				
August	913	August	785				
		No date given	39				
Total ...	14880	Total	14463	Total	14880	Total	14463

TABLE 12.
Marriages by Ages, for Eight Years.

QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD OF LIFE.	1883. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,277.		1884. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,646.		1885. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,673.		1886. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,845.		1887. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,460.		1888. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,551.		1889. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,880.		1890. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,463.		Total No. of Marriages for eight years.		Per cent. of Males.		Per cent. of Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 20 years.....	175	2841	141	2657	144	2542	148	2399	131	2533	207	2560	259	2583	186	2475	1391	20590	1.23	18.1	1.23	18.1
From 20 to 25 years.....	5341	7168	5125	6849	5007	6781	4869	6761	5039	7035	4988	6578	5017	6848	4835	6763	40221	54789	35.34	48.14	35.34	48.14
“ 25 to 30 “	4914	2599	4784	2580	4862	2765	5065	3030	5225	3078	5272	3365	5202	3326	5233	3261	40587	24004	35.66	21.1	35.66	21.1
“ 30 to 35 “	1869	771	1740	710	1752	1746	1832	766	1966	875	1987	1016	2123	1016	2058	984	15327	6884	13.47	6.05	13.47	6.05
“ 35 to 40 “	734	337	724	320	788	354	811	390	901	395	923	472	967	450	896	362	6747	3080	5.93	2.7	5.93	2.7
“ 40 to 45 “	429	212	381	189	410	178	408	199	408	193	420	212	468	256	458	240	3382	1679	2.97	1.48	2.97	1.48
“ 45 to 50 “	240	117	247	109	229	106	243	105	265	121	264	144	275	172	201	151	2045	1025	1.8	.9	1.8	.9
“ 50 to 55 “	177	58	162	48	149	58	163	57	181	63	171	73	193	86	173	76	1369	519	1.2	.46	1.2	.46
“ 55 to 60 “	116	60	104	36	114	40	99	28	112	56	106	36	157	63	110	36	918	355	.807	.31	.807	.31
“ 60 to 65 “	87	22	66	23	70	19	97	30	110	32	93	39	106	33	85	26	714	224	.627	.2	.627	.2
“ 65 to 70 “	61	8	38	9	45	4	41	12	39	8	45	9	53	16	44	20	366	86	.322	.07	.322	.07
“ 70 years and over.....	40	6	34	4	23	2	28	6	24	4	38	3	38	2	41	6	327	40	.29	.03	.29	.03
Ages not given.....	64	78	100	112	82	80	50	62	56	67	37	44	22	29	53	57	403	522	.354	.46	.354	.46
Total.....	14277	14277	13646	13646	13675	13675	13845	13845	14460	14460	14551	14551	14880	14880	14463	14463	113797	113797	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 13.

List of Bridegrooms and Brides who were seventy years of age and over at the time of their marriage.

COUNTIES.	BRIDEGROOM 70 YEARS AND OVER.			COUNTIES.	BRIDEGROOM 70 YEARS AND OVER.			COUNTIES.	BRIDEGROOM 70 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.		Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.		Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.
Brant	Farmer	70	68	Oxford	Farmer	71	58	North'mb'd & Durham	Farmer	70	87
Elgin	"	70	52	"	Pump maker	76	63	Wentworth	Gentleman	72	67
Essex	Labourer	71	41	"	Farmer	74	52				
"	Gentleman	71	51	Perth	Labourer	73	52				
"	Farmer	76	51	"	Farmer	70	31				
Grey	do	73	27	Prince Edward	"	77	60				
"	Merchant	73	50	Waterloo	Labourer	70	56				
Hastings	Farmer	70	53	"	Gentleman	70	60				
Kent	"	78	60	Wentworth	"	77	65				
Lincoln	"	71	60	"	"	67	72				
Middlesex	Shoemaker	72	39	York	Labourer	72	34				
"	Merchant	70	51	"	Banker	73	30				
North'mb'd & Durham	Weaver	84	17								
"	Farmer	78	70								

TABLE 14.

Shewing the Death-rate per 1,000 of population, in each County of the Province for eight years.

COUNTIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Algoma	6.7	9.5	14.02	10.4	12.3	7.4	9.7	11.9
Brant	11.3	11.4	12.5	11.5	14.0	11.2	12.7	12.3
Bruce	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.1
Carleton	23.0	19.8	19.5	21.7	17.5	19.6	18.2	18.4
Dufferin.....	8.4	9.1	8.6	10.5	12.5	9.1	9.7	10.0
Elgin	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.0	9.7	11.4	9.2	9.9
Essex	12.6	14.4	14.04	14.8	14.4	15.8	12.1	12.4
Frontenac	15.8	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.8	10.2	15.9	15.7
Grey	6.4	7.0	7.6	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.0	7.3
Haldimand.	7.5	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8	10.0	8.5	6.7
Halton.....	9.4	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.9
Haliburton.....						7.3	20.00	29.0
Hastings.....	10.4	13.0	11.3	8.1	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6
Huron	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.4
Kent.....	9.2	9.9	9.7	8.8	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.3
Lambton.....	8.1	10.4	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.1
Lanark.....	7.5	9.4	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.4	8.9
Leeds and Grenville.....	9.4	9.1	11.6	10.0	8.0	8.9	8.2	8.8
Lennox and Addington.....	9.8	8.7	8.5	7.1	8.4	7.4	9.4	7.3
Lincoln	12.7	13.8	13.02	12.4	11.8	13.1	11.4	12.8
Middlesex.....	10.4	12.2	11.6	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.4	11.6
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	9.4	8.6	11.9	10.1	11.4	10.0	9.1	10.2
Norfolk	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.9	7.1	8.7	7.3	8.1
Northumberland and Durham....	8.9	9.5	11.06	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.1	9.9
Ontario	11.8	11.1	10.2	8.8	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.4
Oxford.....	11.2	10.3	9.4	9.4	10.6	11.3	10.9	11.1
Peel	10.0	11.5	9.7	10.3	11.4	11.0	9.2	7.8
Perth	8.2	7.7	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.2
Peterboro?	11.8	10.9	10.9	9.6	9.7	10.6	10.6	11.4
Prescott and Russell.....	10.2	11.1	16.7	15.1	14.9	13.1	14.3	14.3
Prince Edward.....	11.9	13.7	12.8	12.1	10.1	11.4	10.1	11.3
Renfrew	7.9	8.3	9.2	9.5	8.5	8.2	8.8	7.2
Simcoe.....	8.1	8.5	8.02	7.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	6.4

TABLE 14—*Continued.*

Shewing the Death-rate per 1,000 of population, in each County of the Province for eight years.

COUNTIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	7.2	8.8	9.2	8.1	8.1	5.5	8.8	9.2
Victoria.	10.3	10.4	8.4	8.0	9.0	7.7	9.1	7.7
Waterloo.	11.5	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.2	14.2	12.1	11.9
Welland.	10.0	10.4	11.8	8.7	9.0	10.9	11.1	9.4
Wellington.	10.8	10.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	9.2
Wentworth.	18.1	17.0	16.3	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.1	14.4
York.	17.8	18.1	19.5	21.3	20.2	19.3	19.0	16.3
Average rate.	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.0	11.5	11.0	10.7	11.1

TABLE 15.

Death rate to 1,000 of population, during the last eight years in the eleven Cities.

CITIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Toronto.	21.3	20.4	21.4	24.2	21.3	20.3	18.3	21.0
Hamilton.	20.9	18.4	17.1	18.4	16.5	16.0	15.2	14.3
Ottawa.	39.4	34.0	28.3	33.4	22.3	23.9	23.8	24.1
London.	13.3	15.8	14.7	14.9	15.6	14.2	16.1	14.5
Kingston.	25.1	17.5	18.0	17.7	17.7	11.6	24.9	24.5
Brantford.	13.5	12.0	14.3	15.3	15.2	15.9	16.3	13.7
St. Thomas.	8.4	8.4	10.3	13.5	15.0	12.6	12.4	10.4
Guelph.	14.7	17.1	15.6	17.8	17.3	16.8	14.2	13.9
St. Catharines.	16.5	19.0	15.7	17.6	17.0	20.6	16.9	20.5
Belleville.	16.8	20.0	18.0	14.8	17.3	13.6	16.7	17.1
Stratford.	6.8	9.2	10.1	13.7	11.2	11.2	12.6	11.0
Average rate.	20.2	19.7	19.2	21.4	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.0

TABLE 16.

Quarterly Return of Deaths in the Province and also in the Cities for 1890.

QUARTERS.	Province.		Cities.	
	Total Males and Females.	Per cent. of the whole.	Total Males and Females.	Per cent. of the whole.
Quarter ending March 31st	6923	28.8	1970	28.1
“ June 30th	5602	23.4	1656	23.6
“ September 30th	6134	25.5	1910	27.2
“ December 31st.....	5354	22.3	1475	21.1
	24013	100.00	7011	100.00

TABLE 17.

Monthly return of Deaths arranged according to numbers in the Province.

MONTHS.	Total Males and Females.	Per cent. of the whole.
January	2605	10.8
August	2274	9.5
February	2205	9.2
March	2113	8.8
April	2052	8.5
September	1946	8.1
July	1914	8.1
December	1871	7.8
May	1867	7.8
October	1805	7.5
June	1683	7.0
November	1678	6.9
Total	24013	100.00

TABLE 18.

Monthly return of Deaths arranged according to numbers in the Cities.

MONTHS.	Total Males and Females.	Per cent. of the whole.
January	779	11.1
August	723	10.3
July	611	8.7
March	603	8.6
February	588	8.4
May	586	8.4
April	585	8.4
September	576	8.2
December	512	7.3
October	504	7.2
June	485	6.9
November.. ..	459	6.5
Total	7011	100.00

TABLE 19.

Deaths at different ages with percentages for eight years from 1883 to 1890 inclusive.

	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Total under 1 year. . . .	4882	23.2	5242	24.1	4885	21.9	5293	22.8	5311	22.8	5879	24.4	5758	24.6	5679	23.7
“ from 1 to 5 years.	2215	10.5	2157	9.9	2299	10.5	2865	12.1	2473	10.4	2449	10.3	2237	9.6	2298	9.5
Total under 5 years	7097	33.7	7399	34.0	7154	32.4	8098	34.9	7794	33.2	8328	34.7	7995	31.2	7977	33.2
Total from 5 to 10 years	825	3.9	806	3.7	951	4.3	1157	4.9	1114	4.8	987	4.1	935	4.0	945	4.3
“ 10 “ 20 “	1377	6.5	1296	6.0	1386	6.0	1428	6.3	1459	6.2	1482	6.3	1483	6.3	1612	6.9
“ 20 “ 30 “	2105	10.0	2075	9.6	2203	9.9	2049	8.9	2154	9.3	2077	8.8	2189	9.4	2183	9.0
“ 30 “ 40 “	1519	7.2	1477	6.8	1605	7.3	1521	6.5	1520	6.5	1487	6.4	1737	7.4	1757	7.3
“ 40 “ 50 “	1249	5.9	1267	5.8	1375	6.2	1333	5.8	1334	5.7	1405	6.0	1358	5.8	1545	6.3
“ 50 “ 60 “	1283	6.1	1285	5.9	1358	6.1	1376	5.9	1486	6.3	1534	6.5	1539	6.6	1613	6.7
“ 60 “ 70 “	1557	7.4	1617	7.4	1701	7.7	1693	7.2	1798	7.6	2010	8.4	1861	8.0	1940	8.0
“ 70 “ 80 “	1903	9.1	2251	10.4	2176	9.8	2163	9.3	2410	10.3	2444	10.3	2291	9.9	2452	10.2
“ 80 “ 90 “	1254	6.0	1367	6.3	1371	6.4	148	6.4	1482	6.3	1403	5.9	1418	6.1	1555	6.4
Total from 90 to 100 years and over. . . .	223	1.1	266	1.4	287	1.3	261	1.2	276	1.3	338	1.5	298	1.3	367	1.5
Ages not given. . . .	657	3.1	596	2.7	588	2.6	619	2.7	587	2.5	289	1.1	225	1.0	67	0.2
Total. . . .	21049	100.00	21702	100.00	22105	100.00	23184	100.00	23414	100.00	23734	100.00	23329	100.00	24013	100.00

TABLE 20.

List of Centenarians, 1890.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Occupation.	Where Born.	Age at Death.	Cause of Death.	Where Died.
1	Antoine Lalonde	M.	Hunter	Quebec	104 yrs.	Paralysis	Kingston, Frontenac County.
2	James Stenson	M.	Farmer	Tyroue, Ireland	101 "	Old age	Storrington, "
3	Mary Atkins	F.	"	Ireland	100 "	"	Hastings "
4	Ann Ryan	F.	Farmer's wife	"	101 "	"	" "
5	Patrick Ford	M.	Farmer	"	100 "	"	Huron "
6	Sarah McCreight	F.	"	"	100 "	"	Leeds "
7	Bernard Kilnurray	M.	Farmer	"	103 "	Paralysis	Kitley, Middlesex
8	Catharine Matthews.	F.	"	"	105 "	Old age	Strathroy, Parry Sound District.
9	James McGiffin.	M.	Joiner	England	104 "	"	Stunbridge, "
10	Henry Taylor	M.	Physician	United States	100 "	La Grippe	Armour, Norfolk County.
11	Parkin Payne	M.	Farmer	Kingston	102 "	Old age	Houghton, "
12	Mary Victoria Fountain	F.	Widow	Ireland	102 "	"	Thorn, Ontario
13	Michael Nicholson	M.	Farmer	Scotland	100 "	"	Admaston, "
14	Annie Lawson.	F.	"	Ireland	100 "	Influenza.	Reulrow, "
15	Elizabeth Gardhouse	F.	"	England	100 "	La Grippe	Tay, Sincow
16	James Page	M.	Soldier	Ireland	123 "	Old age	Linisfil, "
17	Charles Brown	M.	Pauper	Ireland	100 "	"	Williamsburgh, Dundas
18	Mary Chesnut.	F.	Widow	"	100 "	"	Berlin, Waterloo
19	Patrick O'Neil	M.	Labourer	"	105 "	"	Arthur, Wellington
20	Johanna O'Halloran	F.	Widow	"	100 "	"	Toronto, York
21	Elizabeth Shuttleworth	F.	"	"	102 "	"	" "
22	Martha Jones	F.	"	S. Wales	100 "	"	R. Gwillimsbury, "
23	Mary Sherlock	F.	"	Ireland	101 "	"	Ottawa, Carleton

[TABLE 21.]

Ten Highest causes of Deaths with their percentage of the whole number of Deaths, for the years 1882 to 1890 inclusive.

1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.		
DISEASES.	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 21,097		DISEASES.	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 20,299		DISEASES.	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 21,149		DISEASES.	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 21,422		DISEASES.	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 22,371	
	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.		Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.		Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.		Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.		Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Phthisis	2464	11.6	Phthisis	2500	12.3	Phthisis	2347	11.1	Phthisis	2313	10.8	Phthisis	2419	10.8
Anæmia	1895	8.9	Old Age	1731	8.5	Old Age	2065	9.7	Old Age	2073	9.6	Old Age	2121	9.4
Old Age	1841	8.7	Anæmia	1600	7.8	Anæmia	1697	8.0	Anæmia	1597	7.4	Anæmia	1664	7.4
Pneumonia	1322	6.2	Pneumonia	1335	6.5	Pneumonia	1255	5.9	Pneumonia	1348	6.3	Pneumonia	1507	6.7
Diphtheria	1239	5.8	Heart Disease	921	4.5	Heart Disease	929	4.3	Diphtheria	1006	4.7	Diphtheria	1406	6.2
Heart Disease	753	3.5	Diphtheria	709	3.5	Diphtheria	668	3.1	Heart Disease	952	4.4	Heart Disease	1090	4.8
Typhoid Fever	555	2.6	Convulsions	548	2.7	Paralysis	535	2.5	Convulsions	549	2.1	Convulsions	622	2.8
Scarlatina	543	2.5	Bronchitis	497	2.4	Diarrhoea	531	2.5	Paralysis	547	2.5	Diarrhoea	603	2.7
Diarrhoea	497	2.3	Diarrhoea	471	2.3	Convulsions	527	2.4	Bronchitis	501	2.3	Enteritis	516	2.3
Convulsions	492	2.3	Typhoid Fever	469	2.2	Enteritis	512	2.4	Enteritis	485	2.2	Paralysis	507	1.3

TABLE 21.—*Concluded.*

Ten Highest Causes of Deaths, with their percentage of the whole number of Deaths, for the year 1882 to 1890 inclusive.

1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.		
Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 23,414			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 23,734			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes. 23,329			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes 24,013		
DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Old Age.....	2617	12.2	Pneumonia	2537	10.7	Phthisis	2417	10.3	Pneumonia.....	3471	14.7
Phthisis.....	2556	10.9	Phthisis.....	2521	10.6	Pneumonia.....	2286	9.8	Phthisis.....	2503	10.5
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	2289	9.7	Old Age.....	2365	10.7	Nervous Diseases.....	2268	9.7	Old Age	2267	9.4
Nervous Diseases.....	2157	9.1	Nervous Diseases.....	2275	9.5	Anemia.....	1996	8.5	Anemia.....	2238	9.3
Anemia.....	2034	8.6	Anemia	2271	9.5	Heart Diseases.....	1639	7.0	Nervous Diseases ..	2128	8.8
Heart Disease and Apoplexy.....	1456	6.4	Heart Disease	1567	6.6	Diarrheal Diseases..	1202	5.2	Heart Disease	1620	6.7
Diphtheria	1340	5.7	Diphtheria	1088	4.1	Fevers	953	4.8	Diarrheal Diseases..	978	4.0
Enteritis	854	3.7	Diarrheal Diseases..	1934	4.0	Enteritis	831	3.6	Typh'd & other fevers	792	3.3
Diarrheal Diseases ..	843	3.6	Enteritis	909	3.8	Diphtheria	801	3.4	Enteritis ..	761	3.2
Cancer	614	2.6	Fevers	850	3.5	Kidney Diseases.....	592	2.5	Violent Deaths.....	746	3.1

Table 22.—Shewing the Population and Deaths in each County; also

COUNTIES.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	PNEUMONIA.		PHTHISIS.		ANÆMIA.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Algoma	30,350	362	11.9	43	1.4	24	.8	55	1.8
Brant	37,239	458	12.3	77	2.0	46	1.2	22	.6
Bruce	71,244	505	7.1	66	.9	67	.9	51	.7
Carleton	70,513	1,303	18.4	150	2.1	130	1.8	213	3.0
Dufferin	22,589	224	10.0	36	1.6	14	.6	11	.5
Elgin	46,597	462	9.9	85	1.8	38	.8	36	.7
Essex	51,218	646	12.4	87	1.6	79	1.5	74	1.4
Frontenac	46,812	734	15.7	126	2.7	76	1.7	50	1.0
Grey	77,582	567	7.3	78	1.0	54	.7	56	.7
Haldimand	27,491	183	6.7	24	.8	22	.7	18	.6
Halton	24,112	215	8.9	34	1.4	15	.6	17	.7
Haliburton	6,511	194	29.0	23	3.5	14	2.1	11	1.7
Hastings	60,712	653	10.6	94	1.5	59	.9	51	.8
Huron	84,179	628	7.4	85	1.0	56	.6	54	.6
Kent	59,769	496	8.3	85	1.4	71	1.2	54	.9
Lambton	57,238	524	9.1	72	1.2	50	.8	41	.7
Lanark	37,372	333	8.9	40	1.1	27	.7	40	1.1
Leeds and Grenville	66,181	586	8.8	89	1.3	92	1.4	41	.6
Lennox and Addington	29,133	213	7.3	27	.9	43	1.4	15	.5
Lincoln	34,719	446	12.8	75	2.1	48	1.3	33	.9
Middlesex	102,389	1,188	11.6	177	1.7	113	1.1	91	.9
Muskoka and Parry Sound	39,926	408	10.2	56	1.4	28	.7	34	.8
Norfolk	36,879	300	8.1	50	1.3	24	.6	29	.8
Northumberland and Durham	85,129	774	9.9	123	1.4	106	1.2	52	.6
Ontario	53,693	506	9.4	77	1.4	52	.9	37	.7
Oxford	55,176	615	11.1	104	1.9	59	1.1	50	.9
Peel	28,793	225	7.8	35	1.2	24	.8	21	.6
Perth	59,055	486	8.2	61	1.0	49	.8	38	.6
Peterborough	33,270	392	11.5	55	1.6	26	.8	40	1.2
Prescott and Russell	41,826	598	14.3	73	1.7	52	1.2	131	3.1
Prince Edward	23,149	262	11.3	27	1.1	32	1.4	15	.6
Renfrew	44,271	320	7.2	50	1.1	38	.8	35	.7
Simcoe	82,394	532	6.4	82	1.0	58	.6	31	.4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	72,618	669	9.2	83	1.1	97	1.3	48	.6
Victoria	37,021	286	7.7	49	1.3	22	.6	30	.8
Waterloo	47,008	550	11.9	97	2.0	52	1.1	26	.5
Welland	34,948	320	9.4	59	1.7	37	1.0	12	.3
Wellington	72,808	676	9.2	109	1.5	56	.7	49	.6
Wentworth	73,649	1,060	14.4	150	2.0	99	1.3	82	1.1
York	196,408	4,114	16.3	561	2.8	454	2.3	444	2.3
Totals	2,161,971	24,013	11.1	3,474	1.6	2,503	1.15	2,238	1.03

the ten highest Causes of Death with their ratio to Population in 1890.

NERVOUS DISEASES.		HEART DISEASES.		DIARRHEAL DISEASES.		FEVERS.		ENTERITIS.		CANCER.		CHOLERA INFANTUM.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
21	.6	14	.4	34	1.1	20	.6	8	.3	1	.....	15	.5
52	1.4	43	1.1	10	.3	17	.5	14	.4	22	.6	10	.3
35	.5	24	.3	7	.1	10	.2	17	.2	16	.2	7	.1
87	1.2	65	.9	96	1.3	42	.6	49	.7	35	.4	28	.4
14	.6	13	.5	19	.8	10	.4	5	.2	3	.1	11	.4
47	1.0	32	.6	18	.4	14	.3	20	.4	10	.2	9	.2
58	1.1	35	.7	18	.3	22	.4	22	.4	15	.3	15	.3
82	1.7	52	1.1	13	.3	20	.4	24	.5	22	.4	16	.3
38	.5	40	.5	33	.4	24	.3	24	.3	10	.1	5	.6
15	.6	18	.6	4	.1	7	.2	2	.....	4	.1	5	.2
26	1.0	13	.5	9	.3	5	.2	6	.2	4	.1	3	.1
13	1.9	11	1.7	11	1.7	15	1.3	5	.8	3	.5	10	1.6
62	1.0	40	.6	34	.5	14	.2	26	.4	17	.3	15	.3
57	.7	42	.5	24	.3	21	.2	22	.2	23	.2	14	.1
50	.7	26	.4	16	.3	14	.2	19	.3	17	.3	9	.1
46	.8	32	.5	28	.4	37	.6	9	.1	16	.2	17	.2
23	.6	17	.5	8	.2	15	.4	8	.2	9	.2	20	.5
46	.6	45	.5	27	.4	19	.2	21	.3	21	.3	8	.1
21	.7	14	.4	11	.3	5	.1	2	.....	8	.2	1	.....
54	1.5	36	1.0	8	.2	25	.7	19	.5	9	.2	11	.3
113	1.1	100	1.0	43	.4	48	.4	42	.4	45	.4	39	.3
31	.7	16	.4	4	.1	18	.4	15	.3	8	.2	11	.2
16	.4	16	.4	9	.2	16	.4	13	.3	10	.2	7	.1
85	.1	47	.5	26	.3	23	.2	14	.1	19	.2	10	.1
46	.8	33	.6	19	.3	21	.4	15	.2	19	.3	8	.1
57	1.0	48	.8	22	.4	12	.2	20	.3	19	.3	14	.2
10	.3	13	.4	5	.1	8	.2	5	.1	12	.4	3	.3
49	.8	22	.3	25	.4	15	.2	11	.1	21	.3	13	.2
28	.9	30	.9	22	.6	19	.5	10	.3	8	.2	6	.1
29	.7	25	.6	36	.8	21	.5	6	.1	19	.4	9	.2
23	1.0	20	.8	4	.2	9	.4	12	.5	14	.6	3	.1
17	.4	19	.5	11	.2	18	.5	7	.1	9	.2	6	.1
39	.5	47	.6	23	.3	19	.2	11	.1	19	.2	9	.1
54	.7	32	.4	42	.5	19	.2	20	.3	15	.2	9	.1
27	.7	15	.4	6	.1	8	.2	15	.4	16	.4	4	.1
46	.9	42	.8	21	.4	19	.4	15	.3	11	.2	8	.1
32	.9	32	.9	4	.1	9	.2	10	.3	8	.2	12	.3
56	.7	52	.7	19	.2	27	.4	25	.3	24	.3	10	.1
96	1.3	94	1.3	45	.6	42	.6	40	.5	35	.5	50	.7
427	2.1	305	1.5	164	.8	216	1.1	136	.7	91	.4	145	.7
2,128	1.0	1,620	.75	978	.45	943	.44	764	.35	687	.31	605	.29

Table 23 - Shewing the Population and Deaths in each City ; also the

CITIES.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	PNEUMONIA.		ANEMIA.		PHTHISIS.		NERVOUS DISEASES.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Toronto	167,139	3,524	21.0	478	2.8	399	2.3	387	2.3	379	2.2
Hamilton	45,423	650	14.3	88	1.9	52	1.1	68	1.4	50	1.1
Ottawa	42,100	1,016	24.1	113	2.6	169	4.0	106	2.5	69	1.6
London	30,705	447	14.5	69	2.2	33	1.0	38	1.2	45	1.4
Kingston	18,284	448	24.5	82	4.4	30	1.6	41	2.2	54	2.9
Brantford	14,280	196	13.7	35	2.4	11	.7	15	1.0	30	2.8
St. Thomas	10,329	108	10.4	20	1.9	6	.5	12	1.1	9	.8
Guelph	10,548	147	13.9	22	2.0	15	1.4	8	.7	10	.9
St. Catharines	9,694	199	20.5	32	3.3	12	1.2	27	2.7	27	2.7
Belleville	10,028	172	17.1	32	3.1	5	.4	16	1.5	21	2.0
Stratford	9,404	104	11.0	14	1.4	11	1.1	16	1.7	11	1.1
Totals	368,270	7,011	18.0	985	2.6	743	2.0	734	2.0	705	1.9

Table 24. - Shewing the Population and Deaths in each of the Principal Towns

TOWNS.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	PNEUMONIA.		PHTHISIS.		ANEMIA.		NERVOUS DISEASES.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Barrie	5274	60	11.3	15	2.8	10	1.9	2	.3	5	.9
Berlin	7595	112	14.7	15	1.9	7	1.0	6	.7	7	.9
Brampton	3294	29	8.8	2	.6	2	.6	4	1.2	2	.6
Brockville	8887	143	16.0	27	3.0	25	2.8	12	1.3	11	1.2
Collingwood	5050	49	9.7	6	1.1	10	2.0	2	.4	3	.6
Chatham	8757	161	18.3	24	2.7	22	2.5	12	1.3	19	2.1
Cornwall	6153	83	13.4	8	1.3	10	1.6	6	1.0	13	2.1
Cobourg	4801	108	22.4	23	4.7	11	2.2	8	1.6	12	2.3
Kincardine	2836	36	12.6	3	1.0	15	5.0	5	1.7	.....	.....
Lindsay	6280	55	8.7	8	1.2	3	.4	7	1.1	4	.6
Napanee	3137	43	13.7	6	1.8	10	3.1	6	1.9	6	1.9
Niagara Falls	2905	41	14.1	5	1.7	6	2.0	5	1.7	6	2.0
Owen Sound	7550	89	11.9	11	1.4	11	1.4	9	1.2	4	.5
Perth	3229	46	14.2	7	2.1	7	2.1	5	1.5	1	.3
Peterborough	9004	130	14.4	24	2.8	12	1.3	12	1.3	11	1.2
Pembroke	4273	85	19.8	12	2.8	9	2.1	6	1.4	4	.9
Pictou	3030	50	16.5	10	3.2	9	3.0	4	1.3	6	2.0
Port Hope	4821	53	10.9	8	1.6	9	1.8	5	1.3	8	1.6
Whitby	2693	40	14.8	9	3.3	4	1.4	5	1.8	2	.7
Woodstock	9222	117	12.6	22	2.3	5	.5	14	1.5	8	.8
Windsor	10528	181	17.1	17	1.6	16	1.5	25	2.3	19	1.8
Total	119319	1711	14.3	262	2.2	213	1.8	160	1.3	151	1.2

ten highest causes of Death, with their ratio to Population in 1890.

HEART DISEASES.		DIARRHEAL DISEASES.		FEVERS.		ENTERITIS.		CHOLERA INFANTUM.		CANCER.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
270	1.6	152	.9	189	1.1	112	.6	124	.7	78	.4
65	1.4	22	.4	21	.4	27	.5	23	.6	27	.5
47	1.1	88	2.0	30	.7	36	.8	21	.4	27	.6
40	1.3	20	.6	19	.6	13	.4	14	.4	21	.6
32	1.7	8	.4	14	.7	20	1.0	12	.6	18	.9
19	1.3	8	.5	10	.7	7	.4	6	.4	7	.4
5	.4	5	.4	8	.7	7	.6	4	.3	.....	.....
9	.8	1	.6	8	.7	7	.6	2	.1	9	.8
19	1.9	5	.5	10	1.0	6	.6	6	.6	4	.4
12	1.1	3	.2	5	.4	9	.8	6	.5	2	.1
5	.5	3	.3	1	.1	1	.1	.....	.....	6	.6
523	1.4	321	.8	315	.8	245	.7	223	.6	199	.5

also the ten highest Causes of Death with their ratio to Population in 1890.

HEART DISEASES.		DIARRHEAL DISEASES.		CANCER.		FEVERS.		CROUP.		ENTERITIS.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
3	.5	3	.5	3	.5	2	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.9	7	.9	2	.2	1	.1	9	1.1	3	.3
3	.9	3	.9	1	.3	1	.3	.....	.....	1	.3
15	1.6	4	.4	7	.8	6	.7	4	.4	.....	.....
3	.6	.....	.....	5	.9	2	.4	3	.6	1	.2
9	1.0	6	.7	5	.7	4	.4	5	.5	8	.9
5	.8	8	1.3	4	.6	2	.3	5	.8	2	.3
8	1.6	4	.8	1	.2	5	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.7	1	.3
2	.3	2	.3	2	.3	5	.8	2	.3	.....	.....
3	.9	2	.6	1	.3	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1.3	1	.3	2	.6	2	.6	.....	.....	1	.3
2	.2	8	1.0	3	.4	1	.1	2	.2	6	.8
5	1.5	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.3
9	1.0	.....	.....	3	.3	3	.3	.....	.....	1	.1
5	1.1	9	2.1	3	.7	5	1.1	.....	.....	2	.4
3	1.0	1	.3	1	.3	.....	.....	2	.6	1	.3
2	.4	.....	.....	1	.2	.....	.....	1	.2	.....	.....
4	1.4	1	.3	2	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.4	2	.2	3	.....	6	.6	2	.2	5	.5
16	1.5	5	.4	2	.2	4	.3	5	.4	6	.5
114	.9	67	.56	52	.43	50	.42	42	.35	39	.32

TABLE 25.

Shewing the Five Highest Causes of Deaths in the different periods of Life, and the number of decedents from each cause.

Five highest causes of Death under one year.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 1 to 5 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 5 to 10 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 10 to 15 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 15 to 20 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 20 to 30 years.	No. of Deaths.
Infantile Debility.	1604	Pneumonia	398	Diphtheria	195	Pneumonia	115	Phthisis	268	Phthisis	794
Pneumonia	759	Convulsions	322	Pneumonia	115	Nervous Diseases	89	Fevers	140	Pneumonia	287
Convulsions	681	Anaemia	260	Convulsions	89	Fevers	75	Pneumonia	112	Nervous Diseases	112
Diarrhoeal Diseases	571	Diphtheria	209	Fevers	80	Diphtheria	65	Nervous Diseases	70	Heart Diseases	106
Cholera Infantum.	466	Diarrhoeal diseases	175	Anaemia	51	Anaemia	51	Enteritis	60	Enteritis	83

Five highest causes of Death in the period from 30 to 40 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 40 to 50 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 50 to 60 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 60 to 70 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death in the period from 70 to 80 years.	No. of Deaths.	Five highest causes of Death at 80 years and over.	No. of Deaths.
Phthisis	505	Phthisis	300	Pneumonia	273	Pneumonia	377	Old age	905	Old age	1028
Pneumonia	253	Pneumonia	246	Heart Diseases	224	Heart Diseases	355	Pneumonia	374	Pneumonia	168
Heart Diseases	146	Heart Diseases	181	Phthisis	177	Nervous Diseases	188	Heart Diseases	324	Heart Diseases	114
Fevers	133	Cancer	176	Cancer	162	Phthisis	129	Nervous Diseases	184	Nervous	65
Cancer	109	Nervous Diseases	111	Nervous Diseases	139	Cancer	102	Kidney Diseases	109	Dropsy	46

TABLE 26.

Deaths by Occupations, showing the Ages at Death; also Aggregate and Average Age, 1890.

OCCUPATIONS.	Ages																	Total.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.	95 to 100 years.	100 years and over.			
Class I - Cultivators of the Soil, etc.																				
Farmers	140	102	110	89	113	111	166	116	228	265	349	313	258	152	89	30	6	2637	166375.5	63.1 years.
Gardeners	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	6	9	4	3	..	..	..	46	2800.0	60.8 "
Labourers	131	50	50	49	76	77	60	60	85	80	88	63	48	21	12	2	2	954	51572.5	54.1 "
Teamsters.	5	5	4	3	6	4	8	6	9	5	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	63	3217.5	51.1 "
Total Class I.	278	159	167	144	196	191	257	185	324	353	417	387	311	177	101	32	8	3700	223965.5	60.5 "
Class II. - Mechanics.																				
Blacksmiths	4	10	5	8	8	9	4	10	9	6	3	6	7	1	..	..	..	90	4695.5	52.2 years.
Brickmakers	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	478.0	40.0 "
Bricklayers	3	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	20	865.5	43.0 "
Bakers and Confectioners	3	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	5	3	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	35	1835.5	52.4 "
Carpenters	10	11	12	11	10	15	18	12	22	17	25	10	8	4	1	..	..	186	10315.0	55.4 "
Cabinet-makers	7	5	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	36	1587.5	44.1 "
Carriage and Wagon-makers	2	2	1	3	5	4	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	33	1887.0	57.2 "
Coopers	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	6	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	26	1600.0	61.5 "
Factory Operatives	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	217.5	31.1 "
Masons	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	5	3	8	2	4	4	1	1	..	40	2102.5	47.7 "
Machinists	4	6	5	12	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	43	1912.5	44.4 "
Moulders	1	5	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	747.5	44.0 "
Millwrights . . . . .	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	11	572.5	52.0 "
Painters	4	11	8	2	3	5	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	50	2142.5	42.8 "
Printers and Bookbinders	8	11	5	3	3	1	3	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1530.0	38.2 "
Plasterers	1	3	..	3	2	5	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	19	997.5	52.2 "
Stone and Marble-cutters . . . . .	..	..	2	2	5	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1205.0	48.2 "
Shoemakers	3	1	2	2	1	7	7	5	6	9	10	11	7	1	..	..	..	72	4510.0	62.5 "

TABLE 26.—Continued.

Deaths by Occupations, shewing the Ages at Death; also aggregate and average Age. 1890.

OCCUPATIONS.	Ages.																Total.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
	100 years and over.																		
	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.	95 to 100 years.			
Class II.—Mechanics—(con.)																			
Saddlery and Harness-makers.	2	2	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	24	1200 0	50.0
Tinsmiths	2	3	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	18	855 0	47.5
Tailors	1	5	6	1	1	1	7	4	6	5	16	9	5	1	1	69	4242 0	61.4	
Tobacconists and Cigar-makers	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	315 0	31.5
Tanners and Curriers	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	12	755 0	63.0
Watchmakers and Jewellers	2	1	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	17	897 0	52.8
Weavers	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	2	5	3	4	1	...	22	1610 0	73.1
Other Mechanics	10	10	8	6	7	8	3	12	3	4	4	6	2	...	1	84	3941 0	47.4	
Total Class II.	81	101	68	69	68	77	63	72	83	80	96	78	50	22	6	1018	5309 5	52.1	
Class III.—Business Men and Shopkeepers																			
Agents and Commercial Travellers	2	10	5	14	10	8	4	5	5	2	1	2	2	...	...	70	3150 0	45.0 years.
Book-keepers, Clerks and Salesmen	46	30	20	11	10	9	3	4	9	2	2	3	...	...	...	149	5237 5	35.1
Butchers	3	5	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	...	...	1	2	36	1820 0	50.5
Brewers and Distillers	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	13	797 5	61.3
Contractors and Builders	1	1	1	5	1	2	4	2	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	26	1465 0	54.3
Lumbermen	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	22	1195 0	54.5
Merchants	8	8	22	12	21	13	18	10	16	23	12	9	11	2	1	186	9890 0	53.1	
Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1142 5	60.1
Manufacturers	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	5	7	3	1	2	1	4	...	37	2152 5	58.1	
Tavern-keepers	3	7	1	5	7	14	5	7	11	8	...	1	1	1	1	71	3587 5	50.7	
Pedlars	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	305 0	50.8
Total Class III.	64	68	56	54	60	58	42	40	57	49	23	25	25	9	4	635	30682 5	48.3	

Class IV.—Professional Men.

Artists	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	617.5	41.1 years.
Bankers	3	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	832.5	48.9 "
Clergymen	2	4	1	7	1	1	1	5	6	6	3	2	43	2570.5	59.7 "
Chemists and Druggists	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		12	650.0	54.1 "
Dentists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	23.0	23.0 "
Engineers	4	5	6	4	6	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	42	1855.0	45.1 "
Lawyers	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	5	1	2	2	31	1717.5	55.4 "
Musicians	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	217.5	31.7 "
Physicians	4	4	4	1	1	5	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	2312.5	57.7 "
Public Officials	1	7	5	4	7	6	10	17	11	19	8	7	115	6852.5	59.5 "
Provincial Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	835.0	59.6 "
Editors	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14	630.0	46.4 "
Miners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	422.5	46.9 "
Teachers and Students, Male	14	5	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	40	1735.0	48.1 "
Teachers and Students, Female	13	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	892.5	38.7 "
Telegraph Operators	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	230.0	28.7 "
Total Class IV	44	47	56	21	34	33	26	35	37	31	39	26	439	22443.5	51.1 "

Class V.—Miscellaneous Occupations.

Gentlemen	5	1	6	8	7	2	10	11	32	35	17	55	288	20185.0	70.8 years.
Cooks	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	535.0	53.5 "
Hunters and Fishermen	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	915.0	61.0 "
Railway Employees	20	14	11	1	7	8	4	1	10	4	2	2	84	3370.0	40.1 "
Sailors	5	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	33	1637.5	51.1 "
Volunteers and Pensioners	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	3	5	5	13	6	54	3663.5	67.8 "
Barbers	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	570.0	47.5 "
Total Class V	39	19	23	16	21	18	20	16	49	18	58	76	496	30936.0	60.3 "

Class VI.—Females at Work.

Servants, Domestic	28	17	12	10	6	6	2	7	8	2	2	3	163	3922.5	38.1 years.
Milliners and Dress-makers	20	11	6	7	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	64	2415.0	37.7 "
Total Class VI	48	28	18	17	8	11	3	8	12	4	4	5	167	6337.5	37.3 "

RECAPITULATION.

Total Class I.—Cultivators of the Soil	278	159	167	144	196	191	237	185	324	333	447	387	311	177	101	32	8	3700	223905.5	60.5 years
“ II.—Mechanics	81	101	68	69	68	77	63	72	83	80	96	78	50	22	6	3	1	1018	53039.5	52.1 "
“ III.—Business Men, etc	64	68	56	54	60	58	42	40	57	49	23	25	25	9	4	1	1	635	30682.5	48.3 "
“ IV.—Professional Men, etc	44	47	36	21	34	33	26	35	37	31	39	46	18	9	2	1	1	439	22443.5	51.1 "
“ V.—Miscellaneous Occupations	39	19	23	16	21	18	20	16	49	18	58	76	52	27	5	7	2	496	30936.0	60.3 "
“ VI.—Females at Work	48	28	18	17	8	11	3	8	12	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	167	6337.5	37.3 "
Grand Total	554	422	368	321	387	391	391	356	562	563	667	597	456	245	116	45	12	6455	307424.5	56.9 "

APPENDIX.



BIRTHS.

TABLE A.--BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1890--BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Algoma:																	
Males	33	25	38	45	31	37	40	37	32	31	32	30	411	3	.....	.....	2
Females	36	31	42	38	28	35	35	34	40	26	36	32	413	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	69	56	80	83	59	72	75	71	72	57	68	62	824	2 pairs.	.....	.....	2
Brant:																	
Males	30	28	37	34	36	35	27	43	34	38	33	30	405	6	.....	2	6
Females	35	35	32	27	34	28	23	36	29	29	26	28	362	2	.....	5	5
Total	65	63	69	61	70	63	50	79	63	67	59	58	767	4 pairs.	.....	7	11
Bruce:																	
Males	66	60	63	65	68	62	62	63	85	59	54	55	762	7	.....	6	5
Females	56	60	56	56	59	56	62	53	91	41	60	51	701	9	.....	2	2
Total	122	120	119	121	127	118	124	116	176	100	114	106	1463	8 pairs.	.....	8	7
Carleton:																	
Males	113	103	144	119	133	112	95	113	115	104	90	101	1342	24	.....	104	32
Females	114	112	120	107	113	100	92	99	99	88	92	130	1247	26	.....	98	41
Total	227	215	264	226	246	212	187	212	205	192	182	221	2589	25 pairs.	.....	202	73
Dufferin:																	
Males	23	21	27	21	16	24	25	24	24	27	27	20	279	3	.....	1	2
Females	22	22	18	18	14	16	22	19	23	23	26	21	244	1	.....	1	3
Total	45	43	45	39	30	40	47	43	47	50	53	41	523	2 pairs.	.....	2	5
Elgin:																	
Males	43	30	46	50	27	43	40	54	29	38	32	36	468	2	.....	1	2
Females	40	28	40	39	29	36	39	48	45	34	41	39	458	2	.....	3	4
Total	83	58	86	89	56	79	79	102	74	72	73	75	926	2 pairs.	.....	4	6

Essex:	84	74	79	70	64	53	59	56	67	63	71	72	812	10	.....	4	3
	90	71	78	74	63	56	52	51	65	52	68	70	780	8	.....	5	4
	Total	145	157	144	127	109	111	107	122	115	139	142	1592	9 pairs.	.....	9	7
Frontenac:	55	43	51	48	37	49	41	55	48	53	50	66	606	6	.....	9	6
	67	39	46	56	43	47	52	42	47	47	38	53	577	6	3	21	5
	Total	122	82	97	104	80	96	93	95	100	88	119	1183	6 pairs.	1 case.	30	11
Grey:	52	50	60	71	69	70	63	68	61	59	61	68	752	9	.....	6	11
	49	53	55	69	60	62	58	71	58	55	53	69	712	5	.....	5	4
	Total	101	103	115	140	129	132	139	119	114	114	137	1464	7 pairs.	.....	11	15
Haldimand:	18	14	30	25	23	18	21	20	22	24	23	17	255	2	.....	2	2
	16	15	23	20	17	21	16	26	21	20	18	18	231	.....	.....	1	3
	Total	34	29	53	45	40	39	46	43	44	41	35	486	1 pair.	.....	3	5
Halton:	26	23	20	11	22	18	21	14	27	16	26	12	236	3	.....	2	1
	27	20	22	17	18	19	14	29	24	14	30	17	251	1	.....	1	3
	Total	53	43	42	28	40	37	35	51	30	56	29	487	2 pairs.	.....	3	4
Haliburton:	18	17	18	13	16	12	9	12	9	11	8	11	154	4	.....	1	3
	12	16	16	12	13	10	11	10	8	10	9	10	137	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total	30	33	34	25	29	22	22	17	21	17	21	291	2 pairs.	.....	1	4
Hastings:	61	56	51	53	62	50	61	65	54	47	41	54	655	8	.....	4	8
	59	54	49	47	52	51	47	56	51	39	39	42	586	8	.....	3	8
	Total	120	110	100	114	101	108	121	105	86	80	96	1241	8 pairs.	.....	7	16
Huron.	62	61	70	68	67	63	63	73	65	66	69	56	783	4	.....	3	2
	63	57	69	57	58	60	52	56	62	54	57	59	704	4	.....	3	2
	Total	125	118	139	125	125	123	129	127	120	126	115	1487	4 pairs.	.....	6	4

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1890—BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Kent:																	
Males	49	52	55	48	49	48	41	56	62	55	52	49	619	6	.....	3	3
Females	40	45	56	55	45	58	49	53	55	53	41	48	601	6	.....	5	4
Total	89	97	111	103	94	106	93	109	117	108	96	97	1220	6 pairs.	.....	8	7
Lambton:																	
Males	59	46	44	58	52	43	50	73	59	55	58	63	660	4	.....	2	4
Females	54	34	48	52	47	42	45	54	66	49	43	60	594	4	.....	3	3
Total	113	80	92	110	99	85	95	127	125	104	101	123	1254	4 pairs.	.....	5	7
Lanark:																	
Males	38	33	35	26	28	31	27	26	36	35	31	36	382	3	.....	2	3
Females	36	27	37	29	26	23	24	32	32	31	27	40	367	3	.....	3	2
Total	74	60	72	55	54	54	51	58	68	69	58	76	749	3 pairs.	.....	5	5
Leeds and Grenville:																	
Males	36	46	36	43	34	44	41	48	35	43	40	34	480	3	.....	3	2
Females	44	37	39	32	37	36	49	42	43	46	30	37	472	5	.....	3	3
Total	80	83	75	75	71	80	90	90	78	89	70	71	952	4 pairs.	.....	6	5
Lennox and Addington:																	
Males	16	19	25	17	23	24	22	16	14	15	14	14	219	4	1	1	1
Females	21	12	21	15	22	22	25	13	13	17	10	13	204	2	2	1	1
Total	37	31	46	32	45	46	47	29	27	32	24	27	423	3 pairs.	1 case.	2	2
Lincoln:																	
Males	36	26	31	35	29	33	27	38	27	28	30	26	366	5	.....	3	3
Females	28	21	26	29	25	26	28	32	29	24	27	24	319	3	.....	3	3
Total	64	47	57	64	54	59	55	70	56	52	57	50	685	4 pairs.	.....	6	6

Middlesex :	97	69	88	77	91	69	71	89	85	84	67	68	955	9	.....	5	6
Males	93	63	71	58	72	61	70	79	74	92	64	73	870	11	.....	7	5
Females																	
Total	190	132	159	135	163	130	141	163	159	176	131	141	1825	10 pairs.	.....	12	11
Muskoka and Parry Sound :																	
Males	65	61	58	59	44	53	68	48	55	51	52	54	668	6	.....	4	4
Females	56	53	62	57	42	46	51	41	34	43	45	48	581	4	.....	3	6
Total	121	114	120	116	86	99	122	89	89	94	97	102	1249	5 pairs.	.....	7	10
Norfolk :																	
Males	27	24	44	19	32	27	27	35	24	35	20	34	348	3	.....	3	2
Females	31	29	29	23	33	25	22	30	25	23	21	32	323	5	.....	2	1
Total	58	53	73	42	65	52	49	65	49	58	41	66	671	4 pairs.	.....	5	3
Northumberland and Durham :																	
Males	61	60	73	60	56	55	62	64	54	66	63	58	732	16	3	2	6
Females	47	61	64	50	52	73	51	77	53	56	48	54	686	16	.....	4	5
Total	108	121	137	110	108	128	113	141	107	122	111	112	1418	16 pairs.	1 case.	6	11
Ontario :																	
Males	49	47	52	54	45	37	47	44	45	51	46	41	558	6	1	4	3
Females	52	43	47	49	41	44	46	51	52	50	43	37	555	12	2	2	2
Total	101	90	99	103	86	81	93	95	97	101	89	78	1113	9 pairs.	1 case.	6	5
Oxford :																	
Males	58	50	51	60	45	41	49	50	51	43	35	72	605	4	.....	6	3
Females	56	46	47	56	52	38	32	59	59	48	29	74	596	8	.....	4	2
Total	114	96	98	116	97	79	81	109	110	91	64	146	1201	6 pairs.	.....	10	5
Peel :																	
Males	25	17	27	20	30	15	19	19	20	32	14	26	264	2	.....	3	2
Females	21	22	15	16	20	18	15	17	14	12	4	19	193	2	.....	1	.....
Total	46	39	42	36	50	33	34	36	34	44	18	45	457	2 pairs.	.....	4	2
Perth :																	
Males	35	50	58	49	44	39	41	45	43	40	35	41	520	6	.....	3	2
Females	43	38	53	53	35	30	50	55	47	44	47	32	527	10	.....	1	3
Total	78	88	111	102	79	69	91	100	90	84	82	73	1047	8 pairs.	.....	4	5

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1890—BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Peterborough :																	
Males	34	28	38	42	29	39	34	37	36	30	26	28	401	9	.....	4	5
Females	37	30	34	26	32	27	38	45	33	36	25	32	335	9	.....	4	3
Total	71	58	72	68	61	66	72	82	69	66	51	60	796	9 pairs.	.....	8	8
Prescott and Russell :																	
Males	67	55	75	63	56	40	50	51	49	46	53	49	654	8	.....	2	2
Females	74	50	78	68	54	49	60	50	51	44	43	48	669	6	.....	3	.....
Total	141	105	153	131	110	89	110	101	100	90	96	97	1323	7 pairs.	.....	5	2
Prince Edward :																	
Males	15	7	7	12	8	15	8	17	13	13	16	14	145	.....	.....	1	1
Females	13	8	13	9	13	18	7	19	10	9	15	13	147	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	28	15	20	21	21	33	15	36	23	22	31	27	292	.....	.....	1	4
Renfrew :																	
Males	61	50	61	68	57	51	66	59	49	60	51	58	691	4	.....	4	.....
Females	57	45	56	59	55	68	51	55	43	58	46	54	647	8	.....	3	3
Total	118	95	117	127	112	119	117	114	92	118	97	112	1338	6 pairs.	.....	7	3
Simcoe :																	
Males	71	59	61	75	71	60	52	70	44	55	53	63	734	6	.....	5	5
Females	70	55	70	72	40	59	59	62	54	48	62	56	707	4	.....	3	8
Total	141	114	131	147	111	119	111	132	98	103	115	119	1441	5 pairs.	.....	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry :																	
Males	52	49	52	48	39	30	51	52	49	34	48	54	558	3	.....	3	1
Females	65	43	43	43	33	38	58	48	40	35	45	44	535	3	.....	.....	1
Total	117	92	95	91	72	68	109	100	89	69	93	98	1093	3 pairs.	.....	3	2

Victoria:	32	22	39	28	42	34	35	30	27	33	37	24	383	2	.....	3	1
Males	26	16	30	29	35	32	38	25	25	26	36	20	338	6	.....	3	
Females																	
Total	58	38	69	57	77	66	73	55	52	59	73	44	721	4 pairs.	.....	3	4
Waterloo:																	
Males	60	48	60	55	61	48	55	53	65	56	47	56	664	7	.....	2	3
Females	52	41	50	70	65	46	50	62	66	39	44	47	632	7	3	5	4
Total	112	89	110	125	126	94	105	115	131	95	91	103	1296	7 pairs, 1 case.	7		
Welland:																	
Males	31	30	38	32	28	23	27	26	25	25	28	22	335	3	.....	2	2
Females	29	27	38	30	31	20	24	20	24	22	20	28	313	1	.....		2
Total	60	57	76	62	59	43	51	46	49	47	48	50	648	2 pairs.	.....	2	4
Wellington:																	
Males	72	53	49	50	56	54	52	62	51	49	51	60	659	16	.....	4	5
Females	62	51	48	55	60	45	49	52	46	50	49	54	621	14	.....	4	2
Total	134	104	97	105	116	99	101	114	97	99	100	114	1280	15 pairs.	.....	8	7
Wentworth:																	
Males	83	71	70	71	76	66	74	84	80	77	90	92	934	9	.....	10	12
Females	73	65	77	59	80	75	76	71	84	74	71	87	892	9	.....	6	3
Total	156	136	147	130	156	141	150	155	164	151	161	179	1826	9 pairs.	.....	16	15
York:																	
Males	298	220	292	251	244	252	247	280	277	234	235	254	3084	57	.....	100	14
Females	263	247	290	267	244	254	255	286	245	218	238	241	3048	45	.....	79	13
Total	561	467	582	518	488	506	502	566	522	452	473	495	6132	51 pairs.	.....	179	27
Total Males	2211	1897	2253	2113	2040	1917	1973	2169	2047	1981	1909	2028	24538	292	4	326	182
“ Females	2129	1822	2108	1998	1892	1870	1900	2060	1961	1782	1769	1944	23235	276	8	300	158
Grand Total	4340	3719	4361	4111	3932	3787	3873	4229	4008	3763	3678	3972	47773	284 pairs	4 cases	626	340

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1890.—BY CITIES.

CITIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Toronto :																	
Males	230	171	242	195	197	188	200	229	211	182	175	188	2409	47		99	8
Females	203	190	233	191	188	200	210	226	187	163	183	186	2365	43		79	10
Total	433	361	480	387	385	388	410	455	398	345	358	374	4774	45 pairs.	....	178	18
Hamilton :																	
Males	47	40	40	39	41	33	46	43	41	48	52	55	525	1		2	5
Females	48	31	48	30	48	45	35	36	50	38	44	58	511	3		4	1
Total	95	71	88	69	89	78	81	79	91	86	96	113	1036	2 pairs.	....	6	6
Ottawa :																	
Males	78	96	105	86	92	81	76	87	91	72	61	82	1010	21		96	28
Females	87	76	85	77	77	72	64	80	68	66	71	75	898	19		89	33
Total	165	172	190	163	169	153	140	167	159	138	135	157	1908	20 pairs.	....	185	61
London :																	
Males	26	25	32	30	32	31	30	26	27	25	20	26	330	3		4	5
Females	30	22	25	21	26	23	25	23	25	29	22	15	286	5		5	....
Total	56	47	57	51	58	54	55	49	52	54	42	41	616	4 pairs.	....	9	5
Kingston :																	
Males	22	26	20	24	20	24	15	18	21	22	22	25	259	4		8	1
Females	30	20	18	20	18	20	22	20	23	25	15	21	252	2		20	3
Total	52	46	38	44	38	44	37	38	44	47	37	46	511	3 pairs.	....	28	4
Brantford :																	
Males	10	15	15	11	10	13	18	26	23	18	8	8	175	3		2	2
Females	17	13	13	11	24	16	14	10	7	11	10	9	155	1		5	1
Total	27	28	28	22	34	29	32	36	30	29	18	17	330	2 pairs.	....	7	3

St. Thomas :	13	7	10	5	4	10	12	15	8	7	9	2	102	1	.....	1	1
Males	9	9	7	6	3	12	13	11	10	5	10	7	102	1	.....	1	2
Females	22	16	17	11	7	22	25	26	18	12	19	9	204	1 pair.	..	2	3
Total																	
Guelph :	12	6	6	6	11	8	10	9	9	7	8	11	103	2	.....	1	1
Males	9	8	9	10	9	3	14	7	10	4	6	12	101	2	.....	1	.....
Females	21	14	15	16	20	11	24	16	19	11	14	23	204	2 pairs.	.....	2	1
Total																	
St. Catharines :	10	7	5	8	4	1	5	6	5	3	2	4	60	.....	.....	1	1
Males	14	13	6	2	2	5	9	3	12	7	3	5	81	.....	.....	1	3
Females	24	20	11	10	6	6	14	9	17	10	5	9	141	.....	.....	2	4
Total																	
Bellefleur :	12	7	6	5	8	8	7	10	9	10	8	6	96	4	.....	.....	2
Males	11	9	5	8	9	10	5	5	7	8	7	5	89	4	.....	.....	2
Females	23	16	11	13	17	18	12	15	16	18	15	11	185	4 pairs.	.....	.....	4
Total																	
Stratford :	6	9	14	14	8	7	6	9	8	5	13	10	109	3	.....	1	.....
Males	10	9	10	14	6	6	9	7	10	4	5	5	95	3	.....	1	.....
Females	16	18	24	28	14	13	15	16	18	9	18	15	204	3 pairs.	.....	2	.....
Total																	
Total Males	466	409	495	424	427	404	425	478	453	399	381	417	5178	89	.....	215	54
“ Females	468	400	464	390	410	412	420	428	409	360	376	398	4935	83	.....	206	55
Grand Total	934	809	959	814	837	816	845	906	862	759	757	815	10113	86 pairs.	.....	421	109



MARRIAGES.

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1890.

SEX.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.												How Married.		COUNTIES.	AGE.															
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congre- rationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Menonites.	Other Denomi- nations.	No Denomina- tion given.	Total.	License.		Banns.	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over.	Ages not given.		
Males .	46	49	53	91	2	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	249	.....	.....	{	Algoma	1	94	92	32	12	8	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5
Females .	50	48	45	94	3	6	1	1	1	249			69	123	35	10	1	2	3	6
Total.	96	97	98	185	5	1	12	.....	1	.....	1	2	598	179	70			70	217	127	42	13	10	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	11
Males .	43	50	85	14	51	17	1	1	1	1	4	2	263	.....	.....	{	Brant	3	78	98	42	23	10	4	3	3	3	.....	2	.....
Females .	38	51	93	16	46	15	1	1	1	1	5	1	263			28	124	69	17	15	6	4	4	1	1
Total.	81	101	178	30	97	32	2	2	2	2	9	3	538	265	4			31	202	167	59	38	16	8	7	3	3	.....	3	1
Males .	56	124	113	27	19	.....	9	13	1	.....	3	2	373	.....	.....	{	Bruce	2	117	135	58	29	14	6	1	4	4	2	1	.....
Females .	34	140	124	26	19	2	7	14	3	2	1	1	373			61	179	91	19	7	7	3	4	2
Total.	90	264	243	53	38	2	16	27	1	4	5	3	746	344	29			63	296	226	77	36	21	9	5	4	6	2	1	.....
Males .	31	36	49	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	131	.....	.....	{	Dufferin	.....	46	49	19	9	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females .	37	30	47	2	3	2	1	6	3	131			27	61	30	7	5	1
Total.	68	66	96	5	5	4	2	11	5	262	128	3			27	107	79	26	14	3	4	2
Males .	140	122	134	296	22	3	10	.....	.....	.....	10	14	751	.....	.....	{	Carleton	14	194	269	105	72	29	24	18	6	7	1	1	11
Females .	132	141	123	310	15	8	6	1	8	7	751			144	284	195	58	22	24	14	7	2	1
Total.	372	263	257	606	37	11	16	1	.....	.....	18	21	1502	423	328			258	478	464	163	94	53	38	25	8	8	1	1	11
Males .	33	57	114	15	43	3	1	1	1	1	7	4	279	.....	.....	{	Elgin	4	98	83	46	22	6	7	5	1	3	1	3	.....
Females .	32	55	106	16	52	3	1	1	1	1	9	3	279			58	123	44	27	14	6	1	3	1	1	1
Total.	65	112	220	31	95	6	2	2	2	2	16	7	558	269	10			62	221	127	73	36	12	8	8	2	3	2	3	2	1

Males . Females	119 110	82 76	282 278	205 201	63 77	7 11	21 27	3 3	1 1	14 12	6 3	802 802	.....	Essex	{	10 172	312 369	271 150	91 57	33 20	31 10	21 15	14 3	4 3	6 2	2 1	3
Total.	229	158	560	409	110	18	48	6	1	26	9	1601	666	136	.....	182	681	421	148	53	44	36	17	7	8	3	1
Males . Females	88 76	47 41	126 128	38 46	3 6	4 4	.....	.....	.....	5 7	.....	312 312	.....	Frontenac	{	6 59	106 140	107 73	51 22	18 6	7 2	6 3	6 4	3 1	1 1	.....	1
Total.	164	91	254	84	9	8	.....	.....	2	12	.....	624	285	27	.....	65	246	180	73	24	9	9	10	4	2	.....	2
Males . Females	42 34	124 122	123 132	10 11	31 28	.....	18 16	10 14	1 2	8 10	5 2	372 372	.....	Grey	{	3 45	108 180	154 99	60 29	19 5	7 5	10 3	4 2	1	3 1	2 1	2
Total.	76	246	255	21	59	.....	34	24	2	18	7	744	351	21	.....	48	288	253	89	24	12	13	6	1	4	2	2
Males . Females	23 17	26 33	59 60	9 7	14 18	1 1	9 9	3 1	.....	1 2	9 5	154 154	.....	Haldimand	{	3 30	48 78	60 26	24 9	9 4	4 4	2	1 1	1	1	1	1
Total.	40	59	119	16	32	2	18	4	1	3	14	308	149	51	.....	33	126	86	33	13	8	2	1	2	1	.....	1
Males . Females	33 29	39 32	51 64	5 4	1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2	.....	135 135	.....	Halton .....	{ .....	.....	48 70	49 32	21 4	8 3	3 2	2 3	.....	2 1	.....	1	.....
Total.	62	71	115	9	5	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	270	131	4	.....	20	118	81	25	11	5	5	.....	2	1	1	.....
Males . Females	10 8	4 2	11 13	1 2	2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	30 30	.....	District of Haliburton .....	{ .....	.....	19 6	7 4	3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	18	6	24	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	60	29	1	.....	19	25	11	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Males . Females	53 44	43 44	216 226	34 35	6 6	2 3	.....	3 3	2 2	10 7	1 370	.....	.....	Hastings	{	8 91	121 166	136 74	53 15	18 6	8 4	8 6	11 4	4 1	2 1	1 1	.....
Total.	97	87	442	69	12	5	.....	6	4	17	1	740	345	25	.....	99	287	210	68	21	12	14	15	5	3	2	1
Males . Females	53 58	116 114	168 161	33 35	3 5	6 8	10 9	12 11	1 1	6 6	.....	408 408	.....	Huron	{	2 34	110 215	166 110	67 27	28 5	15 9	6 5	2 3	6	3 .....	.....	2
Total.	111	230	329	68	8	14	19	23	2	12	.....	816	372	36	.....	36	325	276	94	33	17	11	7	9	3	2	3
Males . Females	53 46	84 89	172 171	41 47	4 4	1 1	2 3	.....	.....	15 13	5 5	422 422	.....	Kent	{	5 98	150 201	157 70	58 29	24 9	10 8	6 3	4 1	1	2 .....	.....	1
Total.	99	173	343	88	96	2	5	.....	.....	28	10	844	395	27	.....	103	351	227	87	33	18	9	7	4	3	.....	2

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1890.—Continued.

SEX.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.											How Married.		COUNTIES.	AGES.											Ages not given.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Mennonites.	(Other) Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.		License.	Banns.	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.		60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over.
Males .	58	86	160	20	32	3	3	1	1	9	4	376	{	Lambton	3	124	120	66	25	13	8	6	2	4	3	2	70 years and over.		
Females .	55	85	164	19	30	4	2	4	.....	10	3	376			84	165	68	34	8	6	4	2	3	1	1	.....		
Total.	113	171	324	39	62	7	5	5	.....	19	7	752			87	289	188	100	33	19	12	8	5	4	2	.....		
Males .	45	103	46	16	13	7	..	.....	.....	4	3	237	{	Lanark.....	1	65	95	45	12	8	4	2	3	.....	1	1	70 years and over.
Females .	48	100	42	21	10	10	.....	.....	.....	5	1	237			21	120	64	16	8	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....		
Total.	93	203	88	37	23	17	9	4	474			22	185	159	61	20	13	6	2	3	1	1	1		
Males .	70	47	159	28	23	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	331	{	Leeds and Grenville.	3	99	119	59	19	15	8	4	3	1	.....	1	70 years and over.
Females .	71	50	141	32	27	2	2	2	.....	3	1	331			45	163	68	29	11	8	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	
Total.	141	97	300	60	50	2	3	3	5	1	662			48	262	187	88	30	23	12	6	3	2	1		
Males .	16	20	127	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	192	{	Lennox and Addington	1	59	69	32	16	5	2	1	2	1	1	3	70 years and over.	
Females .	18	20	123	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	192			37	101	32	9	2	4	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....		.....
Total.	34	40	250	57	1	2			384	38	160	101	41	18	9	4	1	4	1	4		1	3
Males .	33	33	58	8	8	4	1	4	1	3	5	161	{	Lincoln	3	54	59	24	9	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	70 years and over.
Females .	34	23	65	5	8	1	3	4	1	6	7	161			24	68	44	12	5	6	1	
Total.	67	56	123	13	16	5	4	8	2	9	12	322			27	122	103	36	14	15	1	1	1	1		1
Males .	117	140	261	66	41	5	3	1	1	11	3	619	{	Middlesex.....	11	212	221	91	53	21	15	6	7	4	4	2	2	70 years and over.
Females .	129	131	247	71	48	7	2	11	3	649			87	303	155	53	24	13	5	3	1	2	1	
Total.	246	271	508	137	89	12	3	1	3	22	6	1268			98	515	376	144	77	34	20	9	8	6	5	2	4	

Males .	42	47	73	15	11	5	1	10	201	...	{	District of Muskoka and Parry Sound .	2	62	82	30	5	7	5	2	1	1	1	6
Females	32	55	75	16	7	4	1	13	204	...			76	81	21	7	3	3	5
Total.	74	102	148	31	18	9	1	23	408	194	10		78	143	103	37	8	10	10	2	1	1	1	14
12 (R.G.)																								
Males .	18	18	102	14	62	1	2	1	3	8	286	{	Norfolk	4	91	82	8	4	6	2	1	4	...	...
Females	18	16	99	15	73	3	6	250	...			55	117	36	9	2	5	1	2	2	1	...
Total.	36	34	201	29	135	1	2	1	6	11	460	215	15	59	208	118	37	10	9	7	4	3	5	...
13																								
Males .	53	71	257	28	10	5	...	1	18	1	441	{	Northumberland and Durham	3	133	172	65	29	15	9	5	6	1	2
Females	56	69	252	28	10	11	16	2	441			56	200	113	37	17	8	4	5	2	1	1
Total.	109	140	509	56	20	16	...	1	34	3	888	426	68	59	333	285	102	46	23	13	10	8	2	3
14																								
Males .	28	57	134	14	15	...	...	2	1	9	2	262	{	Ontario	5	90	84	18	3	6	2	4	2	...
Females	29	55	136	16	14	4	1	5	2	262			43	122	63	14	6	7	5	1	...	...	1
Total.	57	112	270	30	29	...	...	6	2	14	4	524	216	16	48	212	147	62	24	10	11	3	4	2
15																								
Males .	50	52	130	3	39	6	1	4	1	8	3	4	301	{	Oxford	5	106	110	43	12	14	2	4	3
Females	45	43	127	2	49	7	5	1	6	7	4	301	47			136	79	17	7	5	3	2	2	...	2
Total.	95	95	257	5	88	13	6	9	2	14	8	602	294	7	52	212	189	60	19	19	5	6	5	...
16																								
Males .	17	32	60	5	4	2	2	...	1	...	123	{	Peel	...	38	50	17	4	6	5	...	1	1	...
Females	19	27	61	7	7	1	1	...	123			11	63	34	7	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
Total.	36	59	121	12	11	3	2	...	2	...	246	123	...	11	101	84	24	7	7	6	...	3	1	...
17																								
Males .	35	97	86	22	15	3	60	13	1	7	4	350	{	Perth	...	106	143	57	18	13	9	1	2	1
Females	37	81	99	22	14	5	62	15	1	7	4	350			37	175	97	25	7	7	1	1
Total.	72	178	185	44	29	8	122	28	2	14	11	7	700	322	28	37	281	240	82	25	20	10	2	2
18																								
Males .	24	46	83	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	201	{	Peterborough	2	51	81	31	11	4	8	4	3	1	1
Females	16	51	82	37	16	3	2	...	201			28	102	38	11	8	7	4	2	1
Total.	40	97	165	70	25	3	...	...	2	...	402	171	30	30	153	122	42	19	11	12	6	4	1	1
19																								
Males .	9	20	17	192	7	...	...	...	...	...	245	{	Prescott and Russell	14	107	68	21	15	5	2	5	3	1	3
Females	9	18	15	191	9	1	1	1	245			78	109	26	15	7	3	3	1	1	1
Total.	18	38	32	383	16	1	...	...	1	1	490	171	74	92	216	94	36	22	8	5	6	3	1	2

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1890.—Continued.

SEX.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.												How Married.		COUNTIES.	AGES.																						
	Episcopallians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Menonites.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Totals.	License.		Banns.	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over.	Ages not given.									
Males .	8	11	100	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	9	...	136	{ Prince Edward.... }	3	52	41	13	7	6	2	4	1	1	1	...	1	5								
Females .	10	12	97	3	...	...	...	1	6	...	7	...	136	...	...		28	44	41	11	6	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...							
Total.	18	23	197	6	1	1	1	2	8	...	16	..	272	134	2											31	96	82	24	13	7	6	2	1	1	1	5	
Males .	23	56	41	39	14	1	22	15	...	...	3	2	275	...	...	{ Renfrew }	1	85	111	34	25	4	7	1	...	...	1	...	6			
Females .	12	63	42	100	13	1	22	12	3	1	275		63	134	53	13	2	6	1	3								
Total.	34	119	83	139	33	2	44	27	6	3	550	173	102											64	219	164	47	27	10	8	1	...	1	9		
Males .	93	106	165	71	11	9	1	1	1	1	12	...	471	...	...	{ Simcoe }	5	148	202	69	24	11	10	2	1	3	1	...	...							
Females .	85	101	182	69	10	7	1	...	2	2	12	...	471	...	...		86	238	101	22	15	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...						
Total.	178	107	347	140	21	16	2	1	3	3	24	...	942	412	59											91	381	303	91	39	15	12	3	2	4	1	...	
Males .	47	118	80	152	13	3	16	...	...	...	8	3	440	...	...	{ Storm't, Dundas & Glengary }	11	153	146	57	26	17	6	8	5	2	4	1	4				
Females .	46	124	87	152	8	3	13	5	2	440		93	193	94	29	9	10	4	2	1	1	4								
Total.	93	242	167	304	21	6	29	13	5	880	310	130											104	346	240	86	35	27	10	6	3	4	1	8	
Males .	20	35	94	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	187	...	...	{ Victoria }	1	62	86	17	9	6	2	...	3	1	...	...	...						
Females .	27	33	89	24	8	6	...	187		36	97	40	10	1	1	1	...	1								
Total.	47	68	183	45	17	14	...	374	153	34											37	159	126	27	10	7	3	...	4	1	
Males .	20	53	61	58	11	...	82	12	...	48	9	20	374	...	...	{ Waterloo.... }	3	165	126	43	11	9	3	3	...	4	6	1	...							
Females .	12	43	67	63	15	1	83	15	...	49	12	14	374		50	196	86	22	6	4	7	2	1								
Total.	32	96	128	121	26	1	165	27	...	97	21	34	748	254	120											53	361	212	65	17	13	10	5	1	4	6	1	...

Males . Females	28 30	32 28	54 53	10 15	11 11	5 6	14 8	3 3	3 2	2 3	12 15	10 10	184 184	.... ....	{ ....	Welland	{	4 35	73 86	53 32	19 20	15 3	7 3	8 2	3 2	1	1 ....	.... ....	.... ....	1
Total.	58	60	107	25	22	11	22	6	5	5	27	20	368	161	23	....	....	39	159	85	39	18	10	10	5	1	1	....	....	1
Males . Females	60 63	140 124	100 110	43 42	8 11	6 8	5 4	5 1	5 ..	1 3	18 19	4 2	391 391	.... ....	{ ....	Wellington	{	4 46	121 195	156 98	58 32	23 10	13 5	11 1	2 1	1 1	2 ....	.... ....	.... ....	1
Total.	123	264	210	85	19	14	9	10	1	4	37	6	782	359	32	....	....	50	316	254	90	33	18	12	3	2	3	....	....	1
Males . Females	102 100	126 122	237 231	64 74	41 38	6 7	1 3	10 11	.... ....	7 9	1	595 595	.... ....	{ ....	Wentworth	{	11 86	194 278	198 147	93 49	46 15	18 5	15 7	6 1	4	1 1	3	2	4 ....	.... ....
Total.	202	248	468	138	79	13	4	21	....	16	1	1190	549	46	....	....	97	472	345	142	61	23	22	7	4	2	3	2	10	....
Males . Females	506 487	381 353	651 675	235 255	108 100	45 48	18 20	1 2	2 2	8 8	81 86	11 11	2047 2047	.... ....	{ ....	York	{	25 268	741 961	723 529	268 151	132 55	67 30	31 17	26 7	10 2	5 10	4 1	4 11	.... ....
Total.	993	734	1326	490	208	93	38	3	4	16	167	22	4094	1912	135	....	....	293	1705	1252	419	187	97	48	33	12	13	15	5	15
Males . Females	2344 2283	2930 2848	5098 5132	2070 2163	833 867	162 191	324 317	120 130	23 30	82 94	340 354	137 104	14463 14463	{	Totals	{	186 2475	4835 6769	5233 3261	2058 984	896 362	458 240	291 151	173 76	110 36	85 26	44 20	41 6	53 57
Total.	4577	5778	10230	4233	1700	353	641	250	53	176	694	241	28926	12739	1724	....	....	2661	11604	8494	3042	1258	698	442	249	146	111	64	47	110

TABLE B.—CITIES.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1890.—Continued.

SEX.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.													How Married.		CITIES.	AGES.												
	Episcopallians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Members.	Other Denominations.	No Denominations.	Totals.	License.	Banns.		Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over.	Ages not given.
Males .	437	304	514	211	100	43	13	2	57	6,168	5,168	11,337	157	110	{	22	630	596	206	95	61	27	21	8	9	4	3	5	
Females .	425	301	517	229	93	41	15	2	1	50	5,167	5,167	10,334	157		110	213	796	411	117	50	25	15	6	2	10	...	10	
Total.	862	605	1031	440	193	84	28	2	4	107	11,334	10,334	21,671	314		220	235	1,426	1,007	323	145	86	42	27	10	14	3	15	
Males .	84	83	166	50	27	6	1	10	...	3	430	...	430	...	{	8	145	140	64	30	16	13	5	2	1	3	2	1	
Females .	86	75	157	60	26	7	3	11	...	5	430	...	430	...		62	208	102	34	12	4	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total.	170	158	323	110	53	13	4	21	...	8	860	403	27	79		353	242	98	42	20	19	6	2	2	3	2	1		
Males .	120	112	111	387	8	3	10	...	...	5	763	...	763	...	{	22	278	248	90	41	21	18	15	5	6	1	1	14
Females .	113	132	99	392	12	6	6	...	...	3	763	...	763	...		179	327	118	45	13	19	6	7	2	1	...	...	16
Total.	233	244	210	779	20	9	16	...	...	8	1,526	330	433	201		605	396	135	57	40	24	22	7	7	1	1	30	
Males .	59	51	131	55	14	4	3	...	...	4	321	...	321	...	{	8	124	90	39	29	9	8	3	5	3	...	...	...
Females .	62	39	126	63	22	4	...	...	...	5	321	...	321	...		41	153	76	27	13	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
Total.	121	90	257	118	36	8	3	...	...	9	642	298	23	49		277	166	66	42	12	12	5	6	4	3	...	...	...
Males .	53	32	61	21	3	3	...	...	...	4	177	...	177	...	{	3	66	57	27	11	5	2	5	1	...	...	...	...
Females .	52	24	58	28	5	4	...	...	...	6	177	...	177	...		24	96	34	12	5	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	105	56	119	49	8	7	...	...	...	10	354	166	11	27		162	91	39	16	6	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
Males .	26	18	46	10	32	10	1	...	...	1	148	...	148	...	{	2	46	53	27	8	5	3	1	...	1	...	2	...
Females .	22	18	51	12	30	9	...	...	...	4	148	...	148	...		18	72	36	8	6	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	...
Total.	48	36	97	22	62	19	1	...	...	2	296	146	2	20		118	89	35	14	7	5	4	...	...	1	...	3	...

Males . Females	15 20	24 26	31 27	14 13	6 5	2 2	.....	96 96	.....	} St. Thomas	{ 14 44	33 21	14 4	7 9	3 2	3 2	.....					
Total.	35	50	58	27	10	4	.....	192	88	8	16 77	52 18	16 16	5 3	5 5	.....						
Males . Females	25 28	27 26	25 25	18 17	2 3	1 2	.....	3 1 102	.....	} Guelph	{ 3 9 47	25 31	16 9	6 3	2 3	6	1				
Total.	53	53	50	35	5	3	.....	4 1 204	91 11	.....	12 72	74 25	9 5	5 6	.....	1				
Males . Females	14 15	13 7	19 23	2 4	3 2	.....	.....	2 1 54	.....	} St. Catharines.....	{ 2 4 17	10 20	8 6	4 2	5 3	1	1			
Total.	29	20	42	6	5	.....	.....	4 2 108	54	.....	6 27	43 14	6 6	8 1	1 1	.....	1		
Males . Females	14 10	15 19	31 32	14 15	3 2	2 3	.....	3 1 84	.....	} Belleville	{ 3 18 34	22 19	10 4	7 5	2 2	2 1	.....					
Total.	24	34	63	29	5	5	.....	5 1 168	75 9	.....	21 56	53 14	12 4	4 3	2 3	.....	.....				
Males . Females	17 19	18 16	14 16	10 12	9 6	1 2	.....	1 3 75	.....	} Stratford	{ 6	15 27	33 30	17 6	4 3	1 3	4				
Total.	36	34	30	22	15	3	.....	2 5 150	71 4	.....	6 42	63 23	7 4	4 4	.....	.....	.....			
Males . Females	864 852	687 686	1149 1131	792 845	206 206	75 83	20 9 3937	} Totals	{ 75 588	1391 1821	1348 958	518 272	245 121	130 67	87 35	56 25	24 7	21 5	11 10	8 1	20 27
Total.	1716	1373	2280	1637	412	158	29 7874	3299 638	663 3215	2306 790	306 306	197 306	122 197	81 31	26 21	9 47

TABLE C.—MARRIAGES BY MONTHS, 1890.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No date given.	Total number of Couples Married.
Algoma District.....	16	20	12	23	31	21	24	19	17	26	24	16	.....	249
Brant	17	19	16	27	20	25	19	18	22	33	16	36	1	269
Bruce	31	30	33	39	16	36	21	15	40	44	27	41	.....	373
Carleton	52	58	51	77	53	111	63	79	75	74	74	78	6	751
Dufferin	16	12	14	8	6	7	6	4	10	10	14	24	.....	131
Elgin	15	26	29	24	21	17	16	11	26	21	26	44	3	279
Essex	62	49	42	66	43	66	76	69	94	80	97	58	.....	802
Frontenac	34	19	17	30	24	27	20	14	23	35	28	31	.....	312
Grey	41	25	44	31	19	34	35	17	29	30	27	40	.....	372
Haldimand	21	13	13	9	5	14	7	7	15	21	11	16	2	154
Halton	11	9	16	13	10	10	11	3	12	17	9	14	.....	135
Haliburton District.....	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	.....	30
Hastings	34	21	28	36	19	26	30	22	32	42	38	42	.....	370
Huron	53	39	32	37	16	27	18	15	37	41	34	56	3	408
Kent.....	34	23	30	23	39	31	23	29	30	56	48	56	.....	422
Lambton	35	22	25	24	38	32	27	24	34	40	23	52	.....	376
Lanark.....	27	21	14	33	12	24	10	7	16	26	14	32	1	237
Leeds and Grenville	30	24	17	29	19	31	24	15	37	27	33	35	.....	331

Lennox and Addington	12	10	12	15	12	21	10	12	28	19	18	22	1	192
Lincoln	19	16	4	9	10	19	8	6	16	18	12	24	.....	161
Middlesex	51	41	45	60	46	53	52	38	63	76	50	74	.....	649
Muskoka and Parry Sound District	15	12	21	20	10	13	22	15	16	17	12	29	2	204
Norfolk	24	18	23	16	14	13	11	12	20	23	23	32	1	230
Northumberland and Durham	55	37	46	35	20	40	25	20	27	35	36	68	.....	444
Ontario	27	17	28	30	10	15	21	13	27	24	13	33	4	262
Oxford	28	22	29	23	20	17	15	16	25	24	26	53	3	301
Peel	18	9	10	8	4	12	8	4	10	12	5	23	.....	123
Perth	45	37	34	31	23	29	25	12	22	25	33	31	3	350
Peterboro'	12	16	18	21	9	17	16	9	18	17	22	26	.....	201
Prescott and Russell	15	20	7	23	9	27	36	23	25	29	22	9	.....	245
Prince Edward	7	14	8	9	6	10	10	7	10	15	16	20	4	136
Renfrew	22	14	16	36	19	31	30	15	22	25	27	15	.....	275
Simcoe	41	31	41	42	39	35	34	26	40	44	43	55	.....	471
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	43	42	31	34	17	37	28	36	46	43	39	44	.....	440
Victoria	15	15	8	21	9	12	19	5	25	21	14	22	1	187
Waterloo	32	31	33	33	26	30	23	32	40	26	32	36	.....	374
Welland	11	12	16	10	9	11	12	18	30	17	18	19	1	184
Wellington	34	36	37	28	27	44	28	14	26	30	35	52	.....	391
Wentworth	59	40	36	45	42	61	44	39	51	54	60	64	.....	595
York	156	142	140	167	166	193	154	143	202	206	178	197	3	2047
Total Marriages	1273	1066	1080	1248	941	1283	1062	785	1350	1434	1278	1624	39	14463

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.



DEATHS.

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.

ALGOMA—POPULATION, 30,350.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
														Total.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																
Males	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	} Cholera Infantum ..	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	7		} ...	5	2
Males .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	} Croup.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2		} ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	6	4	2	...	...	18	} Diarrhical Diseases..	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	16		} ...	10	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	11	} Diphtheria	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9		} ...	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	5	} Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		} ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	} Scarlet Fever.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		} ...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	} Other Fevers.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		} ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	} Measles .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		} ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	} Whooping Cough ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		} ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	} Rheumatism and Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		} ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	2	3	1	6	2	2	3	7	1	5	1	...	33	} Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.	25	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	3	4	1	...	2	4	2	2	3	...	...	22		} ...	15	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

CARLETON—POPULATION, 70,513.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.																								
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.										
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	2	1	2	...	15	13	{ Cholera Infantum ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	4	2	...	...	...	13	3	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	6	3	{ Croup ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	3	3	1	3	...	4	20	11	5	8	...	...	58	51	{ Diarrhoeal Diseases... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	1	2	3	3	1	4	6	5	3	3	1	1	38	34	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	1	1	1	...	3	6	2	1	4	1	1	...	22	1	{ Diphtheria ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	...	1	23	5	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	14	...	{ Typhoid Fever ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	2	...	10	...	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	2	{ Scarlet Fever... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	1	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	{ Other Fevers... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	{ Measles... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	{ Whooping Cough... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	{ Rheumatism and Gout ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	13	3	10	9	11	10	22	16	12	6	2	4	118	81	{ Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	1	7	12	5	6	8	19	20	8	6	2	1	95	60	{ ... }												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

DUFFERIN.—Population, 22,589.

SEX.	Months.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Females	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	1	1	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males
Females
Males
Females
Males
Females ..	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D—COUNTIES DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES. 1890—Continued.

ESSEX—POPULATION, 51,218.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	3	3	1	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	1	2	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	2	1	...	1	...	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	10	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..
Males	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males ..	3	2	1	7	1	...	1	5	4	2	2	5	33	27	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	3	1	4	6	4	4	3	5	2	2	5	2	41	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXXXVIII.

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

FRONTENAC.—POPULATION, 46,812.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males.....								5	1	1			7	7														
Females..							2	4	2	1			9	9														
Males.....	1											1	2		1	1												
Females..																												
Males.....	2				1		1	1	1		1		6	4		1	1					1						
Females..													7	6														
Males.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	2		6	1	4	1	1											
Females..			2	1		3							10	1	3	4	1								1			
Males.....	1	1	1		2	1	1	1				2	8				1	1	2	3		1						
Females..			1						3		1		8		1		1	2	1						1			
Males.....													1	1														
Females..																												
Males.....													1	1														
Females..																												
Males.....													3			1	1											
Females..							2		1																			
Males.....													1	1														
Females..																												
Males.....	1	1	1										2	1	1													
Females..	2																											
Males.....																												
Females..																												
Males.....																												
Females..																												
Males.....	4	3	3	1	3		2	2	3	1	1	1	24	19	2					1	1							
Females..	6	3	1		5	1		6			1	3	26	25										1				

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.
GREY.—POPULATION, 77,582.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	} Cholera Infantum .. {	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	} Croup..... {	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	6	2	1	1	.....	20	} Diarrhoeal Diseases .. {	14	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	2	2	.....	13		8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	} Diphtheria {	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females..	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7		2	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	} Typhoid Fever .. .... {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	} Scarlet Fever {	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4		.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	} Other Fevers .. .... {	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	} Measles .. .... {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	} Whooping Cough .. {	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	} Rheumatism and Gout .. {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	1	2	2	3	5	3	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	26	} Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {	19	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females ..	3	2	1	4	2	1	4	5	2	4	.....	.....	30		.....	20	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.
HALDIMAND.—POPULATION, 27,491.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

HALTON.—POPULATION, 24,112.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..							2	1					3														
Females ..													3														
Males ..									1	1			2		1	1											
Females ..									1				1														
Males ..								2	1	1			4														
Females ..						1	1		2	1			5	4		1											
Males ..			1	1						2	2	1	4		1	2	1	1									
Females ..													3		2												
Males ..		1		1						1			3							3			1				
Females ..										1			2														
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	10								1					
Females ..	1			1		1	1				2	1	6	5							1			2			

TABLE D.—COUNTIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890—*Continued.*

HASTINGS—POPULATION, 60,712.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	6	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	2	...	...	19	6	7	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	...	...	...	15	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	5	1	2	...	...	27	20	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	6	4	...	...	...	24	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES.—Continued.

HURON.—Population, 84,179.

SEX.	Months.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ages.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Ages.																
															Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.			
Males						1	4	4					9	Cholera Infantum ... { 5	6	3															
Females ..							1	2	1		1		5			3	2														
Males		1			1					1		2	4	Croup { 3	1	1	2														
Females ..													3			1	2														
Males	1						3	5	3	1	1		11	Diarrhoeal Diseases. { 10	8	2	1	1							2						
Females ..						1	2	4	2		1		10			4	2	1							1						
Males	1												1	Diphtheria { 3			1	1													
Females ..	1	5											3					1													
Males	1	2				1	1	1		1			5	Typhoid Fever { 5				2	2	1	1										
Females ..		2					1						5						1	2	1	1									
Males									1				1	Scarlet Fever {		1															
Females ..													1																		
Males	1	1	1	1		1	2			1			5	Other Fevers { 5	2		1	1													
Females ..		1											5				1	2		2											
Males		2	1	1									2	Measles { 2	1	1															
Females ..													2			1				1											
Males		1			1						1		2	Whooping Cough ... { 5	2																
Females ..		1	1						1	2			5			5															
Males			1	1									3	Rheumatism and Gout { 1																	
Females ..						1			1				1																		
Males	5	3	3	1	2		1	3	3	1	1	3	26	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. { 28	20	6															
Females ..	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	28			17	4														

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—POPULATION, 29,133.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..													1	} Cholera Infantum ..	1													
Females ..										1			1															
Males ..														} Croup														
Females ..																												
Males ..			1		1			2	2	1			6	} Diarrhoeal Diseases. {	2	2		1										
Females ..													6															
Males ..						1				1			1	} Diphtheria			1											
Females ..										2			3				2	1										
Males ..									1	1	1		3	} Typhoid Fever			1											
Females ..													3															
Males ..														} Scarlet Fever														
Females ..																												
Males ..					1			1					2	} Other Fevers				1										
Females ..													2															
Males ..					1								1	} Measles			1											
Females ..					1								1															
Males ..														} Whooping Cough ..														
Females ..																												
Males ..														} Rheumatism and Gout ..														
Females ..																												
Males ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	} Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {	3													
Females ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	11		6	3												

lxiii.

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

LINCOLN—Population, 34,719.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males						1	1	1	2	1	1		5	4	1													
Females						1	1	2	1	1			6	5														
Males	1									1			3		3													
Females	2												2		2													
Males				1		1		2			1		4	3					1									
Females													2		3													
Males	1	1	2	1				1	2	1	4		12	1	1	1	1	1	4	1				1				
Females									3		2		6		1			3	1	1				1				
Males			1		2								1		2													
Females													3		1													
Males	1			1									1															
Females													2															
Males						1		1	1				1															
Females													2		1													
Males													1															
Females						1		1	1				2															
Males													3		2													
Females													2		1													
Males													1															
Females													2															
Males													3		1													
Females													2															
Males	2	1	2	1									4		1													
Females													6															
Males	2	3	5	2	1	3		2	1	1			21	15	2													
Females	2	1	2		2	1			3	1			12	7	1													

LIX

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND DISTRICT—Population, 39,926.

SEX.	MONTHS.												COUNTIES.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	2	1	1	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males	
Females	
Males													

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS, AND DISEASES, 1890.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM—POPULATION, 85,129.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.														
Males ...							2	2	2			1	7	} Cholera Infantum... {														
Females ...						1			1			1	3															
Males ...									3				3	} Croup..... {														
Females ...									1				1															
Males ...	1		1					1	8	1	1		12	} Diarrheal Diseases. {														
Females ...							1	4	3	2	1	1	14															
Males ...	3		2							1			7	} Diphtheria..... {														
Females ...	4	2											8															
Males ...	1	2					1	1	1	1			8	} Typhoid Fever..... {														
Females ...	2								2			1	9															
Males ...	2			1							1		3	} Scarlet Fever..... {														
Females ...													3															
Males ...													1	} Other Fevers..... {														
Females ...								2	1				3															
Males ...							1						1	} Measles..... {														
Females ...													1															
Males ...	2	1		1						1			3	} Whooping Cough... {														
Females ...	1	1											2															
Males ...	1												1	} Rheumatism and Gout..... {														
Females ...	1																											
Males ...	3	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2		25	} Anemia, including Infantile Debility. {														
Females ...	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	2	3	4		4	27															

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

PERTH.—POPULATION, 59,055.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Males								5	3	1			9	} Cholera Infantum ..	6	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—POPULATION, 41,826.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
														Total.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males.....						2	1	2	3			1	7	5	2												
Females..													2	2													
Males.....				1		2		1					3	1	1												
Females..		1											2	1													
Males.....	2	1		1	1	1	5	4	2			1	17	12	2					1	1						
Females..	1		1	1	1	2	3	8	1			1	19	10	4	1				1	1	1					
Males.....		1	1	2		2		1		2			7	2	4	3											
Females..		1	2	2		1		1		1			10	2	5	2	1										
Males.....						1							3	1	1												
Females..						1		2	1	1			5	1	1				3	1							
Males.....	1					1		1					2	2	1												
Females..													2	1	1												
Males.....							1		1				6						2	1	1						
Females..								1					3						1	1	1						
Males.....						3		1	1				1						2	1	1						
Females..													3						1	1	1						
Males.....						1	1	1	1				4	1	2												
Females..						1							2	2	1												
Males.....						1		2					3	2	1												
Females..													4	1	2												
Males.....						1							3	2	1												
Females..													4	4	1												
Males.....						1							3	2	1												
Females..													5	4	1												
Males.....						1							1														
Females..													3														
Males.....	10	9	7	7	4	6	4	7	5	6	4	1	70	61	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females..	7	4	7	5	3	3	5	4	5	10	4	4	61	44	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*
 RENFREW—POPULATION, 41,271.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ...	1			1			2	1				1	4	3	1													
Females..													2	1	1													
Males ...							1	1					2	1														
Females..									1		1		3	2	1													
Males ...					1	1	2	1	2				6	2														
Females..							1	2					9	3														
Males ...					1	2		1					5	1	3	1												
Females..						1						1	2	1	1													
Males ...			1				1	1					5															
Females..													5					1										
Males ...	1		1			1	1	1		3	1		2					2										
Females..													3					4										
Males ...		1		1	2								2	1	2	1												
Females..													3															
Males ...			1										2															
Females..											1		1		1													
Males ...																												
Females..																												
Males ...																												
Females..																												
Males ...	1		3	2		3	2	2					18	11	6													
Females..	4	1					2	1	2	3		1	17	13	1	1	1			1				1				

TABLE D.—COUNTIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890—Continued.

SIMCOE—POPULATION, 82,394

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Ages.													
															Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	Cholera Infantum .. {	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	2	4		...	3	1
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	Croup .....	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	3		...	1	2
Males	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	...	14	Diarrheal Diseases. {	8	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	2	2	3	2	9		...	3	3	1	1
Males	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	7	Diphtheria .....	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	10		3	2	4
Males	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	8	
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Other Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	2	
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	Measles .....	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	2		1	1
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Whooping Cough... {	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	2	
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rheumatism and Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	
Males	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	13	Anemia, including Infantile Debility. {	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	2	...	3	...	1	1	4	2	...	18		...	13	1

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY—POPULATION, 72,618.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	{ Cholera Infantum ... {	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	5		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	{ Group	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	1	2	...	2	2	4	5	2	1	1	...	20	{ Diarrhoeal Diseases.. {	9	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	6	4	1	1	1	22		13	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Males	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	12	{ Diphtheria	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	{ Typhoid Fever. {	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	{ Scarlet Fever .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	{ Other Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	{ Measles .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	{ Whooping Cough ... {	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	{ Rheumatism and Gout .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	3	1	2	3	3	...	1	4	1	6	...	2	26	{ Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {	19	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Females	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	22		15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

VICTORIA.—POPULATION, 37,021.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males									1	1			1	1													
Females						1		1		1			3	3													
Males	1				1						1		3		3												
Females																											
Males						1	2			1			3	3													
Females							2						3	3													
Males			1						1			1	2	1	1	2											
Females																											
Males	1							1					2			1				1							
Females													1														
Males							1	2		1			2		1	2											
Females													3														
Males																											
Females																											
Males																											
Females																											
Males	1	3				2							6	1	1				2	1			1	1			
Females	1		1	1									3				1		1								
Males	1	1		2		1	1	2				1	10	10													
Females	4	1	2	2	1	2	2		3	1	2		20	14	1				2			3					

TABLE D.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

WATERLOO—POPULATION, 47,008.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	...	...	12	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	13	1	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	10	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	1	2	3	3	2
Females
Males	1	1
Females
Males ..	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	14	11	1	1
Females	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	12	12

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[illegible]

TABLE D.—COUNTIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890—Continued.

YORK—POPULATION, 196,408.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..	3	3	3	3	2	1	16	34	11	1	2	...	70	57	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	2	2	2	...	2	13	41	11	2	2	1	75	56	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	5	21	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	15	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	4	3	6	3	4	17	23	9	3	2	4	79	53	13	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	2	6	3	3	3	...	15	28	10	4	3	8	85	46	14	4	3	1	4	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	4	4	2	1	6	8	6	8	7	5	51	4	21	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	...	...	6	4	3	5	4	7	4	8	11	9	61	4	22	24	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	8	5	...	8	5	3	7	25	16	14	9	101	...	4	1	7	13	32	24	13	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
Females..	6	3	4	5	7	2	5	8	8	8	7	7	70	3	2	7	7	18	19	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	14	1	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	3	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	10	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	11	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	2	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	9	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	12	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	3	...	4	...	3	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	19	10	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Males ..	22	14	17	16	23	24	22	21	30	22	20	19	250	197	18	2	2	1	6	3	6	3	10	2
Females..	18	16	19	18	8	8	16	26	24	11	12	18	194	142	12	1	2	2	5	7	8	8	7

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RECAPITULATION.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.

PROVINCE.—POPULATION, 2,161,971.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ...	1	2	4	5	10	21	65	117	54	18	12	13	322	248	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	2	3	7	9	2	15	55	110	51	14	15	7	283	218	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ...	13	9	18	18	10	10	14	12	15	16	13	23	171	48	93	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	17	15	12	4	7	2	8	8	9	15	18	14	129	32	75	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ...	16	13	14	23	19	26	106	141	94	35	16	12	515	314	93	24	7	3	5	10	10	15	10	12	9	3	...	...
Females...	8	12	14	15	11	23	73	145	81	29	24	26	463	257	82	23	10	4	7	14	12	9	17	19	9	...	...
Males ...	35	16	26	21	11	20	19	21	27	32	28	42	298	33	109	105	29	10	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	42	25	30	17	18	18	13	20	18	28	34	32	295	46	100	90	36	8	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ...	19	22	22	11	15	13	13	26	47	49	43	26	306	4	10	14	19	50	88	61	27	15	11	5	1	...	...	...
Females...	16	15	12	7	16	15	14	27	35	30	31	21	239	5	9	14	21	51	53	33	27	11	8	4	3	...	...	...
Males ...	9	4	4	2	5	4	6	5	6	8	13	6	72	15	33	15	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	7	6	4	5	9	4	6	6	4	8	12	8	79	12	37	18	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ...	4	7	13	8	10	16	17	12	11	17	4	6	125	8	11	9	17	18	27	15	11	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	3	2	5	10	3	12	14	9	22	17	14	11	122	6	14	10	9	16	18	24	10	6	3	4	1	...	...	...
Males ...	5	7	16	9	13	15	12	7	7	6	3	2	102	24	43	21	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	4	11	10	13	14	8	8	3	2	1	5	5	84	17	37	13	5	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ...	10	3	7	10	9	6	9	10	9	12	4	7	96	51	34	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	8	10	12	7	7	2	6	11	8	10	8	5	94	58	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ...	7	11	6	7	9	10	12	5	6	7	3	10	93	...	1	2	4	11	10	11	11	13	12	15	3	...	...	...
Females...	9	5	9	6	2	5	4	11	5	6	5	12	79	1	...	...	6	4	6	7	13	12	15	12	3	...	...	...
Males ...	108	86	104	93	93	94	101	122	127	105	72	69	1174	880	140	30	9	6	14	10	16	26	36	7	...	...	...	...
Females...	94	81	106	93	87	78	97	133	96	76	55	68	1064	724	120	21	9	16	25	35	24	39	49	2	...	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION.

Deaths by Ages and Months in the whole Province by Counties in 1890.

POPULATION, 2,161,971.

SEX.	MONTHS.												COUNTIES.	AGES.															
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	100 and over.	Unknown.
Males	19	10	8	25	20	22	22	28	21	17	16	9	217	{	Algona.....	64	23	11	7	14	25	13	16	5	14	11	2	1	12
Females ..	14	8	13	12	14	10	15	24	16	8	4	7	145			45	19	9	6	12	10	9	11	3	8	5	19	4	3
Males	25	24	17	23	12	21	12	26	19	15	14	12	220	{	Brant	29	20	5	5	18	18	11	20	21	17	30	19	4	3
Females ..	19	24	16	24	14	9	16	29	19	20	19	29	238			38	20	11	5	18	23	20	12	18	22	32	16	1	2
Males	29	28	25	31	20	21	14	26	19	17	16	21	267	{	Bruce	49	18	10	4	12	28	10	24	19	28	26	25	5	9
Females ..	17	34	22	26	22	22	17	13	14	13	14	24	238			42	24	8	8	9	36	13	13	10	13	33	18	8	3
Males	75	51	53	76	64	56	96	63	58	58	25	34	709	{	Carleton.....	256	82	21	15	20	46	37	40	49	49	50	35	9	3
Females ..	47	54	60	47	55	53	72	62	51	39	24	30	594			193	53	29	19	26	44	46	38	30	32	46	28	8	2
Males	12	9	11	11	4	16	14	16	8	4	6	13	124	{	Dufferin.....	35	19	5	5	3	15	2	4	9	5	11	9	2	1
Females ..	9	10	7	8	10	6	11	12	4	3	8	12	100			15	15	5	2	2	11	10	7	7	10	12	4	1	1
Males	23	25	27	27	23	22	17	28	19	19	17	9	256	{	Elgin.....	54	19	8	3	8	16	20	18	25	19	37	22	3	4
Females ..	21	23	30	16	17	13	14	20	22	20	10	10	206			33	19	3	1	8	19	22	12	15	20	24	20	5	5
Males	23	23	32	24	29	32	27	32	26	28	28	32	336	{	Essex	113	38	9	7	13	36	18	24	17	20	16	17	2	3
Females ..	37	17	28	30	23	25	29	38	24	17	17	27	310			83	27	16	9	12	37	22	24	20	20	17	18	2	1
Males	66	41	47	24	41	24	24	28	24	26	28	32	405	{	Frontenac.....	70	20	10	10	12	39	31	34	35	43	53	33	11	2
Females ..	52	39	31	24	25	16	24	31	22	24	13	28	329			71	16	8	9	14	25	29	21	21	27	52	30	6	1
Males	25	25	24	35	24	24	34	30	22	24	19	19	305	{	Grey	76	30	17	14	9	38	19	16	7	24	25	25	8	1
Females ..	24	32	26	26	15	14	17	24	19	29	22	14	262			64	21	16	10	10	30	16	21	19	16	20	16	3	1

Males	7	10	9	6	5	8	7	6	8	7	6	86	{	Haldimand	{	15	13	5	1	2	1	3	6	7	3	4	16	6	7	5	4	13	12	9	1
Females ..	16	8	8	7	4	8	7	11	8	9	5	6	97	{	Haldimand	{	14	5	1	1	2	4	16	7	5	4	16	6	5	4	13	12	9	3	
Males	6	7	8	8	8	8	1	11	10	10	17	11	105	{	Haltom	{	28	4	7	4	4	5	3	8	10	5	12	6	12	9	11	4	1		
Females ..	5	7	7	14	6	10	9	7	14	10	9	12	110	{	Haltom	{	26	3	6	5	5	4	6	10	7	8	6	11	14	11	3	4	1		
Males	8	11	9	10	9	13	11	10	5	5	8	9	108	{	Haliburton	{	33	15	8	2	6	6	10	9	6	3	4	7	3	7	3	2	1		
Females ..	9	9	9	9	7	8	9	9	7	4	5	6	86	{	Haliburton	{	29	8	3	4	4	6	9	7	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males	40	23	27	22	31	21	38	40	34	29	26	25	356	{	Hastings	{	90	40	18	5	5	5	23	14	16	26	36	52	22	7	1	1	1		
Females ..	32	34	30	23	21	18	21	28	28	24	27	21	237	{	Hastings	{	61	29	10	7	14	30	27	16	22	23	40	11	4	2	1	1	1		
Males	34	34	34	28	21	17	26	32	19	20	26	31	322	{	Huron	{	74	26	10	9	8	35	21	23	19	21	56	17	3	3	1	1	1		
Females ..	29	36	36	16	24	22	30	28	23	20	15	27	306	{	Huron	{	56	23	10	10	15	33	29	17	21	27	34	24	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Males	36	32	32	20	20	11	20	23	23	15	22	16	267	{	Kent	{	68	20	8	9	11	21	17	22	22	22	29	24	10	5	5	5	5	5	
Females ..	28	25	15	27	12	13	15	18	22	14	20	20	229	{	Kent	{	38	28	8	2	13	25	24	16	13	14	19	22	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Males	28	24	37	22	24	17	17	25	20	25	23	23	285	{	Lambton	{	70	32	13	6	17	22	18	13	15	17	16	30	11	4	4	4	4	4	
Females ..	30	17	17	17	16	19	15	28	22	23	17	19	239	{	Lambton	{	59	30	12	1	10	21	13	18	15	17	16	30	11	4	4	4	4	4	
Males	17	16	17	14	13	9	19	18	9	12	8	7	159	{	Lanark	{	46	21	8	6	5	9	10	7	8	9	12	14	13	2	2	2	2	2	2
Females ..	24	10	17	13	13	10	17	15	12	10	17	16	174	{	Lanark	{	42	18	8	4	5	22	17	8	9	12	14	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Males	46	29	26	30	20	21	17	32	18	24	18	22	303	{	Leeds and	{	49	31	5	11	10	25	21	19	23	30	46	24	7	1	1	1	1	1	
Females ..	54	21	23	32	16	21	18	28	20	14	14	22	283	{	Grenville	{	36	24	14	8	14	35	27	21	21	23	29	23	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Males	15	8	5	5	10	7	10	11	8	10	8	8	105	{	Lennox and	{	13	6	3	4	2	11	7	7	10	9	20	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Females ..	11	13	12	8	2	6	6	6	12	11	9	12	108	{	Addington	{	13	8	3	4	4	13	10	8	7	10	10	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males	21	26	19	19	16	19	10	12	22	19	22	11	226	{	Lincoln	{	42	19	2	8	12	20	19	15	21	26	28	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females ..	23	21	19	19	15	20	11	23	21	11	19	15	220	{	Lincoln	{	39	15	5	6	14	26	19	19	18	21	29	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males	77	60	41	45	32	31	39	49	56	42	55	53	587	{	Middlesex	{	108	43	24	9	31	50	38	56	35	70	81	33	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Females ..	81	57	52	47	53	38	48	51	42	47	37	45	601	{	Middlesex	{	102	44	16	17	35	44	55	36	47	72	72	43	13	1	1	1	1	1	
Males	10	17	28	12	16	17	18	16	19	22	17	13	210	{	Muskoka and	{	52	26	11	9	14	20	21	13	11	13	13	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Females ..	8	14	18	17	10	22	9	18	19	22	22	21	138	{	Perry Sound	{	49	19	8	7	13	22	22	15	13	8	14	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Males	13	11	14	8	13	13	24	14	10	13	10	11	154	{	Norfolk	{	22	16	8	11	4	11	10	8	14	15	19	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Females ..	21	18	15	13	13	11	7	10	10	8	14	6	146	{	Norfolk	{	26	18	8	3	5	10	7	15	7	17	13	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Males	62	46	40	38	35	21	22	26	37	22	27	38	415	{	Northumberland	{	65	38	19	10	7	32	19	21	40	45	75	33	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Females ..	49	35	35	37	26	18	25	30	34	24	17	29	359	{	and Durham	{	44	18	14	16	20	38	38	15	29	38	56	34	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Males	23	27	16	19	10	19	19	23	18	21	20	34	249	{	Ontario	{	54	26	7	6	10	17	18	12	17	25	33	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Females ..	31	19	21	18	22	18	19	16	29	26	16	22	257	{	Ontario	{	46	21	16	12	12	28	25	13	18	19	29	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males	32	38	26	35	21	18	31	31	23	24	15	24	318	{	Oxford	{	83	21	7	5	9	28	20	23	24	29	34	27	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Females ..	33	24	27	26	24	20	20	26	23	29	21	29	297	{	Oxford	{	60	33	9	5	9	22	26	20	20	30	32	25	6	6	6	6	6	6	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Deaths by Ages and Months in the whole Province by Counties in 1890.

SEX.	MONTHS.												COUNTIES.	AGES.															
														Total.															
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Unknown.
Males	10	17	9	16	6	6	13	10	9	14	9	4	123	{	25	4	9	2	3	8	4	8	14	21	14	3			
Females ..	13	10	6	10	15	6	8	8	12	4	5	5	102	Peel	22	3	2	1	4	14	13	8	5	6	16	8			
Males	24	28	27	27	18	21	16	28	30	20	15	22	276	{	58	20	18	12	18	20	11	16	22	32	20	5			
Females ..	18	19	17	18	17	16	13	20	24	20	12	16	210	Perth	47	21	8	10	7	19	18	17	16	10	14	17	6		
Males	22	15	15	17	21	10	16	18	17	19	19	15	204	{	46	22	7	4	6	19	13	12	14	19	21	16	5		
Females ..	17	17	17	21	11	9	13	17	14	18	19	15	188	Peterborough	39	23	6	5	9	13	10	9	19	9	23	21	2		
Males	31	23	31	24	21	25	30	27	30	27	22	15	307	{	112	41	12	11	10	18	12	9	14	19	21	27	1		
Females ..	29	21	26	30	25	17	22	32	20	29	15	25	291	Prescott and Russell	88	47	22	7	8	21	24	22	13	14	12	9	4		
Males	14	11	9	8	16	13	14	10	11	15	8	3	132	{	16	3	4	2	3	12	7	13	10	21	23	14	4		
Females ..	10	21	8	10	11	13	9	13	6	8	11	10	130	Prince Edward	12	10	3	4	5	16	7	9	15	14	23	9	3		
Males	20	9	12	17	13	13	19	17	12	11	7	15	165	{	37	23	8	3	7	18	9	5	12	12	20	9	1		
Females ..	24	9	13	13	15	10	13	10	14	12	10	12	155	Renfrew	27	19	7	5	14	21	16	10	9	9	12	6	...		
Males	23	29	19	20	26	16	20	24	24	22	23	22	268	{	44	25	17	9	11	24	20	21	25	18	33	20	1		
Females ..	33	37	18	20	13	17	14	21	19	21	27	24	264	Simcoe	35	16	12	10	12	36	37	22	17	23	19	20	3		
Males	30	36	34	29	22	23	26	42	10	28	22	18	320	{	65	36	8	10	14	28	16	16	17	29	24	40	15		
Females ..	47	32	29	23	27	15	28	27	28	29	39	25	349	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..	57	41	15	11	11	44	31	21	19	25	35	27	12		
Males	23	22	11	6	17	14	12	10	9	9	7	9	149	{	32	11	5	3	2	9	12	14	10	14	22	13	2		
Females ..	19	11	16	10	9	17	9	14	7	10	6	9	137	Victoria	33	8	4	2	3	20	12	14	7	9	15	7	3		
Males	28	21	24	33	23	22	18	17	28	16	14	32	276	{	64	34	23	10	11	19	12	20	17	15	31	15	3		
Females ..	28	25	24	18	31	19	22	21	21	17	21	27	274	Waterloo	54	34	10	6	8	30	27	15	18	25	28	12	7		

Males	15	15	11	8	9	20	20	10	20	11	21	175	{ Welland }										32	17	12	1	6	10	10	12	18	19	23	13	2	...	...
Females	22	10	12	17	10	10	12	12	8	8	15	145	{										22	7	3	1	5	15	12	10	19	11	22	14	4	...	...
Males	33	39	28	23	31	26	28	36	28	32	25	358	{ Wellington }										61	39	16	13	10	29	26	9	21	41	51	35	7	...	...
Females	26	41	25	27	34	18	25	18	24	25	25	318	{										59	27	9	9	14	24	36	16	27	23	46	25	2	1	...	...
Males	50	28	35	41	46	59	53	56	52	49	36	45	550	{ Wentworth }										154	54	20	11	13	52	27	39	36	46	58	37	3	...	...
Females	57	49	36	36	52	39	43	53	36	39	40	510	{										124	52	13	12	14	45	46	34	35	58	43	31	3	...	...
Males	225	194	193	194	171	140	175	213	204	161	160	185	2215	{ York }										773	233	83	53	82	190	154	139	148	131	135	82	11	1
Females	218	158	180	159	137	117	139	215	144	131	146	155	1899	{										559	205	75	57	79	173	154	121	107	147	118	87	13	2
Total													{																										
Males	1320	1136	1107	1084	981	912	1049	1187	1028	974	876	958	12612	{ Total Deaths }										3177	1227	500	329	465	1057	764	803	867	1045	1329	816	179	12	42	
Females	1285	1069	1006	968	886	771	865	1087	918	831	802	913	11401	{										2502	1071	445	316	502	1126	993	742	746	895	1123	739	165	11	25	
Grand Total	2605	2205	2113	2052	1867	1683	1914	2274	1946	1 05	1678	1871	24013	{										5679	2298	945	645	967	2183	1757	1545	1613	1940	2452	1555	344	23	67	

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

TORONTO—Population, 167,432.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
														Total.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males .....	...	...	2	...	2	...	15	32	6	1	2	...	60	51	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	1	2	...	...	2	11	38	8	1	...	...	64	49	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	5	19	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	12	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	4	3	6	3	3	16	22	8	3	2	4	75	51	13	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Females ..	2	4	3	3	2	4	14	22	9	4	3	7	77	41	14	4	2	2	...	4	2	1	6	1	...	1	...
Males .....	...	...	2	1	2	...	5	6	5	6	7	5	39	2	17	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	1	4	2	2	3	6	3	6	10	7	44	1	16	21	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	8	4	...	7	5	3	7	23	14	12	8	92	...	4	1	6	11	30	22	12	3	2	1	...	...	...
Females ..	5	3	4	...	...	2	5	8	7	6	7	6	64	3	2	6	7	16	18	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	10	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	9	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Males	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	11	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	3	...	4	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	15	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Females ..	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Males	21	15	14	23	7	22	21	19	25	20	17	16	228	183	16	1	...	...	6	3	6	3	8	2	...	...	...
Females ..	15	16	12	7	8	13	13	23	23	11	10	10	171	125	10	1	2	...	4	6	8	7	6	...	...	...	...

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

HAMILTON.—POPULATION, 45,423.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.												
															1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males						1	7	4	1				13	} Cholera Infantum ... {	12	1											
Females						2	8	4	1				15		13	2											
Males		1						1			1		6	} Croup ... {	1	4	1										
Females	2	1						1			1		2		1												
Males				1	1	1	1	2	3				8	} Diarrhoeal Diseases. {	6	2											
Females			1		1	1	4	4	1	1	2		14		6	1	1	1			1				3	1	
Males	3				1			1	1				4	} Diphtheria ... {		3				1							
Females		1						1	1				4		1	1	1										
Males			2		1	1	1	1	1	2	2		8	} Typhoid Fever ... {		1		1	4		1				1		
Females				1	1	1		1			2		5			1			1		1						
Males			1			1							2	} Scarlet Fever ... {		1	1										
Females				1									1			1											
Males						2	2	1					3	} Other Fevers. ... {		1	2										
Females									2				2														
Males				1	1	1							2	} Measles ... {		2											
Females				1	1	1			1				1			1											
Males					3				1	2			6	} Whooping Cough ... {	4	2											
Females									1	1			2			2											
Males													1	} Rheumatism and Gout. ... {													
Females								1		1			1								1						
Males	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	3			3	} Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {	21												
Females	1	5	2	4	3	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	29		23	1				1	1		1	3	1		

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TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1891.—Continued.

OTTAWA.—POPULATION, 42,100

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	1	...	1	...	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	3	1	1	3	...	3	20	11	5	7	...	...	54	47	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	5	6	3	1	1	34	30	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Males	...	1	1	...	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	17	1	9	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	1	4	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	...	...	21	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	10	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	12	3	8	7	10	10	20	13	12	5	2	1	103	70	22	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	5	10	1	4	6	12	16	5	5	1	1	66	47	8	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	2	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

LONDON—POPULATION, 30,703.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males								5	3			1	8	7	1												
Females								5					6	4	2												
Males					1								1		1												
Females																											
Males	1	1		2	1	1	1	5	2			1	14	10	1	1	1							1			
Females						1		1	2			1	6	4	2												
Males			1	1		1	1				1		3	3													
Females	2												5	2	1	1						1					
Males	1				1		1	1	1	1			5						3	2	1						
Females	1							1					3					1	1								
Males		1							1	2			4	2	1			1									
Females		2											2		1			1									
Males							1	1		1		1	3									1					
Females													2		1												
Males													1														
Females			1										1														
Males				1	2				1				4	3		1							1				
Females																											
Males		1						1	1			1	3	1		1											
Females													1														
Males	1	2		1	1			1	2	3	6		17	13	3	1											
Females	1	2		1	3	3	2	2					16	13	1	1				1							

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

BRANTFORD—POPULATION, 14,280.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males							2				1		3	3														
Females							1	3					3															
Males													1															
Females			1										1															
Males						1		2					3	2	1													
Females								3	1				5	3														
Males																												
Females				1									2		1													
Males																												
Females																												
Males	1	1	1					1	1	1		1	7	1	1	1	3											
Females													2			1	1											
Males																												
Females																												
Males																												
Females																												
Males																												
Females																												
Males	1			2									8	4	2													
Females				1	1								3	3														

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

ST. THOMAS.—POPULATION, 10,329.

SEX.	MONTHS.												COUNTIES.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..								2	1	1			4															
Females ..																												
Males ..																												
Females ..																												
Males ..	1				1	1	1	1	1	1			3	1	2								1					
Females ..													2		1													
Males ..												1	1															
Females ..																												
Males ..					1	1	1						3					1		2	1							
Females ..													2															
Males ..					1								1		1													
Females ..																												
Males ..								1	1				1															
Females ..																												
Males ..													1															
Females ..																												
Males ..	1				2								3	3	2													
Females ..													3															

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TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

GUELPH.—POPULATION, 10,548.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1							1					2	Cholera Infantum ..	2													
Females																												
Males														Croup.....														
Females																												
Males								3	1				4	Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	2	2												
Females								3					3		1	1					1							
Males	1						1	2	1	1			5	Diphtheria		2	1	1										
Females								1	3				5			2					1							
Males	1		1										2	Typhoid Fever					1	1								
Females								1			1		3								1							
Males		1											1	Scarlet Fever														
Females																1												
Males								1						Other Fevers.														
Females										1			2								1							
Males	2												3	Measles	1	1												
Females	1	1	1					1					3		1	2												
Males														Whooping Cough ..														
Females								1					1		1													
Males														Rheumatism and Gout														
Females																												
Males	1	1	1		2					1			6	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility ..	3	1												
Females	2	1			3	1			1				9		7							1		2				

TABLE E —CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.
ST. CATHARINES—POPULATION, 10,023.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	
Males	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	
Males ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Females..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	
Females..	
Males	
Females..	
Males	
Females..	
Males	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Males	
Females..	

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS, AND DISEASES, 1890.
 BELLEVILLE—POPULATION, 10,105.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..							1	1	2				1	1	1												
Females ..							1	2	2				5	4													
Males ..		1	1							1	1		1	1	1	2											
Females ..													4														
Males ..			1		1					1			3	3	3												
Females ..																											
Males ..		1			1								1	1	1	1											
Females ..													1														
Males ..	1	1							2				3	1	1				1	2	1						
Females ..													1														
Males ..																											
Females ..																											
Males ..									1																		
Females ..																											
Males ..	2					1	1						3	3	3												
Females ..													2	1								1					

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TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.
STRATFORD—POPULATION, 9,404.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males
Females..
Males
Females..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males ..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	3
Females..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	8	7	1

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RECAPITULATION.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.

CITIES.—POPULATION, 355,931.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
														Total.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	2	2	2	2	2	32	51	13	3	4	...	110	97	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	1	3	...	...	6	27	58	14	2	...	2	113	92	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	6	29	3	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	4	4	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	5	25	4	13	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	6	6	5	12	6	9	40	49	21	11	2	5	173	126	25	3	2	...	2	4	1	...	5	4	...	...	...
Females	4	5	6	7	4	10	26	42	19	9	8	9	149	92	20	7	3	3	...	6	2	1	...	7	5	1	1
Males	3	1	5	3	4	4	8	9	10	10	11	8	76	6	35	28	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	5	4	7	6	4	7	7	11	10	7	12	8	88	9	39	33	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Males	7	11	12	4	10	6	6	11	29	22	16	11	145	...	8	2	7	15	50	34	16	8	3	2	...	...	...
Females	7	3	6	4	9	5	7	11	14	8	13	7	94	3	5	7	8	24	24	8	9	3	3	...	...	...	...
Males	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	22	5	12	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	3	4	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	8	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	1	2	...	1	16	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	5	5	1	3	23	...	4	2	2	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	1
Males	4	3	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	5	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males .....	...	...	1	2	7	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	25	12	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	6	...	4	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	21	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	3	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	1	...	3	17	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	5	1	...	...	...
Females	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	2	4	2	1	...	...
Males	41	25	26	27	41	35	44	37	50	36	27	23	412	318	44	3	1	1	7	3	9	7	13	6	...	...	...
Females	29	33	32	19	23	20	32	50	36	20	15	22	331	248	24	2	3	4	6	10	11	11	11	1	...	...	...

Males ... Females...	2 5	.... 1	5 5	1 4	2 3	3 1	3 4	4 2	3 5	5 5	4 2	6 2	38 39	Dropsy.										{ 1	4 1	3 2	.... 1	.... 1	5 4	1 11	4 5	6 6	7 4	2 4	3 1	.... ....
Males ... Females...	4 13	8 7	7 11	8 6	9 8	5 11	7 10	9 10	4 12	11 13	5 12	3 6	80 119	{ Cancer .....										{ ....	.... 1	.... ....	.... 1	.... ....	1 3	3 10	25 28	24 31	10 14	4 2	.... ....	.... ....
Males ... Females...	44 43	50 30	31 34	50 32	35 38	21 36	19 25	25 26	24 30	25 21	26 16	20 23	376 358	{ Phthisis										{ 23	14 8	6 9	13 14	27 42	96 102	58 89	40 23	14 8	2 6	3 3	.... ....	1
Males ... Females...	38 30	29 31	32 29	36 28	29 27	31 23	34 28	29 31	32 17	27 26	40 26	24 28	381 324	{ Nervous Diseases, in- cluding Convulsions.										{ 117	54 58	17 9	9 8	8 11	16 14	12 19	21 21	26 14	23 27	28 18	5 6	2 1
Males ... Females...	42 28	23 22	31 17	27 26	14 25	15 13	19 23	24 17	23 16	23 16	28 16	19 17	287 236	{ Heart Diseases and Apoplexy										{ 14	2 10	5 2	6 5	4 5	19 20	36 25	52 37	68 57	47 30	14 15	1 1	.... ....
Males ... Females...	118 128	56 66	64 49	53 51	56 44	30 31	19 12	16 19	17 13	19 20	18 19	37 30	503 482	{ Pneumonia and Bronchitis										{ 133 131	85 70	20 20	4 15	13 15	41 32	34 26	42 29	31 50	20 40	1 21	.... ....	
Males ... Females...	12 10	8 9	16 17	7 6	8 13	10 5	11 14	12 8	7 13	13 16	8 7	5 10	117 128	{ Enteritis and Gastritis										{ 23 28	13 9	3 3	4 4	9 10	16 10	12 20	7 12	14 6	5 11	3 3	.... ....	
Males ... Females...	2 3	1 3	4 6	1 2	5 5	6 3	5 6	5 2	8 4	7 2	5 3	4 2	52 42	{ Liver Diseases										{ 3 4	4 ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	2 5	6 6	7 7	9 13	6 7	3 1	.... ....	1
Males ... Females...	7 7	8 2	6 5	14 3	7 7	10 6	9 8	4 5	9 3	7 4	6 4	14 9	101 63	{ Kidney Diseases										{ 3 2	2 ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	3 3	13 9	18 12	19 8	13 4	5 3	.... ....	.... ....
Females...	3	5	4	5	4	6	2	2	3	1	4	10	49	Child Birth	2	24	20	3
Males .. Females...	21 24	15 25	16 17	22 18	22 14	17 14	22 14	18 22	14 15	16 14	21 9	19 16	209 209	{ Old Age										{
Males ... Females...	8 4	5 3	5 3	9 3	12 3	21 1	14 4	20 3	9 2	4 2	12 2	10 5	132 37	{ Violent Deaths, Ac- cidents, etc										{ 3 2	11 4	10 6	10 5	15 1	26 2	14 3	11 8	8 3	2 4	2 2	.... ....	3
Males ... Females...	1 2	3 3	2	3	11	{ Suicide										{	3 1	3 2	1 1
Males ... Females...	27 28	28 31	42 23	48 29	32 22	31 18	32 24	33 26	38 19	28 23	24 26	46 23	409 202	{ Other Diseases and cause not specified.										{ 333 194	6 7	8 4	5 6	9 4	5 17	4 9	17 16	.... 1	.... 3	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....
Total Males...	391	293	314	331	319	262	335	361	322	280	259	273	3740	{ Total Deaths from all causes										{ 1273	373	127	68	109	319	237	240	261	281	265	147	35	5
Total Females	388	295	289	254	267	223	276	362	254	224	200	239	3271	{ Total Deaths from all causes										{ 904	307	118	82	130	277	293	214	201	256	236	160	29	4
Grand Total ..	779	588	603	585	586	485	611	723	576	504	459	512	7011	{ Total Deaths from all causes										{ 2237	680	245	150	239	596	530	454	462	537	501	307	61	9

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Males	10	10	9	2	10	11	10	7	8	4	4	7	92	Belleville				29	13	4	7	8	5	5	9	6	4	2	
Females ..	9	13	10	7	3	2	6	4	6	4	9	7	80	{				16	8	3	3	5	9	6	5	6	2	9	6	4	2
Males	7	4	7	4	2	4	1	9	3	7	4	6	58	{ Stratford				12	2	4	1	1	5	3	5	7	6	3	1	.....	
Females ..	6	3	4	3	2	3	6	2	6	5	3	3	46	{				14	5	1	1	1	5	5	2	3	2	4	.....	.....
Total	391	293	314	331	319	262	335	361	322	280	259	273	3740	{ Total Deaths				1273	373	127	68	109	319	237	240	261	281	265	147	34	1	5
Males ..	388	295	289	254	267	223	276	362	254	224	200	233	3271	{				964	307	118	82	130	277	293	214	201	256	236	160	28	1	4
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	779	588	603	585	586	485	611	723	576	504	459	512	7011	{				2237	680	245	150	239	596	530	454	462	537	501	307	62	2	9

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

BERLIN—POPULATION, 7,595.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..
Males
Females..
Males	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males
Females..
Males
Females..
Males	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females..

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.
BROCKVILLE.—POPULATION, 8,887.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females
Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females
Males	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males
Females
Males
Females	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males ..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	5	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES.—Continued.

COLLINGWOOD.—POPULATION, 5,050.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Males	1	1	1	} Cholera Infantum .. {

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1891.—Continued.

COBOURG.—POPULATION, 4,801.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females
Males
Females
Males	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males
Females
Males ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females
Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females
Males
Females
Males ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females
Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.
NAPANEE—Population, 3,137.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males
Females	Cholera Infantum ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males
Females
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females
Males
Females
Males
Females
Males
Females
Males
Females
Males
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

PERTH—POPULATION, 3,229.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males																											
Females ..													Cholera Infantum .. {														
Males													Cramp														
Females ..													Diarrhoeal Diseases. {														
Males													Diphtheria														
Females ..													Typhoid Fever														
Males													Scarlet Fever														
Females ..													Other Fevers														
Males													Measles														
Females ..													Whooping Cough ... {														
Males													Rheumatism and Gout														
Females ..													Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {														
Males	2				1									1													
Females ..					2									4													

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1891.

PEMBROKE.—POPULATION, 4,273.

SEX.	MONTHS.												COUNTIES.	AGES.															
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.	Ages.														
															Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	
Males							2	1					3	} Cholera Infantum {															
Females ..																													
Males														} Croup.....{															
Females ..																													
Males					1	1	2	2	1	1	1		4	} Diarrhoeal Diseases. {	4														
Females ..													5			3													
Males					1		1	1					2	} Diphtheria.....{	2														
Females ..																													
Males										1			1	} Typhoid Fever {								1							
Females ..																													
Males				1	1	1							2	} Scarlet Fever {	1	1													
Females ..													2			1	1												
Males														} Other Fevers{															
Females ..																													
Males														} Measles{															
Females ..																													
Males	1												1	} Whooping Cough...{	1														
Females ..																													
Males														} Rheumatism and Gout.....{															
Females ..																													
Males				1	1	1	1						3	} Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {	3														
Females ..					2								3			2													

TABLE F.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—*Continued.*

WOODSTOCK—POPULATION, 9,222.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.														
														Total.														
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																
Males.....							1	1	1	1			2	} Cholera Infantum.. {	2	1	1											
Females.....													2															
Males.....	1			1									2	} Croup..... {	2	2												
Females.....					1								2															
Males.....														} Diarrhoeal Diseases {	2													
Females.....																												
Males.....				1									1	} Diphtheria..... {	2	1		1										
Females.....				1									1															
Males.....							1						1	} Typhoid Fever..... {	1			1										
Females.....													1															
Males.....														} Scarlet Fever..... {														
Females.....																												
Males.....														} Other Fevers..... {	3			1										
Females.....											1		1															
Males.....														} Measles..... {														
Females.....																												
Males.....														} Whooping Cough... {														
Females.....																												
Males.....		1												} Rheumatism and Gout..... {	1													
Females.....																												
Males.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	} Anæmia, including Infantile Debility. {	5													
Females.....	1	1		1									9			8												

TABLE F.—TOWNS—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890—Continued.
WINDSOR—POPULATION, 10,528.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ..	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.

TOWNS.—POPULATION, 119,319.

SEX.	MONTHS.												CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	
Males				2			2	10	4	1			24	23	1												
Females							2	5	3	1	1		15	11	4												
Males	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	1		2	2	6	26	5	11	9	1										
Females	2		1	1		1	1	1		6	3		16	4	9	1	1										
Males	2	2	2		2	2	7	6	5	3	1	2	32	21	3				1	1	1	1	4				
Females	2	1		2	2	1	2	9	6	2	2		35	26	7							1		1			
Males			3	1	1			1					15	1	7	5			2								
Females	1	1	1	1	1			1	1			9	14		11	2	1										
Males	1	1		1	1		1	2	1	3	1	1	13					1	3	2	1	3					
Females		1	1				1	2	1	2	1	1	11				1	2	2	3	2		2				
Males	1				1	1	1			1			4		3												
Females		1		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	14	1	7	6											
Males								2	3	1			6		1		2	1	1	1			1				
Females	1										1		2														
Males	1	1	1		2	1	1	1					4	1	3	2											
Females		1			1		1						5		2												
Males	1	1	1	1						1			5	3	2												
Females		1	2		1		1	1	1	1			8	6	2												
Males	2	1		3	4		1	1		1			12			2	2										
Females	1	1	1				2	1					6								1		1	4	3		
Males	5	2	5	5	5	7	7	12	8	3	5	6	70	56	4												
Females	13	9	4	5	10	8	6	13	6	8	2	6	99	65	7	2	1	1	4	2	3	4	2	1			

XXXXX.

RECAPITULATION—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1890.—Continued.

TOWNS—Population, 119,319.

SEX.	MONTHS.												TOWNS.		AGES.																			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.																					
																Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.					
Males.....	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	26	} Barrie	{	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	2	1	2			
Females..	2	10	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	34			6	6	6	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	
Males.....	5	5	7	6	1	5	4	7	3	2	3	3	14	} Berlin	{	10	8	10	10	3	2	4	1	3	2	4	11	6	1	6	1	1		
Females..	4	1	5	4	5	6	6	5	3	2	6	3	50			10	9	3	1	2	5	3	5	3	5	5	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	
Males.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	} Brampton	{	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females..	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	14			6	6	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males.....	11	4	3	11	5	8	6	6	2	5	3	7	71	} Brockville	{	11	6	4	1	3	6	10	4	9	10	9	3	6	3	6	3	6		
Females..	14	1	9	8	5	6	5	5	2	2	5	2	72			11	8	4	1	3	7	6	3	7	10	7	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Males.....	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	19	} Collingwood	{	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Females..	2	3	3	5	3	1	2	2	5	2	4	1	30			6	1	1	1	3	2	8	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Males.....	12	7	14	8	5	4	7	7	4	3	7	5	83	} Chatham	{	21	6	2	2	3	6	5	10	5	11	8	3	1	8	3	1	1	1	
Females..	11	6	8	9	5	4	2	6	8	2	7	10	78			9	10	3	1	3	7	6	7	5	3	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males.....	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	6	2	29	} Cornwall	{	7	2	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	
Females..	2	3	8	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	9	3	54			17	8	1	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Males.....	10	10	6	6	3	1	2	9	4	3	4	4	62	} Cobourg	{	14	2	3	2	4	6	4	7	8	11	1	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females..	8	4	1	5	5	1	2	8	6	1	3	2	46			6	2	3	3	5	2	1	5	2	1	8	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males.....	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	1	2	1	20	} Kincardine	{	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females..	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	16			2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2

Males ...	2	3	3	1	5	1	3	35	Lindsay.....	15	2	3	1	1	4	2	4	3	.....
Females...	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	20		8	3	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....
Males ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	Napanee.....	4	3	1	.....	3	3	1	1	5	.....
Females...	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	4		4	2	1	.....	1	2	1	3	2	.....
Males ...	.....	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	Niagara Falls.....	4	3	1	.....	1	1	3	3	1	.....
Females...	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3		6	2	1	.....	1	2	3	3	2	.....
Males ...	2	5	2	5	3	4	1	1	Owen Sound.....	14	1	2	1	4	1	3	3	4	.....
Females...	7	5	2	5	6	3	1	1		20	4	1	.....	1	3	2	2	6	.....
Males ...	4	.....	2	7	4	2	3	2	Perth.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	4	4	1	5	.....
Females...	6	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	19		5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	5	.....
Males ...	10	3	6	3	9	3	2	5	Peterborough.....	16	2	2	2	1	3	6	8	11	.....
Females...	5	2	7	3	4	5	3	7		21	2	1	.....	1	3	4	1	9	.....
Males ...	5	1	1	6	8	5	9	4	Pembroke.....	15	10	4	.....	1	1	2	4	2	.....
Females...	5	.....	1	3	3	6	2	4		10	8	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	.....
Males ...	3	3	2	1	4	1	3	1	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	.....
Females...	4	4	.....	1	1	1	1	27	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	1	.....
Males ...	4	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	Port Hope.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	.....
Females...	7	1	2	4	1	2	3	23		3	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	4	3	.....
Males ...	4	2	.....	2	1	1	1	4	Whitby.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	3	.....
Females...	4	1	1	4	2	3	1	18		4	1	1	.....	2	1	3	2	4	.....
Males ...	9	3	4	6	3	1	6	52	Woodstock.....	19	5	2	1	2	7	2	4	5	.....
Females...	7	8	1	8	7	6	3	63		17	5	.....	.....	5	10	1	3	5	.....
Males ...	5	2	4	6	10	5	11	7	Windsor.....	35	7	3	.....	1	5	7	8	3	.....
Females...	14	6	7	2	7	5	14	9		31	8	2	2	4	11	5	8	10	.....
Total	100	62	65	71	85	61	85	72	Total Deaths.....	210	63	36	10	27	63	65	61	74	.....
Males ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ..	217	132	131	150	148	133	140	156	118	116	132	138	171	66	148	135	123	134	133
																			174

H. S. CREWE, Inspector.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(ONTARIO)

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :

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1891.

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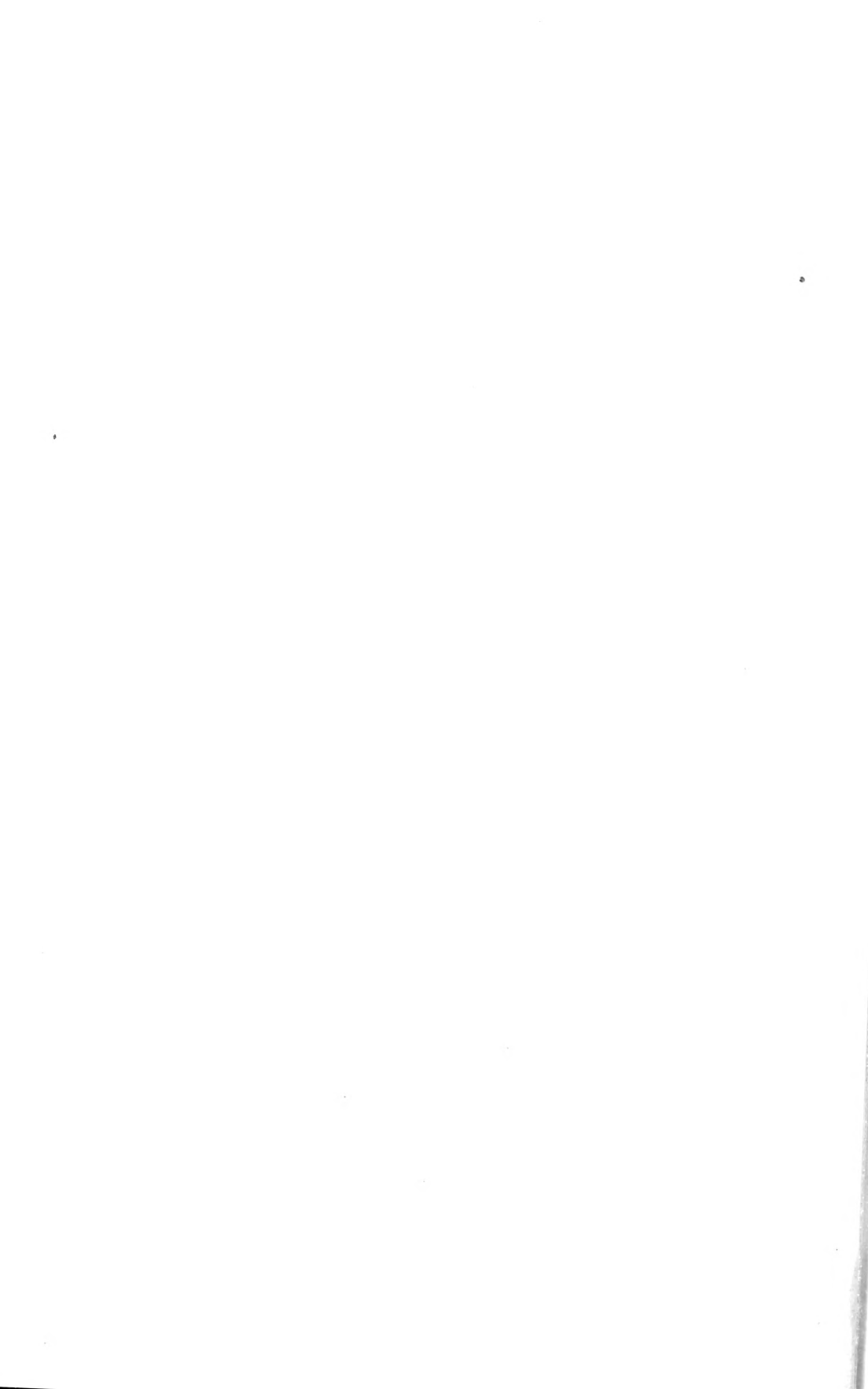
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GENERAL REPORT, 1891.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
FOR THE YEAR 1891.

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1890.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department for the year 1891, together with the statistics for the year 1890. The several comparative statements submitted will, I trust, be found worthy of perusal.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

.—SCHOOL POPULATION—ATTENDANCE.

School Population.

The school population of the Province, as ascertained through the assessors for the last fourteen years, is as follows :—

YEAR	School Age.	School Population.	Pupils registered under 5.	Pupils registered 5 to 21.	Pupils registered over 21.	Total number of Pupils registered.	Boys.	Girls.
1877.....	5—16	494804	1430	488553	877	490860	261070	22979
1878.....	5—16	492360	1358	486802	855	489015	260400	228615
1879.....	5—16	494424	1255	485040	717	487012	259056	227956
1880.....	5—16	489924	1221	481154	670	483045	255677	227368
1881.....	5—16	484224	1463	474303	502	476268	251661	224607
1882.....	5—16	483817	1352	469751	409	471512	246966	224546
1883.....	5—16	478791	1165	462887	317	464369	243671	220698
1884.....	5—16	471287	1115	465374	428	466917	244532	222385
1885.....	5—21	583147	847	471235	376	472458	249175	223283
1886.....	5—21	601204	1273	485624	599	487496	257030	230466
1887.....	5—21	611212	1569	491242	401	493212	259083	234129
1888.....	5—21	615353	1771	493137	415	495323	259485	235888
1889.....	5—21	616028	2200	498202	413	500815	263047	237768
1890.....	5—21	617856	2769	493453	343	496565	259519	237046

The average attendance of rural pupils was 47 per cent. of the registered attendance, while in towns it was 59 per cent. and in cities 62 per cent. The County of Haldimand

NOTE.—The Minister's Report (for purposes of comparison with previous years in which R. C. Sep. Schools were included with public schools) includes R. C. Sep. Schools. In the Statistical Tables, A, B, C, D, E, the Separate Schools are excluded.

furnishes the highest average—54 per cent.—for the rural districts ; the town of Niagara Falls furnishes the highest average—viz., 72 per cent.—for the towns ; and the City of Hamilton the highest average—viz., 72 per cent.—for the cities. The other extremes are reached by Haliburton with 31 per cent., Dufferin, Glengarry and Districts 39, Gore Bay and North Toronto 42, Penetanguishene 46, Sandwich 44, London 53, Belleville and Brantford 58 per cent. The average for the Province as a whole is 51 per cent., the same as last year. The divisor used to ascertain this average attendance is, in all cases, the *legal* number of teaching days.

Attendance.

The following table shows the attendance for the periods therein named :—

YEAR.	Attendance less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.	Pupils between 7-13 not attending school for 100 days during the year, (up to 1881, 7-12 and 110 days).
1877	43675	88581	127331	109697	100676	20900	217184	44	25974 (7-12) 110 days.
1878	42096	87634	121042	106550	107977	23716	224588	46	27415 (7-12) 110 "
1879	44580	84767	123481	103341	107328	23515	219442	45	27409 (7-12) 110 "
1880	44973	85453	121357	101557	105032	24673	220068	45	30195 (7-12) 110 "
1881	45881	82796	119477	103144	104009	20961	215264	45	29143 (7-12) 110 "
1882	43610	81621	117941	102644	107814	17882	214176	45	87444 (7-13) 100 "
1883	41724	78628	115927	103443	108820	15827	215561	46	88432 (7-13) 100 "
1884	40761	76124	114974	103997	112539	18522	221861	48	90959 (7-13) 100 "
1885	43567	77866	119756	103425	115400	12444	225907	48	91269 (7-13) 100 "
1886	43620	76850	117572	106200	128336	14918	239044	49	93375 (7-13) 100 "
1887	44374	75788	116477	108974	133279	14320	245152	50	89628 (7-13) 100 "
1888 ..	45379	75912	115785	108776	134148	15323	245789	50	87874 (7-13) 100 "
1889	44036	75170	111776	107860	142921	19052	253943	51	86515 (7-13) 100 "
1890	44575	72555	111131	108076	145142	15086	251307	51	83609 (7-13) 100 "

Compulsory Attendance.

In previous reports I have called attention to the power conferred by section 209 of the Public Schools Act upon trustees to compel the attendance at school of children between 7 and 13 years of age, for a period of at least* 100 days each year. From the foregoing table it is quite evident that these compulsory powers are not exercised. In 1882 the number of absentees between the ages named was 87,444; in 1890 they numbered 83,609. From a more detailed examination of the returns for 1890 it will be seen that 68,860 of these were from counties or rural districts having a gross registered attendance of 347,783. That is to say, 20 per cent. of the rural school population attended school less than 100 days in the year. In towns the absentees numbered 9,259 out of a registered attendance of 70,242 or about 13 per cent; in cities they numbered 5,490 out of a registered attendance of 78,540 or about 7 per cent.

2.—CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

YEAR.	1st Reader—Parts I. and II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	Temperance and Hygiene.
1877.....	152002	108678	135824	72871	19857	396006	402248	153036	375951	168942	226977	18984
1878	151474	111360	132144	74729	17891	400750	411216	161368	381401	167890	219940	30467
1879	155861	110093	130013	74368	15622	398340	417457	160672	294405	160906	218253	27846
1880.....	156527	109065	126758	75564	13649	399867	418524	158789	289378	155346	215743	30002
1881.....	161463	107458	120725	73754	11442	398598	417708	177102	283060	159579	210616	33641
1882.....	164810	106229	117352	71740	10357	398404	419557	176432	280517	158694	209184	33926
1883.....	164035	106482	113980	70104	8919	409016	415786	222095	273397	147283	208949	56351
1884.....	167722	106017	112873	70713	8698	416588	422076	247715	280953	150510	220566	52996
1885.....	181221	98378	108984	74749	9126	432225	437810	310187	305031	165334	242125	60948
1886.....	192020	98511	108360	80574	8031	456488	459756	364970	306220	187541	255694	75286
1887.....	192361	100533	108096	81984	10238	466389	469445	395097	316791	203567	270856	71525
1888	192417	100424	109191	82942	10349	471548	477030	411272	329069	222829	285022	141502
1889.....	196744	99304	108321	85099	11347	475835	480659	423089	336004	224992	294227	144284
1890.....	196790	97817	104340	85234	12384	475095	480650	433517	336118	227537	287732	150658

*By the Truancy Act of 1891 all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term.

3.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—SALARIES.

Teachers' Certificates—Summary from 1877 to 1890.

YEAR.	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Other Certificates, including old County Boards, etc.
1877.....	6468	3020	3448	250	1304	3926	988
1878.....	6473	3060	3413	210	1409	3904	950
1879.....	6596	3153	3443	253	1601	3836	906
1880.....	6747	3264	3483	239	1875	3706	927
1881.....	6922	3362	3560	258	1970	3828	866
1882.....	6857	3062	3795	246	2169	3471	971
1883.....	6911	2829	4082	211	2167	3426	1107
1884.....	7085	2789	4296	235	2237	3420	1193
1885.....	7218	2744	4474	254	2358	3592	1014
1886.....	7364	2727	4637	251	2465	3677	971
1887.....	7594	2718	4876	252	2553	3865	924
1888.....	7796	2824	4972	258	2651	3971	916
1889.....	7967	2774	5193	258	2829	4019	861
1890.....	8180	2730	5450	247	2969	4115	849

Female still continue to gain on male teachers, being 67 per cent. of the entire number employed. There is a gratifying increase in the better class of certificates; 2nd class Provincial have advanced from 1,304 to 2,969, equal to 1,665 in fourteen years, other and inferior certificates declining. While salaries in cities and towns have gone up considerably, in the rural districts there is not much improvement. The number of teachers taking advantage of the Normal Schools is 1,776 better than in 1877, and is 35 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in teaching the Public Schools.

Teachers' Salaries.

YEAR.	Highest salary paid.	Average salary, male teacher, Province.	Average salary, female teacher, Province.	Average salary, male teacher, Counties.	Average salary, female teacher, Counties.	Average salary, male teacher, Cities.	Average salary, female teacher, Cities.	Average salary, male teacher, Towns.	Average salary, female teacher, Towns.	No. of teachers who attended Normal Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1877.	1100	398	264	379	251	735	307	583	269	1084
1878.	1200	407	266	382	247	730	313	577	274	1133
1879.	1000	409	268	383	249	732	316	616	270	1374
1880.	1000	410	269	382	241	743	324	564	256	1626
1881.	1100	410	265	384	240	755	330	562	261	1799
1882.	1100	415	269	385	248	742	331	576	273	1873
1883.	1200	422	271	394	252	764	362	605	277	1853
1884.	1200	426	279	404	264	771	364	612	283	1941
1885.	1200	427	281	405	267	776	359	612	287	2161
1886.	1200	424	290	400	270	794	381	617	288	2343
1887.	1450	425	292	398	271	832	382	619	289	2434
1888.	1500	424	292	396	268	869	388	621	290	2531
1889.	1500	421	296	389	269	870	389	635	296	2790
1890.	1500	423	292	389	266	875	391	652	296	2860

Waterloo pays the highest average salary, \$447 to male teachers ; Essex leads for female teachers with \$334 ; Frontenac the lowest, \$290 for male, and Haliburton \$204 for female teachers.

4. —SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES, MAPS, ETC.

YEAR.	Schools established.	Schools open.	School Houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Schools using Maps.	Total No. of Maps.	Legal teaching days open.
1877.....	5219	5140	5148	1445	526	2446	731	4666	37493	204
1878.....	5041	4990	5066	1569	511	2281	705	4670	38995	206
1879.....	5155	5123	5147	1633	520	2301	693	4744	39987	208
1880.....	5195	5137	5182	1666	513	2297	706	4752	40104	208
1881.....	5288	5238	5278	1995	521	2372	690	4740	39719	208
1882.....	5255	5203	5227	1774	502	2306	645	4738	39372	206
1883.....	5316	5252	5284	1820	504	2343	617	5119	39812	207
1884.....	5375	5316	5344	1879	511	2323	631	5163	40022	208
1885.....	5443	5395	5401	1954	516	2317	614	5217	40166	208
1886.....	5453	5437	5454	1976	514	2357	607	5278	40663	208
1887.....	5532	5506	5549	2047	525	2386	591	5299	40711	208
1888.....	5590	5569	5626	2086	532	2424	584	5353	44971	208
1889.....	5657	5623	5677	2106	535	2435	601	5396	46320	208
1890.....	5750	5718	5768	2162	544	2465	597	5482	52013	208

There are now 5,768 school houses in the Province. The log school house is fast disappearing, there being only 597 in 1890, as against 1,466 in 1850. In the same period, brick school houses have increased from 99 to 2,162, being 39 per cent. of the total number; 5,647 school houses are freehold and 121 rented. The number of maps now used amounts to 52,013. In 1850 there were only 1,814. As a general rule the schools throughout the Province are open the full year. 3,564 or 66 per cent. of the public schools use the authorized Scripture Readings, 41 per cent. the Bible, 97 per cent. of the schools are opened and closed with prayer.

5.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					
	Legislative Grants.	Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Sites and building school houses.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ c.
1877.....	251962	2422432	730687	3405081	2038099	47539	477393	510458	3073489	6 26
1878.....	258539	2278040	694986	3231565	2011208	42507	413393	422239	2889347	5 91
1879.....	252566	2307223	654051	3213840	2072823	32622	306026	421614	2833685	5 82
1880.....	263454	2321929	669447	3254830	2113180	25222	249390	434261	2822053	5 85
1881.....	258297	2352556	648385	3259238	2106019	14022	280460	443770	2844271	5 92
1882.....	265738	2447214	757038	3469990	2144449	15583	341918	525025	3026975	6 42
1883.....	265467	2538042	767222	3570731	2210187	20275	312342	565626	3108430	6 69
1884.....	267084	2675621	780433	3723138	2296027	17732	341198	625905	3280862	7 02
1885.....	264419	2680121	868526	3813066	2327050	20230	373405	592015	3312700	7 01
1886.....	265912	2826376	901195	3993483	2385464	32699	414238	625298	3457699	7 09
1887.....	268722	3084352	978283	4331357	2458540	27509	544520	711535	3742104	7 59
1888.....	274511	3080995	1100846	4456352	2521537	29382	575973	732473	3859365	7 75
1889 ..	276305	3342436	1232320	4851061	2553845	32124	829052	783496	4198517	8 44
1890.....	284327	3411654	1320231	5016212	2669377	42816	753039	830446	4295678	8 67

Notwithstanding the large expenditure for school sites and buildings, and the large increase to the teaching staff of the country, the cost per pupil has but slightly advanced in fourteen years. The average cost per pupil on the number enrolled in 1890, for counties, was \$7.38 ; for cities, \$14.46, and for towns, \$9.70, or an average of \$8.67 for the Province. In 1877 the average cost was, for counties, \$6.01 ; for cities, \$7.52 ; for towns, \$6.51, or an average of \$6.26 for the Province. 5.67 per cent. of the receipts is furnished by the Government, the balance by the people. The expenditure under all the headings for 1890 was large, showing the general interest that is taken in the progress of public schools, and the determination of the ratepayers to support them generously.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Year.	SCHOOLS—EXPENDITURE— TEACHERS.				NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING—NUMBER IN STUDIES.							
	Schools open.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.
		\$	\$									
1877....	175	120266	114806	334	24952	24952	17932	17961	13154	11174	.....	.....
1878....	176	127549	120559	333	25280	25280	19381	20111	14668	11806	.....	.....
1879....	191	129092	122831	346	24779	24779	19059	19965	13668	11469	5134	.. .
1880....	196	136873	128463	344	25311	25311	21914	20716	14875	11968	6000	.....
1881....	195	137074	123724	374	24819	24819	19726	20473	14636	11909	6814	.....
1882....	193	166739	154340	390	26148	26148	21052	21524	13900	11695	7548	2033
1883....	194	166289	153611	397	26177	26177	22016	22111	14074	12805	10178	2978
1884....	207	190454	176477	427	27463	27463	23139	23705	15108	13637	12220	5082
1885....	218	218096	204531	453	27590	27590	23377	24823	16122	14518	16575	5241
1886....	224	193908	179730	461	29199	29199	26803	26940	17925	17412	20643	7614
1887....	229	229848	211223	491	30373	30373	27824	28501	19608	18678	21818	8578
1888....	238	278114	260003	523	31123	31123	28468	28759	21433	20190	25339	10352
1889....	243	267304	244440	546	32790	32790	29833	30412	22256	18861	24935	8231
1890....	259	313326	289703	569	34571	34571	31958	32701	23842	20787	28815	7601

From these tables it will be seen that while the number of Separate Schools has advanced from 175 to 259 in fourteen years, the expenditure increased \$174,897, and the number of teachers 235 during the same period, while there has been a corresponding and gratifying improvement in the numbers in the different branches of instruction.

III.—HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Including Collegiate Institutes.)

I.—RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The following Statistics respecting High Schools will be found suggestive :—

YEAR.	Schools open.	Teachers.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			Pupils.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Cost per Pupil.
			Amount of Fees	Total Receipts.	Paid for Teachers Salaries.	Paid for Sites and building School Houses, Rents and Repairs.	Total Expenditure				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				\$ c.
1877.....	104	280	20753	357521	211607	51417	343710	9229	5201	56	37 24
1878.....	104	298	21581	420188	223010	83969	396010	10574	5998	56	37 46
1879.....	104	320	26225	417461	241097	54275	400788	12136	6992	57	33 02
1880.....	104	335	28528	432309	247894	66416	413930	12910	7256	56	32 06
1881.....	104	333	30891	371250	257218	23703	345850	13136	7270	55	26 00
1882.....	104	332	29270	373150	253864	19361	343720	12348	6580	53	27 56
1883.....	104	347	30067	378888	266317	20012	348946	11843	6454	55	29 47
1884.....	106	358	34288	407978	282776	34013	385426	12737	7302	57	30 26
1885.....	107	365	40032	458941	294078	50865	429762	14250	8207	58	30 16
1886.....	109	378	47144	502315	307516	63248	477797	15344	8797	57	31 14
1887.....	112	398	56198	529323	327452	73061	495612	17459	10227	59	28 38
1888.....	115	419	65416	684268	350630	174409	537055	17742	10464	59	35 91
1889.....	120	427	70616	703042	376878	167735	645338	18642	10798	58	34 61
1890.....	120	452	82614	676895	404973	110493	627208	19395	11437	59	32 34

2.—CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

YEAR.	ENGLISH.					MATHEMATICS.				SCIENCE.		
	English Grammar	Composition and Rhetoric.	In Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	In Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.
1877	8819	8772	....	9106	9158	9227	8678	8113	359	2168	2547	.....
1878	10486	9844	.....	9855	10074	10450	10212	9713	429	2375	2979	.....
1879	12015	11691	.....	11873	11935	12105	11761	11285	650	2464	2871	.....
1880	12765	12288	.....	12654	12634	12825	12667	12304	622	2519	2991	.....
1881	13086	13050	.....	12937	12802	13097	13032	12926	593	2431	2855	... .
1882	12275	12189	.....	12220	12106	12261	11742	11148	397	2880	2522	.....
1883	11815	11707	11259	11551	11518	11767	10296	10071	413	4350	2450	1526
1884	12577	12525	12046	12393	12448	12638	11490	11002	458	4749	3046	1880
1885	13942	14022	13497	13912	13885	14017	13633	13166	461	5939	3612	2685
1886	15182	15142	14878	15201	15126	15122	14813	14406	754	5019	3807	3937
1887	17086	17171	16649	17010	16962	16939	16904	14839	1017	5265	3411	4640
1888	17656	17693	17523	17519	17518	17430	17319	10716	914	6038	3260	5373
1889	18411	18391	18073	18377	18106	18059	18028	11008	701	5868	3024	6036
1890	19166	19163	19012	19097	19053	18828	18829	13840	707	5633	3445	5563

YEAR.	LANGUAGES.				Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Commercial Certificates.	Left for Mercantile Life.	Left for Agriculture.	Who joined any learned profession	Matiolated.	Number of Schools charging fees.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.									
1877	4955	871	3091	442	2755	.....	3621	....	555	328	564	145	35
1878	4729	883	3588	516	2881	.....	4011	....	445	417	633	183	31
1879	5391	1097	4687	729	2693	....	4500	....	565	535	693	248	36
1880	5559	1100	5464	859	2397	....	4542	....	731	555	625	209	36
1881	5389	967	5938	877	1595	.....	5005	....	859	598	576	280	35
1882	4591	815	5363	962	3441	.....	5642	....	881	646	751	272	37
1883	4439	903	5318	961	3538	1360	4849	....	768	583	868	277	37
1884	4454	927	5119	1089	8126	3428	7407	....	730	571	927	266	38
1885	4937	903	5528	1111	12150	3547	11145	....	856	636	693	290	43
1886	4954	1029	5379	1172	12956	1917	12150	....	964	638	723	327	51
1887	5409	997	6180	1350	14295	1955	14064	....	1141	882	791	305	58
1888	6099	1152	6765	1580	13643	2332	12706	....	1133	914	889	298	64
1889	6645	1198	6753	1709	14386	1505	13116	....	1161	950	583	367	69
1890	7114	1071	7837	2212	14687	1076	14261	2247	1018	795	347	482	73

For eight years the number of High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes) stood at 104 ; in 1884 there was an increase of 2, now they number 120. Collegiate Institutes have advanced to 31 in 1890. The most gratifying feature, however, of our High School system, is the large increase in the attendance, the numbers having more than doubled in fourteen years. Having regard to the numbers and standing of the teachers employed now as compared with 1877, it is worthy of note that the cost per pupil, taking expenditure of all kinds into consideration, is much less than it was fourteen years ago. In 1877 the cost per pupil was \$37.24 ; in 1890 it was \$32.34 per pupil ; or if we make the test the amount paid for teacher's salaries, which is the main item of expense, it will be found that in 1877, the cost per pupil was \$22.92, in 1890 it was \$20.93 per pupil. The High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes) are classified as follows :—Schools with two masters, 32 ; Schools with three masters or over, 88. The largest Collegiate Institute is Hamilton with an enrolment of 677 ; then Toronto (Jarvis St.) with 634 ; Toronto (Jameson Ave.) with 454 ; London with 441 ; Owen Sound with 423. There is an average of over 6 teachers to each of the Collegiate Institutes. The average number of pupils to each High School teacher in the Province is 43. The percentage of average to total attendance is 59. From table G it will be seen that fees amounting to \$82,614 were received. In 1877, the fees collected amounted to only \$20,753. In 1890 482 pupils matriculated, 347 joined the learned professions, such as law and medicine, 1,018 left for mercantile life, and 795 for agriculture. In 1877, only, 3,621 pupils, or 40 per cent. of the whole number studied commercial subjects, such as book-keeping ; in 1890 this subject was taken by 14,261, or 74 per cent. of the whole attendance. On the other hand, Latin, in 1877 was studied by 4,955, or by 50 per cent. ; in 1890 the number of pupils in Latin was 7,114, or 36 per cent. of the number in attendance. The number studying Greek has diminished from about 10 per cent. of the whole attendance to 6 per cent. In French and German the numbers are relatively the same. There has been a large increase in the number studying Drawing, the total in 1877 being 2,755, and in 1890 14,687. Phonography is taught in 9 schools to 433 pupils, the largest class (80 pupils) being in Brampton, and the next largest (74) in Petrolea. Music is taught in 15 schools. The total number of pupils who passed a University matriculation examination was 482. Of these, the Toronto (Jarvis St.) Collegiate Institute passed the highest number (31), and Hamilton the next highest number (21). The highest salary paid a head master was \$2,500 (Toronto Jarvis St., C. I.) The average salary of head masters for the Province was \$1,138, of assistant masters \$804, of all masters \$892. Of the masters, 183 were graduates of Toronto University, 53 of Victoria, 37 of Queen's, 11 of Trinity, 2 of McGill, and 4 of British Universities. The whole number of teachers employed was 452.

3.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1877, the first year in which the Department took the Entrance Examinations in charge, the number passed was 3,270 ; in 1890 it was 9,391. In 1877, only 6,248 wrote for entrance to the High Schools, in 1890 the number had risen to 18,279. The papers for this examination are sent out by the Department. In 1891 204,000 papers were required.

IV.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

The total number of pupils attending the several classes of schools in 1890 (excluding colleges and private schools) amounts to 517,319, and the grand total sum expended for all educational purposes in 1890 reaches the high figure of \$5,284,980. This result is most encouraging, and speaks well for the educational prosperity of the Province.

V.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

The first examination, known as "The High School Leaving and University Matriculation Examination," was held in 1891.

This examination is entrusted to a Joint Board of eight persons, four of whom are appointed annually by the Senate of the University, and four by the Minister of Education.

The Board appoints examiners and associate examiners; the examiners being selected from persons qualified by experience as teachers in either a University or a High School to set the papers; the associate examiners are selected from a list of graduates of Universities in the British Dominions actually engaged in teaching.

(1.)—FOR HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY AND LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

YEAR OF EXAMINATION.	No. of Candidates examined.	No. who received Primary Certificates.	No. who received Junior Leaving Certificates.	No. who received Senior Leaving Certificates.	Appeals.	Sustained.
1891.....	5715	1496	1008	134	698	231

(2.)—FOR MATRICULATION CERTIFICATES.

YEAR OF EXAMINATION.	No. of Candidates for Matriculation Certificates.	No. who received Certificates.	No. who passed in special subjects to complete Matriculation	No. of Candidates examined for both the Junior Leaving and Matriculation Certificates.	No. who failed to obtain Junior Leaving Certificates but obtained Matriculation Certificates.
1891.....	500	170	44	74	46

VI.—PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Examinations in Kindergarten work were held during 1891 at Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto, and out of the 252 candidates who presented themselves, 37 passed for Directors and 44 for Assistants.

1.—County Model Schools.

County Model Schools were first established in 1877, and since that time they have been attended by 18,119 teachers.

The statistics of County Model Schools since the date of their establishment are as follows :—

YEAR.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers in training.	No. that passed final examination.	Government Grant.
				\$
1877.....	50	1237	1146	2000
1878.....	50	1391	1372	8200
1879.....	51	1295	1259	200
1880.....	49	1413	1317	10000 (1879-80)
1881.....	50	668	615	4800
1882.....	46	882	837	9750
1883.....	48	820	791	7500
1884.....	51	1117	1017	8100
1885.....	52	1305	1203	8100
1886.....	53	1463	1376	8250
1887.....	55	1491	1376	8400
1888.....	57	1072	1000	8700
1889.....	58	1208	1140	8700
1890.....	58	1293	1228	9300
1891.....	58	1464	1379	9300

2.—*Provincial Normal and Model Schools.*

The following table exhibits the work done for the last fourteen years :

YEAR.	Number of Normal School Teachers.	Number of Normal School Students.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Teachers.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Receipts from Fees of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Expenditure, Normal and Model Schools.
					\$ c.	\$ c.
1878.....	14	226	8	382	7752 00	34032 92
1879.....	15	429	8	391	7884 00	33719 58
1880.....	13	483	15	607	9122 90	36694 07
1881.....	15	418	15	698	11523 00	41848 42
1882.....	16	260	15	799	13783 50	44808 43
1883.....	15	333	16	760	13232 00	45540 40
1884.....	15	351	16	742	12106 75	40810 82
1885.....	12	405	17	658	11352 50	37975 78
1886.....	11	439	18	660	11625 50	38487 89
1887.....	13	441	18	763	13427 00	40188 66
1888.....	12	445	21	794	14595 00	39493 95
1889.....	12	442	22	928	16502 00	41494 15
1890.....	12	411	21	948	17336 00	43232 47
1891.....	12	44	22	885	16542 00	43810 16

3.—*Ontario School of Pedagogy.*

In place of the Training Institutes established in 1885 for the professional training of candidates for First Class certificates, and High School Assistant Masters' certificates, the Ontario School of Pedagogy was established in Toronto.

The course of study consisted of lectures on Psychology, Science of Education, History of Education, School Organization and Management, and on the best methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for High Schools.

The final examinations (written and practical) were held in Toronto, and at the Guelph, Kingston, and Strathroy Collegiate Institutes.

PLACE OF EXAMINATION.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	Number admitted to School of Pedagogy.		Number who wrote at examination.		NUMBER WHO PASSED.			
						Assistant Masters.		First-Class Professiona and Assistant Masters.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
School of Pedagogy, Toronto.....	J. A. McLellan, LL.D..	71	39	59	33	28	17	5	4
Guelph.....	William Tytler, B.A....			18	3	4	1	9	1
Kingston.....	A. P. Knight, M.A.....			14	6	4	1	1	2
Strathroy	J. E. Wetherell, B.A. .			12	3	4	1	1	1
Toronto				8	1	4	1	1	
	Total	71	39	111	51	44	21	17	8

EXAMINATION PAPERS PRINTED, 1891.

The number of Examination papers issued by the Department in 1891, was:—

High School Entrance	204,000
High School Primary.....	98,000
High School Junior Leaving and Pass Matriculation.....	85,000
High School Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation	45,000
Art Schools.....	8,850
Kindergarten	6,400
Third Class (County Model Schools)	14,000
Second Class (Provincial Normal Schools).....	8,000
First Class and High School Assistant Master (Ontario School of Pedagogy)	7,200

Total 476,450

VII.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

This table presents the work of Teacher's Institutes for fourteen years :—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURE.	
	No. of Teachers' Institutes.	No. of Members.	Total No. of Teachers in Province.	Amount received from Government Grants.	Amount received from Municipal Grants.	Amount received from Members' Fees.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Total amount paid.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1877.....	42	1881	6468	1412 50	100 00	299 75	2769 45	.....	1127 63
1878.	54	3511	6473	3247 38	530 00	689 32	5961 62	1067 76	3764 63
1879.....	60	4185	6596	3516 55	350 00	756 55	7632 24	1687 68	4772 30
1880.....	59	4214	6747	3275 00	225 00	790 20	8028 97	1460 26	4965 85
1881.....	61	4032	6922	2950 00	200 00	1027 04	8570 64	438 62	4377 44
1882.....	62	4395	6857	2900 00	300 00	1088 84	9394 28	453 02	5355 33
1883.....	62	4821	6911	4025 00	435 00	792 83	10372 91	1274 32	5870 79
1884.....	64	5189	7085	2027 00	510 00	676 05	9423 47	1500 09	4875 43
1885.....	54	5666	7218	180 00	900 00	885 31	9252 65	1636 21	4587 87
1886.....	66	5974	7364	1820 00	1995 50	916 54	10036 52	1520 64	4657 76
1887.....	66	6718	7594	1800 00	1879 45	730 66	10405 95	1234 08	4975 50
1888.....	66	6882	7796	1890 00	1850 10	778 96	10765 39	1690 38	5732 66
1889.....	67	7132	7967	2665 00	1650 00	816 13	11396 89	1064 96	6227 03
1890.....	66	7458	8180	2125 00	2025 00	813 45	10891 31	1130 33	5722 62

VIII.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FREE LIBRARIES, ART SCHOOLS, SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

In my First Annual Report (1883), I made special reference to the importance of technical education in its relation to the development of our national products and manufacturing interests, pointing out that the want of our country is skilled labor, and that if we educate our mechanics we shall not only diminish importation but increase our exportation of manufactured goods. In order to provide this practical instruction for adults, I prepared new regulations respecting the management of Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries and Art Schools, and the following abstracts show the rapid advancement made by these institutions during the past nine years.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES FROM 1883 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE.

I.—Mechanics' Institutes.

YEAR.	Institutes Reporting.	Number of Members.	Number of Evening Classes.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Reading Rooms.	Number of News-papers and Periodicals.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Volumes issued.	Total Receipts.	Total Assets.
									\$ c.	\$ c.
1883.....	92	12956	27	1711	58	1512	150311	241075	58556 11	251815 93
1884.....	102	12949	29	1486	62	1449	187228	275964	33091 31	222699 00
1885.....	116	13435	49	1490	62	1557	179572	367965	62877 05	242020 00
1886.....	125	13701	59	2006	73	1743	206166	296830	61288 90	259891 26
1887.....	139	16094	40	1235	84	1940	266443	330813	57772 95	258563 00
1888.....	159	18176	49	1565	96	2269	230517	336895	62473 38	276000 50
1889.....	179	19936	47	1196	111	2545	252832	376194	69298 15	291520 98
1890.....	193	21468	54	1395	119	2814	279617	426125	74827 85	315172 70
1891.....	204	22262	61	1268	127	2861	301621	447071	78328 15	334630 67

II.—Free Libraries.

YEAR.	Free Libraries Reporting.	Number of Readers.	Number of Reading Rooms.	Number of News-papers and Periodicals.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Volumes issued.	Total Receipts.	Total Assets.
							\$ c.	\$ c.
1883.....	1	716	1	28	3782	10845	1160 30	3375 00
1884.....	6	1623	6	92	8542	28852	59765 02	109293 17
1885.....	6	3346	6	524	51345	261006	55441 64	106660 36
1886.....	6	15791	6	618	58628	382266	31847 67	109207 58
1887.....	6	17906	6	641	63219	377125	51556 46	109040 00
1888.....	8	13840	8	741	80531	467571	41370 30	127673 25
1889.....	8	28883	8	880	86393	444507	43183 73	142595 00
1890.....	9	36243	9	1033	103385	505040	102115 27	223172 10
1891.....	11	45136	11	1230	125345	682365	94737 79	318680 03

During the past nine years (1883 to 1891 inclusive), the Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries have issued 6,198,509 volumes of books, and their total receipts amounted to \$1,039,692.

The following is a comparative statement marking the increases in Mechanics' Institutes and free libraries from 1883 to 1891.

	1883.	1891.
Number of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries reported.....	93	215
Number of members and readers.....	13672	67398
Number of evening classes.....	28	72
Number of reading rooms.....	59	138
Number of newspapers and periodicals.....	1540	4091
Number of volumes in libraries.....	154093	426966
Number of volumes issued.....	251920	1129436
Total receipts.....	\$59716	\$173066
Total assets.....	\$255190	\$653310

Having been informed that Directors of Mechanics' Institutes and others desirous of establishing Evening Classes found a difficulty in obtaining qualified teachers, I issued a circular in 1884 to the Head Masters of High Schools, Principals of Model Schools, and Teachers of Public Schools, informing them that *Free Drawing classes* would be conducted during the summer holidays at the Education Department. The success of these summer classes may be judged from the following list of certificates awarded.

CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO TEACHERS.—PRIMARY DRAWING COURSE.

YEAR.	Freehand Drawing.	Practical Geometry.	Linear. Perspective.	Model Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Full Teachers Certificates.
1884.....	83	103	85	75	78	66

In the following year, 1885, the summer classes for teachers were continued with the following results:—

CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO TEACHERS—PRIMARY DRAWING COURSE.

YEAR.	Freehand Drawing.	Practical Geometry.	Linear Drawing.	Model Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Full Teachers' Certificates.
1885.....	32	48	40	23	29	79

CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO TEACHERS—ADVANCED DRAWING COURSE.

YEAR.	Shading from Flat.	Shading from Round.	Outline from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Advanced Geometry.	Drawing from Dictation.	Full Teachers' Certificates.
1885.....	14	11	1	9	4	28	2

CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO TEACHERS—MECHANICAL COURSE.

YEAR.	Advanced Perspective.	Industrial Drawing.	Machine Drawing.
1885.....	14	17	16

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED FOR DRAWING, ETC., TO ART SCHOOLS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, ETC., FROM 1883 TO 1891 (NOT INCLUDING CERTIFICATES AWARDED AT SUMMER CLASSES).

YEAR.	Number of Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, etc.	PRIMARY COURSE.		ADVANCED COURSE.		MECHANICAL COURSE.		EXTRA SUBJECTS. Painting, Modelling Wood-Carving, Lithography.	DEPARTMENTAL MEDALS, ETC.			
		Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.		Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Special Certificates.
1883.....	1	124	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	4	145	.....	32	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	44	1360	43	52	2	42	4	30	1	1	3	2
1886.....	81	2608	77	129	3	77	3	37	1	1	3	1
1887.....	60	2944	103	187	14	49	2	60	1	1	2	1
1888.....	57	2979	133	151	9	50	2	108	1	1	4	1
1889.....	62	3285	181	208	14	79	3	81	1	4	8	3
1890.....	69	3423	130	233	11	59	2	89	1	6	8	11
1891.....	72	4114	164	303	23	101	2	88	1	6	8	15

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS (1884 TO 1891), INCLUDING SUMMER CLASSES FOR TEACHERS, IS AS FOLLOWS :

PRIMARY COURSE.		ADVANCED COURSE.		MECHANICAL COURSE.		EXTRA SUBJECTS	DEPARTMENTAL MEDALS, ETC.			
Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Painting, Modelling, Wood-carving, Lithography, etc.	Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Special Certificates.
21616	982	1385	82	507	19	493	7	20	36	34

IX.—ARBOR DAY.

The efforts made by the Department to secure the planting of shade trees and the cultivation of flowers in the school grounds, were heartily supported by teachers and trustees. Arbor Day has now become one of the most interesting and profitable holidays of the year. In 1885, 38,940 ; in 1886, 34,087 ; in 1887, 28,057 ; in 1888, 25,714 ; in 1889, 21,281 ; and in 1890, 22,250 trees were planted. In a very few years every rural school in the Province will have its pleasant shady bower where the pupils can find shelter from the scorching sun during the summer months, and where their taste for the beautiful in nature will find some gratification.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's obedient servant,

G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO,

January, 1892.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1.—TABLE A.—The

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Brant	5060	19	4119	...	4138	2226	1912
2 Bruce	18395	72	15229	16	15317	8231	7086
3 Carleton	10064	47	7931	11	7989	4344	3645
4 Dufferin	6827	47	5629	7	5683	3036	2647
5 Dundas	6466	39	5204	3	5246	2691	2555
6 Durham	7901	14	6098	2	6114	3265	2849
7 Elgin	8626	35	7446	3	7484	3888	3596
8 Essex	10980	27	8604	3	8634	4610	4024
9 Frontenac	7167	46	6091	4	6141	3214	2927
10 Glengarry	5535	22	4381	2	4405	2350	2055
11 Grey	18593	90	15344	26	15460	8189	7271
12 Haldimand	7400	36	5485	1	5522	2920	2602
13 Haliburton	2154	20	1613	3	1636	838	798
14 Halton	6042	14	4385	3	4402	2363	2039
15 Hastings	16110	59	9300	11	9370	4978	4392
16 Huron	18713	57	14400	11	14468	7646	6822
17 Kent	10655	37	8918	7	8962	4748	4214
18 Lambton	12868	45	11386	5	11436	5996	5440
19 Lanark	7637	28	5535	5	5568	2869	2699
20 Leeds and Grenville	12914	67	11329	8	11404	6027	5377
21 Lennox and Addington	5638	30	4974	2	5006	2653	2353
22 Lincoln	5645	23	4352	4	4379	2349	2030
23 Middlesex	15556	31	12555	5	12591	6427	6164
24 Norfolk	9137	52	7286	9	7347	3944	3403
25 Northumberland	9841	10	7389	11	7410	3959	3451
26 Ontario	11579	27	9055	6	9088	4854	4234
27 Oxford	9966	22	8282	2	8306	4175	3831
28 Peel	6519	21	5390	4	5415	2882	2533
29 Perth	11023	40	8251	6	8297	4465	3832
30 Peterborough	7177	30	5813	5	5848	3035	2813
31 Prescott and Russell	11475	83	7511	16	7610	3981	3629
32 Prince Edward	4055	23	3747	5	3775	1968	1807
33 Renfrew	12997	43	8279	11	8333	4275	4058
34 Simcoe and W. Muskoka	19905	57	17417	46	17520	9298	8222
35 Stormont	5424	19	4344	.....	4363	2317	2046
36 Victoria and E. Muskoka	11506	34	9439	7	9480	4934	4546
37 Waterloo	10615	12	7584	3	7599	4139	3460
38 Welland	6876	26	5513	1	5540	2940	2600
39 Wellington	15387	58	10577	12	10647	5711	1936
40 Wentworth	7965	17	5963	3	5983	3236	2747
41 York	15047	51	12459	8	12518	6754	5764
42 Districts	11217	101	9263	16	9380	4938	4442
Total	424657	1631	333870	313	335814	177963	157851
CITIES.							
1 Belleville	3177	.....	1713	.....	1713	876	837
2 Brantford	4397	22	2583	.....	2605	1283	1322
3 Guelph	2990	.....	1928	.....	1928	928	1000
4 Hamilton	14161	25	8542	.....	8567	4325	4242
5 Kingston	5579	71	2789	.....	2860	1394	1466
6 London	7987	1	6345	.....	6346	3330	3016
7 Ottawa	11036	1	3913	1	3915	2000	1915
8 St. Catharines	2920	.....	1608	.....	1608	823	785
9 St. Thomas	2668	.....	2212	.....	2212	1092	1120
10 Stratford	3159	6	1808	.....	1814	951	863
11 Toronto	43575	629	29380	2	30011	15244	14767
.....	101649	755	62821	3	63579	32246	31333

Public Schools.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DAYS IN ATTENDANCE.									
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
1 322	586	999	970	1082	179	22	690	2092	51
2 1435	2250	3257	3394	4356	625	75	3013	7345	48
3 947	1484	1969	1834	1514	241	45	2105	3314	42
4 696	1164	1504	1189	1008	122	61	1465	2196	39
5 570	732	1040	1133	1539	232	71	1114	2626	50
6 563	963	1336	1414	1597	241	90	1276	2702	45
7 809	1195	1710	1557	1949	264	36	1448	3674	49
8 881	1399	2174	1975	1929	276	342	2161	4002	47
9 952	1295	1501	1223	1034	136	140	1711	2494	41
10 605	913	1126	996	720	45	28	1272	1705	39
11 1908	2965	3759	3539	2911	378	170	3919	6552	43
12 460	772	1166	1223	1603	298	73	956	2952	54
13 319	395	516	289	104	13	49	745	500	31
14 329	695	942	1051	1300	85	40	682	2191	50
15 1143	1665	2234	1946	2102	280	178	2125	4210	45
16 1171	1962	3048	3298	4179	810	107	2175	7513	52
17 1052	1566	2097	2067	1961	219	73	1713	3841	43
18 1070	1638	2259	2509	3624	336	40	2005	5847	51
19 522	836	1226	1180	1480	324	39	1228	2616	48
20 1296	2005	2586	2611	2522	384	140	2355	5307	47
21 602	896	1158	1089	1123	138	46	1383	2222	45
22 422	642	947	1065	1155	148	13	802	2118	48
23 1114	1664	2634	2890	3846	443	54	1996	6480	52
24 860	1268	1675	1596	1735	213	28	1447	3273	45
25 744	1182	1809	1666	1788	221	128	1657	3529	48
26 809	1457	2054	1978	2413	377	99	1538	4574	50
27 636	1158	1845	1856	2383	428	33	1190	4355	53
28 548	949	1311	1299	1212	96	106	1305	2430	45
29 607	1137	1942	1859	2388	364	24	1434	4229	51
30 668	964	1329	1222	1488	177	274	1185	2713	47
31 1010	1341	1905	1511	1537	306	531	2540	3248	43
32 354	667	852	818	954	130	14	695	1784	47
33 1058	1512	2122	1736	1619	286	220	2471	3552	43
34 1856	2927	4236	4087	3477	937	324	3532	8151	47
35 628	815	1017	911	831	161	61	1089	1867	43
36 1192	1706	2557	2027	1795	203	134	592	4796	50
37 429	888	1515	1717	2654	396	25	1203	3989	53
38 545	952	1391	1163	1244	245	32	892	2533	46
39 954	1609	2556	2513	2746	269	288	2382	5122	48
40 549	985	1374	1424	1513	138	57	1250	2869	48
41 1296	2163	2977	2807	3034	241	144	1457	5771	46
42 1510	2140	2620	1660	1253	197	309	2662	3676	39
35441	55502	78275	74292	80702	11602	4763	68860	156960	47
1 77	184	391	485	570	6	.....	300	993	58
2 206	291	584	519	1005	.....	97	482	1505	58
3 60	123	418	447	839	41	.....	502	1233	64
4 297	657	1528	1467	4618	.....	.....	1037	6190	72
5 100	247	533	769	1211	.....	.....	.....	1878	66
6 607	773	1224	1588	2154	.....	499	1741	3343	53
7 181	410	738	767	1801	18	.....	714	2549	65
8 77	139	299	324	769	.....	.....	151	966	60
9 90	204	428	382	1104	4	.....	300	1454	66
10 79	173	290	364	908	.....	.....	263	1098	60
11 1207	2530	5910	5916	14448	.....	.....	.....	17859	60
2981	5731	12343	13028	29427	69	596	5490	39068	62

1.—TABLE A.—The

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Almonte.....	948	.....	527	.....	527	268	259
2 Amherstburg.....	679	.....	331	.....	331	166	165
3 Aurora.....	585	.....	422	.....	422	211	211
4 Aylmer.....	785	.....	547	.....	547	290	257
5 Barrie.....	1530	.....	1008	.....	1008	505	503
6 Berlin.....	2576	.....	1298	.....	1298	652	646
7 Blenheim.....	458	.....	440	.....	440	214	226
8 Bothwell.....	365	.....	234	.....	234	120	114
9 Bowmanville.....	985	.....	786	.....	786	405	381
10 Bracebridge.....	576	.....	564	.....	564	276	288
11 Brampton.....	805	1	716	.....	717	371	346
12 Brockville.....	2504	.....	1427	.....	1427	721	706
13 Carleton Place.....	1335	.....	860	.....	860	445	415
14 Chatham.....	2783	.....	1963	.....	1963	1029	934
15 Clinton.....	735	.....	606	.....	606	303	303
16 Cobourg.....	1451	.....	710	.....	710	345	365
17 Collingwood.....	1710	1	1375	.....	1376	681	695
18 Cornwall.....	2105	.....	705	.....	705	352	353
19 Deseronto.....	882	.....	669	.....	669	326	343
20 Dresden.....	723	2	531	.....	533	279	254
21 Dundas.....	1177	.....	530	.....	530	259	271
22 Durham.....	579	.....	364	1	365	176	189
23 Essex.....	650	.....	428	.....	428	219	209
24 Forest.....	521	.....	440	.....	410	197	243
25 Galt.....	2367	.....	1578	.....	1578	797	731
26 Gananoque.....	1049	.....	800	.....	800	405	395
27 Goderich.....	1103	.....	809	.....	809	431	378
28 Gore Bay.....	300	4	249	.....	253	147	106
29 Gravenhurst.....	581	.....	550	.....	550	279	271
30 Harriston.....	552	.....	507	.....	507	254	253
31 Ingersoll.....	1308	27	874	.....	901	457	444
32 Kincardine.....	995	.....	765	.....	765	404	361
33 Leamington.....	546	.....	488	.....	488	243	245
34 Lindsay.....	1771	.....	1008	.....	1008	500	508
35 Listowel.....	900	.....	628	.....	628	319	309
36 Little Current.....	226	.....	208	.....	208	106	102
37 Meaford.....	875	.....	550	.....	550	264	286
38 Midland.....	759	.....	676	.....	676	352	324
39 Milton.....	450	.....	421	1	422	218	204
40 Mitchell.....	738	.....	503	.....	503	255	245
41 Mount Forest.....	742	.....	602	.....	602	315	287
42 Napanee.....	920	.....	765	.....	765	397	368
43 Newmarket.....	493	.....	417	.....	417	223	194
44 Niagara.....	300	.....	247	.....	247	127	120
45 Niagara Falls.....	892	.....	546	.....	546	286	260
46 North Bay.....	520	.....	334	.....	334	166	168
47 North Toronto.....	600	9	448	.....	457	243	214
48 Oakville.....	530	.....	338	.....	338	172	166
49 Orangeville.....	935	.....	702	.....	702	366	336
50 Orillia.....	1658	.....	1189	.....	1189	605	584
51 Oshawa.....	1422	2	866	.....	868	447	421
52 Owen Sound.....	2180	.....	1513	.....	1513	781	732
53 Palmerston.....	628	.....	460	.....	460	230	230
54 Paris.....	955	.....	599	.....	599	299	300
55 Parkhill.....	445	.....	327	.....	327	171	156
56 Parry Sound.....	520	3	505	.....	508	252	256
57 Pembroke.....	1165	.....	589	.....	589	301	288
58 Penetanguishene.....	592	.....	498	.....	498	259	239
59 Perth.....	1546	.....	525	1	526	254	272

Public Schools.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DAYS IN ATTENDANCE.						Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to the whole year.				
1	11	45	84	97	275	15		367	70
2	11	40	78	68	130	4		193	58
3	34	61	66	63	196	2	284	242	58
4	16	36	87	115	283	10		378	69
5	69	97	153	332	314	43		605	60
6	79	133	238	246	597	5		767	61
7	29	55	80	72	168	36		272	62
8	21	35	61	50	67			119	51
9	21	72	135	186	372			485	62
10	65	86	198	123	92	12	300	265	47
11	30	70	113	149	348	7	10	466	65
12	44	113	248	259	763		271	910	64
13	36	42	169	228	362	23		530	62
14	139	249	429	418	712	16		1105	56
15	30	48	90	118	252	68		394	65
16	22	44	159	141	344			448	64
17	99	143	257	285	520	72		824	60
18	38	71	136	155	263	42		436	62
19	54	118	165	122	186	24		330	49
20	35	58	110	95	195	40		322	60
21	39	72	134	135	150			270	51
22	23	36	64	85	156	1		213	59
23	37	51	92	94	154			252	59
24	30	41	64	86	219		6	278	63
25	87	131	280	380	662	38		947	60
26	66	104	120	167	343			473	59
27	40	60	120	169	341	79		528	65
28	35	62	60	43	50	3		107	42
29	58	71	116	117	176	12		269	49
30	38	65	71	94	227	12	20	297	59
31	44	128	164	134	409	22		527	59
32	46	67	141	199	275	37		447	59
33	34	57	111	135	151		240	323	66
34	65	65	168	195	455	60		570	57
35	61	85	126	146	206	4		347	52
36	16	36	56	49	51			100	48
37	37	61	81	159	212			318	58
38	51	76	127	148	269	5		389	58
39	27	46	54	75	198	22		260	62
40	27	38	84	114	215	25		317	63
41	24	53	102	115	282	26		383	64
42	41	97	173	173	281			432	57
43	25	54	70	74	163	31		260	63
44	13	37	64	51	81	1		126	51
45	35	64	111	72	242	22		392	72
46	29	57	112	71	63	2		126	38
47	52	82	146	82	95			192	42
48	19	28	76	83	132		4	187	56
49	50	79	113	181	270	9		409	58
50	102	138	212	270	458	9		665	56
51	46	88	122	156	385	71		550	64
52	70	199	366	305	572	1		883	58
53	25	56	69	126	176	8		277	60
54	23	37	104	128	258	49		361	61
55	18	21	50	64	166	8		210	64
56	59	75	112	88	156	18		255	50
57	4	39	138	136	253	19		363	62
58	61	84	127	115	106	5	8	228	46
59	15	35	87	94	263	32		349	66

1.—TABLE A.—The

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
60 Peterborough.....	2701	.....	1546	.....	1546	784	762
61 Petrolea.....	1361	1	1149	.....	1150	558	592
62 Picton.....	791	.....	555	.....	555	292	263
63 Port Arthur.....	1015	.....	388	.....	388	192	196
64 Port Hope.....	1650	.....	1034	.....	1034	482	552
65 Prescott.....	812	.....	396	.....	396	194	202
66 Ridgetown.....	545	.....	521	.....	521	275	246
67 Sandwich.....	375	.....	315	.....	315	151	164
68 Sarnia.....	1931	1	1221	.....	1222	602	620
69 Sault Ste. Marie.....	720	.....	382	.....	382	202	180
70 Seaforth.....	908	.....	655	.....	655	314	341
71 Simcoe.....	978	.....	580	.....	580	279	301
72 Smith's Falls.....	1031	.....	769	.....	769	378	391
73 Stayner.....	510	.....	443	.....	443	233	210
74 St. Mary's.....	1040	1	954	.....	955	473	482
75 Strathroy.....	1070	7	721	.....	728	355	373
76 Thornbury.....	451	.....	316	.....	316	153	163
77 Thorold.....	855	.....	457	.....	457	239	218
78 Tilsonburg.....	695	2	547	.....	549	266	283
79 Trenton.....	1384	.....	726	.....	726	366	360
80 Uxbridge.....	698	.....	467	.....	467	230	237
81 Walkerton.....	811	.....	631	.....	631	307	324
82 Walkerville.....	271	.....	240	.....	240	126	114
83 Wallaceburg.....	661	.....	630	.....	630	332	298
84 Waterloo.....	890	.....	574	.....	574	308	266
85 Welland.....	625	.....	543	.....	543	260	283
86 West Toronto.....	1440	.....	1124	.....	1124	574	550
87 Whitby.....	810	.....	533	.....	533	295	238
88 Windsor.....	2654	.....	2106	.....	2106	1033	1073
89 Wingham.....	801	.....	586	.....	586	302	284
90 Woodstock.....	2056	.....	1863	.....	1863	934	929
Total.....	91550	61	62537	3	62601	31627	30974
TOTALS.							
1 Counties, etc.....	424657	1631	333870	313	335814	177963	157851
2 Cities.....	101649	755	62821	3	63579	32246	31333
3 Towns.....	91550	61	62537	3	62601	31627	30974
4 Grand Total, 1890.....	617856	2447	459228	319	461994	241836	220158
5 " " 1889.....	616028	2101	465572	352	468025	246340	221685
6 Increase.....	1828	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Decrease.....	.....	.....	6344	33	6031	4504	1527
8 Percentage.....	.....	.53	.99.41	.06	.....	53	47

Public Schools.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DAYS IN ATTENDANCE.						Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to the whole year.				
60	106	163	333	355	572	17			
61	63	103	169	223	592			798	51
62	30	48	101	103	266	7	135	761	66
63	29	37	89	69	136	28		336	61
64	32	71	157	208	490	76	68	230	60
65	17	43	74	90	158	14	85	722	70
66	24	50	124	117	203	3	23	76	58
67	35	57	82	77	64			120	59
68	77	108	217	242	542	36		66	44
69	39	49	75	89	124	6		201	64
70	31	53	83	140	318	30		29	56
71	30	62	122	114	241	11		89	64
72	40	56	96	174	342	61	119	421	60
73	21	70	125	105	161	21	82	108	68
74	58	126	273	288	210			113	51
75	27	65	92	127	311	106	377	470	49
76	24	29	66	62	135		404	54	68
77	33	42	96	75	204		5	14	53
78	39	57	128	117	188	7	8	67	63
79	45	72	175	151	283	20		94	55
80	17	51	78	92	227	2	69	412	57
81	36	61	95	123	296	20	98	306	65
82	26	28	72	36	77			380	60
83	60	90	132	130	215	1	126	116	49
84	39	56	82	145	252	3	164	324	52
85	37	55	175	142	129	5		362	63
86	123	198	301	253	246	3	100	290	64
87	22	57	100	104	223	27	363	535	48
88	177	304	523	512	590			342	64
89	38	82	107	163	196		475	1162	55
90	61	140	279	304	897	182		313	54
							177	1276	68
	3891	6774	12264	13360	24588	1724	1373	9259	59
1	35441	55502	78275	74292	80702	11602	4763	68860	47
2	2981	5731	12343	13028	29427	69	596	5490	62
3	3891	6774	12264	13360	24588	1724	1373	9259	59
4	42313	68007	102882	100680	134717	13395	6732	83609	51
5	41848	70931	103928	100849	133415	17054	6132	86515	51
6	465				1302		600		
7		2924	1046	169		3659		2906	
8	8	15	22	22	29	3			

II.—TABLE B.—

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE								
	READING.						Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Reader, Part I. and Kindergarten.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.			
1 Brant	829	506	799	1023	770	211	4138	4138	4138
2 Bruce	3320	2343	2963	3386	2842	463	14810	14903	13171
3 Carleton	1607	1128	1638	1722	1769	125	6954	7040	5996
4 Dufferin	1385	941	1069	1250	940	98	5439	5276	5059
5 Dundas	1383	845	1155	940	776	147	5115	5052	4299
6 Durham	1189	959	1419	1327	1041	179	5947	5919	5625
7 Elgin	1600	1093	1608	1406	1478	299	7484	7484	7484
8 Essex	2486	1753	1609	1545	1089	152	8125	8325	7179
9 Frontenac	1404	897	1207	1301	1267	65	5760	5719	4926
10 Glengarry	1208	635	1042	809	662	49	4298	4297	3595
11 Grey	3501	2324	3215	3567	2559	294	14865	15216	12809
12 Haldimand	1082	837	1176	1135	1170	122	5376	5425	4494
13 Haliburton	465	319	335	338	178	1	1518	1493	1013
14 Halton	1027	746	736	877	920	96	4402	4402	4402
15 Hastings	2654	1999	1745	1717	1031	224	8904	8893	8501
16 Huron	2784	1795	2813	3382	3022	672	13607	13728	12648
17 Kent	2052	1373	1814	1671	1788	264	8548	8570	8022
18 Lambton	2681	2053	2013	2268	1988	433	11224	11307	10430
19 Lanark	1250	937	1116	1250	897	118	5057	5232	4890
20 Leeds and Grenville	2096	1545	2133	2704	2723	203	9998	10176	7848
21 Lennox and Addington	988	638	879	1218	1187	96	4988	4944	4235
22 Lincoln	981	629	851	900	972	46	4167	4167	3620
23 Middlesex	2499	2192	2369	2519	2535	477	12368	12508	11862
24 Norfolk	1653	1024	1517	1478	1500	175	7008	7026	6336
25 Northumberland	1500	1192	1433	1742	1371	172	7050	7169	5735
26 Ontario	1921	1327	1751	2110	1824	155	8871	8989	7814
27 Oxford	1601	1330	1500	1893	1626	356	8031	8077	7895
28 Peel	1206	938	964	1127	1036	94	5262	5217	4736
29 Perth	1621	1153	1425	2244	1355	499	7795	7886	4551
30 Peterborough	1476	1007	1158	1201	938	68	5523	5578	4902
31 Prescott and Russell	2667	1254	1437	1199	995	58	6836	6846	5975
32 Prince Edward	636	454	768	704	1019	194	3709	3717	3393
33 Renfrew	2182	1339	1627	1632	1486	67	7124	7852	5694
34 Simcoe and West Muskoka	4053	2819	3538	3665	2858	587	16879	17148	14765
35 Stormont	1120	600	1208	783	601	51	4349	4095	2982
36 Victoria and East Muskoka	2081	1365	1980	2172	1635	247	8548	8933	7356
37 Waterloo	1761	1211	1480	1794	1188	165	7599	7599	6411
38 Welland	1057	838	1012	1259	1230	144	5308	5396	4848
39 Wellington	2084	1486	2145	2565	1985	382	10288	10356	9311
40 Wentworth	1218	854	1084	1280	1345	202	5760	5773	4972
41 York	2904	1963	2880	2708	1890	173	11807	12001	11121
42 Districts	2696	1703	1900	1841	1108	132	8403	8634	5807
Total	75908	52394	66511	71652	60594	8755	319242	322506	280853
CITIES.									
1 Belleville	485	306	340	336	246	.....	1713	1713	1713
2 Brantford	745	346	469	680	365	.....	2526	2526	2605
3 Guelph	447	169	205	598	426	83	1892	1928	1893
4 Hamilton	2626	1201	1247	1700	1419	374	7503	8567	8567
5 Kingston	690	375	347	726	467	255	2741	2741	2741
6 London	2067	956	1139	1341	746	97	5927	6172	5551
7 Ottawa	1000	507	583	932	710	183	3915	3915	3915
8 St. Catharines	452	196	248	410	302	.....	1608	1608	1608
9 St. Thomas	666	336	518	420	272	.....	2212	2212	2212
10 Stratford	423	268	407	389	327	.....	1814	1814	1814
11 Toronto	8642	3688	6825	5847	3805	1204	28312	28900	29214
Total	18243	8348	12328	13379	9085	2196	60163	62096	61833

The Public Schools.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	4138	1070.	2300	1027	1707	703	1385	214	199	91	98	78	3
2	9403	4539	8172	3207	5622	4958	3577	408	397	252	234	236	....
3	4742	1532	4056	1778	1950	1272	1722	229	118	85	156	43	71
4	4276	1852	2820	1596	1803	1911	2783	92	89	69	51	51	88
5	3435	2022	3170	1110	1210	1037	2033	86	102	71	79	35	....
6	3811	2014	2707	915	1297	1661	1608	202	157	112	92	78	70
7	6529	2602	5642	1793	2830	4159	4243	402	264	211	203	208	231
8	5357	2332	3969	1379	2363	1942	3814	245	90	29	36	55	102
9	3943	1780	3252	1456	1790	591	2006	115	50	35	41	16	33
10	3057	614	2678	898	1057	530	487	32	24	24	2	2	....
11	9882	5466	8184	3222	5499	1394	6184	375	314	297	188	158	172
12	4034	1802	3288	1432	1533	1305	2715	126	102	53	27	221	7
13	924	458	722	225	189	49	207	112	4	2	....	....	....
14	2831	1985	2648	1129	1585	1937	2386	168	114	33	23	39	63
15	5316	3230	4886	2726	2666	4381	5524	282	191	68	113	106	2
16	10661	3577	8992	3774	5533	4099	4072	654	362	432	445	285	221
17	5921	3880	4802	2245	2695	3104	2789	379	346	163	124	194	147
18	7944	6073	5292	2666	4295	4767	6158	383	395	206	248	291	314
19	3498	1073	2961	1132	1687	1018	2376	114	126	92	42	30	....
20	7241	1949	6193	3173	3408	3143	3041	236	203	104	88	96	48
21	3196	241	2926	1257	1202	1394	1514	97	92	61	49	56	61
22	2870	1511	2416	1201	1206	1741	1585	39	63	21	20	34	26
23	8240	4108	7690	3108	4056	4591	6484	438	410	321	217	192	177
24	4853	2108	3912	2579	2590	1312	2512	236	155	89	186	120	111
25	5303	1393	4361	1690	2315	742	3019	226	212	66	108	82	23
26	5575	3710	5149	2150	2489	1593	3497	268	165	109	66	58	112
27	5423	2569	5116	2174	2736	1746	3564	466	299	155	187	136	129
28	3473	2333	2701	1311	1946	1448	3058	84	72	52	40	43	59
29	4709	3155	4458	1872	2570	826	2286	149	235	179	99	49	80
30	4441	637	3309	1044	1674	398	1311	233	62	20	29	33	5
31	4337	2159	3067	1266	1563	2045	2918	252	70	29	32	26	41
32	2953	873	2344	1215	1340	1681	1576	229	185	136	163	108	....
33	4697	1220	4057	1870	2002	2203	1257	162	39	32	....	....	111
34	10002	8177	9223	3956	5601	6045	11228	935	611	535	560	520	629
35	2832	776	2423	687	785	921	1411	165	59	47	84	62	66
36	7385	2225	5050	2307	2162	1080	2642	302	173	101	250	82	143
37	4728	5330	3578	1348	1732	1696	2748	184	132	92	60	96	35
38	4212	2034	3669	1520	1739	2206	2153	285	113	70	81	115	60
39	7175	5302	5759	2538	3590	2525	3415	239	224	149	76	72	39
40	4150	2355	3778	1934	2263	1001	2483	189	163	103	79	62	100
41	8025	4513	7729	2155	2397	3163	5230	181	163	89	53	102	98
42	5087	2356	3978	1691	1800	2251	1841	229	26	30	5	4	24
	220609	108955	183427	77756	99877	89569	126544	10442	7370	4915	4744	4274	3703
1	913	1713	1507	246	616	595	1713	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2526	2605	1183	365	600	2605	2605	60	....	....	....	....	....
3	1356	1192	1476	615	279	1037	1715	83	....	....	....	....	....
4	4912	8567	5340	1419	2184	1912	5981	374	....	250	137	....	....
5	2468	2741	2145	866	1146	1713	2670	255	255	255	255	255	255
6	5566	6067	3855	2030	1950	3704	5637	100	64	47	15	75	....
7	1825	3312	1825	903	903	3915	3915	....	129	23	....	....	273
8	1608	1608	1608	155	302	479	1608	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	1124	788	1210	272	477	1637	1908	272	....	....	....	....	....
10	1598	1814	1209	327	716	203	1204	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	27789	29192	26795	2880	4062	12214	29227	3443	2760	1204	80	....	....
	51685	59598	48153	10078	13235	30014	58173	4587	3208	1779	487	330	528

II.—TABLE B.—

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN								
	READING.						Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Reader, Part I. and Kindergarten.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.			
1 Almonte	163	47	132	106	79	.....	527	527	527
2 Amherstburg.....	85	59	44	74	51	18	315	331	331
3 Aurora.....	99	66	119	70	68	.....	422	422	422
4 Aylmer	104	109	69	120	145	.....	547	547	547
5 Barrie	246	139	307	174	142	.....	1008	1008	1008
6 Berlin.....	458	181	268	245	146	.....	1298	1298	1298
7 Blenheim.....	137	88	108	47	25	35	440	440	440
8 Bothwell	76	26	47	47	28	10	234	234	234
9 Bowmanville	244	112	165	129	136	.....	786	786	786
10 Bracebridge.....	179	156	97	61	54	17	564	564	229
11 Brampton	146	146	137	175	113	.....	717	717	717
12 Brockville	451	204	328	292	152	.....	1427	1427	1427
13 Carleton Place.....	270	185	137	138	130	.....	860	860	860
14 Chatham	612	348	351	319	333	.....	1915	1964	1854
15 Clinton	131	106	123	121	125	.....	606	606	606
16 Cobourg.....	125	148	137	180	120	.....	710	710	457
17 Collingwood	442	196	258	250	230	.....	1376	1376	1376
18 Cornwall	229	128	115	93	140	.....	705	672	652
19 Deseronto	307	112	128	72	50	.....	669	669	669
20 Dresden	158	68	86	85	68	68	511	511	296
21 Dundas	178	99	63	92	98	.....	530	412	530
22 Durham.....	94	54	65	53	58	41	365	365	365
23 Essex	157	66	73	58	74	.....	428	428	428
24 Forest	111	67	89	63	71	39	440	440	440
25 Galt	389	300	218	336	335	.....	1578	1578	1578
26 Gananoque	285	104	36	150	125	.....	800	800	800
27 Goderich	173	123	168	199	146	.....	809	809	636
28 Gore Bay.....	53	67	26	50	37	20	883	883	883
29 Gravenhurst.....	205	92	84	97	72	.....	550	550	550
30 Harriston	128	59	102	152	66	.....	507	507	507
31 Ingersoll	208	118	187	162	129	97	804	804	804
32 Kincardine	174	131	142	194	124	.....	765	765	765
33 Leamington	117	129	52	97	75	18	488	488	371
34 Lindsay	254	171	206	227	150	.....	1008	1008	1008
35 Listowel	126	159	135	116	92	.....	628	502	502
36 Little Current.....	65	35	41	43	12	12	208	208	208
37 Meaford.....	100	86	122	123	63	56	550	550	550
38 Midland	196	128	109	148	95	.....	676	676	676
39 Milton	131	54	82	56	27	72	422	422	422
40 Mitchell.....	127	62	125	127	62	.....	503	503	503
41 Mt. Forest	115	71	145	131	140	.....	602	602	602
42 Napanee	134	103	174	184	170	.....	765	765	528
43 Newmarket	91	59	86	106	75	.....	417	417	417
44 Niagara	67	31	41	70	38	.....	247	247	122
45 Niagara Falls	100	59	142	117	101	27	546	546	546
46 North Bay	209	33	38	36	18	.....	245	334	327
47 North Toronto.....	171	68	118	60	39	1	457	457	457
48 Oakville.....	94	67	48	63	66	.....	338	338	338
49 Orangeville.....	194	102	150	138	118	.....	702	702	702
50 Orillia	281	229	247	285	147	.....	1189	1189	1189
51 Oshawa	201	136	198	240	93	.....	868	868	868
52 Owen Sound.....	441	232	284	306	250	.....	1513	1513	1513
53 Palmerston.....	136	64	96	84	70	10	460	460	460
54 Paris	147	106	101	131	114	.....	599	599	599
55 Parkhill.....	110	54	64	56	43	.....	217	327	327
56 Parry Sound	158	58	142	98	27	25	508	508	508
57 Pembroke	170	100	84	116	119	.....	589	589	589
58 Penetanguishene	206	37	75	99	71	10	472	472	247
59 Perth	135	68	122	103	98	.....	526	526	526
60 Peterborough.....	408	266	254	337	281	.....	1546	1546	1546

The Public Schools.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	329	79	280	79	116	30	339					
2	187	284	221	69	126	127	222	18	18	8	15	15
3	323	354	323	68	92	68	354					
4	404	547	547	93	145	265	267					
5	698	1008	662	142	194	126	1008					
6	659	659	391	146	391	55	224					
7	215	440	215	107	60	107	440	30	20	10	20	36
8	234	234	234	38	38	85		10	10	10	10	10
9	452	786	265	203	81	159	786					
10	229	280	331	71	54	38	183	21	17	17		
11	531	717	429	112	287	424	719					112
12	772	444	444	152	232	152	655					
13	522	178	405	130	124	81	860					
14	1331	1820	1378	328	604	1237	1845	478				
15	475	606	369	69	84	95	606					
16	425	344	120	193	290	710						
17	951	289	827	395	845	996						
18	348	524	196	78	140	356	348					
19	250	669	362	50	122	194	669					50
20	313	313	160	160	44		68	68	68	68	68	
21	253	253	140	140	140	390						
22	217	217	99	162	35	365	41	41		41	20	
23	205	205	74	132	74							
24	266	440	440	148		440	39	39	39	39	39	
25	890	1578	890	366	532	650	241					
26	515	525	411	125	275	515	200					
27	513	402	407	269	269	741						
28	226	71	226	57	13	141	13					
29	326	242	345	63	97	125	362					
30	320	379	320	66	189	66	507	66				
31	804	804	804	129	232	804	804					
32	591	461	502	124	179	460	326	40				
33	272	80	272	93	190	242		19	7	6	15	18
34	755	1008	749	82	281	150	1008					
35	343	500	343	92	140							
36	106	106	23	23	10		12					
37	450	494	450	185	242	308	494	56	56	56	30	30
38	480	581	480	95	95	96	191	5	3		96	
39	291	422	422	146	218	237	422	99	71	72	72	72
40	314	314	62	250	62							
41	416	602	271	201	602	602	12					
42	430	400	430	170	97	211						
43	277	261	290	75	231	239	417					
44	180	149	38	72	72							
45	387	546	316	81	245	245	546	81	27		27	
46	285	334	54	18	54	181						
47	249	457	249	40	85	146	457	1	1	1		
48	177	161	177	66	129	66	262					
49	380	335	702	118	256	702						
50	759	587	616	147	225	102	586	147				
51	463	507	463	93	243	392	548					
52	1072	800	556	556	556	840	1513	250				
53	260	320	376	86	164	116	276	10	10	10		10
54	599	599	114	131	114							
55	163	327	96	43	99	99	327					
56	292	508	465	78	78	150	508	25				
57	419	589	419	119	198	198	589					
58	225	498	156	81	81	107	59	48	10	1	1	4
59	323	266	260	98	141	53	526					
60	872	1546	618	99	281		1546					

II.—TABLE B.—

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN								
	READING.						Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Reader, Part I. and Kindergarten.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.			
61 Petrolea.....	396	140	209	226	179	.....	1150	1150	1150
62 Picton.....	146	90	124	111	84	.....	555	555	555
63 Port Arthur.....	136	64	80	47	61	.....	388	388	388
64 Port Hope.....	311	170	208	190	155	.....	1034	1034	1034
65 Prescott.....	86	67	59	57	127	.....	396	396	396
66 Ridgetown.....	100	70	129	108	114	.....	521	521	521
67 Sandwich.....	68	59	76	63	47	2	315	315	295
68 Sarnia.....	400	185	223	182	232	.....	1222	1222	1222
69 Sault Ste. Marie.....	97	54	102	76	40	13	382	382	382
70 Seaforth.....	126	129	81	125	194	.....	655	655	655
71 Simcoe.....	108	79	117	121	155	.....	580	580	580
72 Smith's Falls.....	207	133	203	126	100	.....	769	769	769
73 Stayner.....	127	88	73	71	56	28	443	443	354
74 St. Mary's.....	199	196	187	275	98	.....	909	932	746
75 Strathroy.....	230	119	114	106	159	.....	639	639	728
76 Thornbury.....	56	63	59	49	64	25	316	316	316
77 Thorold.....	144	65	86	87	75	.....	457	457	457
78 Tilsonburg.....	144	118	113	108	66	.....	367	367	549
79 Trenton.....	277	126	121	122	80	.....	726	726	726
80 Uxbridge.....	123	94	94	89	67	.....	467	467	467
81 Walkerton.....	185	71	139	126	110	.....	631	631	631
82 Walkerville.....	82	24	47	51	36	.....	240	240	240
83 Wallaceburg.....	210	109	110	110	65	26	630	630	630
84 Waterloo.....	214	67	109	98	86	.....	574	574	574
85 Welland.....	119	100	118	136	70	.....	543	543	532
86 West Toronto.....	471	181	180	191	83	18	1124	1124	1099
87 Whitby.....	111	54	99	110	159	.....	533	533	533
88 Windsor.....	631	429	470	295	281	.....	2106	2106	2106
89 Wingham.....	132	67	133	128	74	52	585	585	585
90 Woodstock.....	629	321	311	365	237	.....	1863	1863	1863
Total.....	17766	10303	12064	12050	9678	740	62502	62515	60756
TOTALS.									
1 Counties, etc.....	75908	52394	66511	71652	60594	8755	319242	322506	280853
2 Cities.....	18243	8348	12328	13379	9085	2196	60163	62096	61833
3 Towns.....	17766	10303	12064	12050	9678	740	62502	62515	60756
4 Grand Total, 1890.....	111917	71045	90903	97081	79357	11691	441907	447117	403442
5 " 1889.....	111312	73313	92746	99436	80525	10693	446002	450277	398154
6 Increase.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	998	.....	.....	5288
7 Decrease.....	.....	2268	1843	2355	1168	.....	4095	3160	.....
8 Percentage.....	24	16	20	21	17	2	96	97	87

The Public Schools.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics	Agriculture.
61	1150	1150	1150	373	474	474	1150						
62	409	555	319	148	195	195	495						
63	222	327	222	108	108	61							
64	633	589	553	155	236	236	345						
65	310	396	310	127	127	184	396						
66	471	100	288	222	222	108							
67	265	194	151	92	94	5	194		1	1	1		
68	698	1135	948	232	228	616	1222						
69	276	276	229	26	48	113	382	15	9		1	13	
70	400	655	400	126	54	319	398						
71	393	580	276	200	200	155	580						
72	769	769	769	100	152	152	769						
73	316	294	228	84	155	48	443	28	28	28	28	28	
74	618	733	462	157	249	59	502						
75	379	646	417	121	265	639	639						
76	230	138	280	141	171	316	316	25	25	25	25	25	
77	313	380	313	75	162	313	256	15					
78	367	549	367	218	218	218	549						
79	323	.....	266	80	200	266	80						
80	467	467	467	113	67	467	467						
81	317	395	236	60	110	390	390	48					
82	158	.....	240	36	87	.....	240						
83	630	630	630	67	67	630	630	26	26	26			
84	293	.....	245	86	138	86	181						
85	440	231	272	170	140	140	439						
86	551	1124	427	180	260	565	1124	11	18	18	11		
87	533	377	533	177	232	159	377						
88	1074	1234	798	281	539	64	140						
89	386	585	386	126	254	74	.....	51	52	9	59	52	
90	913	1863	913	237	365	237	602						
	40317	43082	37102	11522	16445	20704	41025	1808	557	405	559	440	162
1	220609	108955	183427	77756	99877	89569	126544	10442	7370	4915	4744	4274	3703
2	51685	59598	48153	10078	13235	30014	58173	4587	3208	1779	487	330	528
3	40317	43082	37102	11522	16645	20704	41025	1808	557	405	559	440	162
4	312611	211635	268682	93356	129757	140287	225742	16837	11135	7099	5790	5044	4393
5	313748	203848	275366	97073	122284	136053	209737	17366	10933	4988	5953	5050	2549
6	.....	7787	.....	2283	7473	4234	26005	.....	202	2111	.....	.....	1844
7	1137	.....	6684	.....	.....	.....	.....	529	.....	.....	163	6	.....
8	68	46	58	22	28	30	49	4	3	2	1	1	1

III.—TABLE C.—The

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	PUBLIC SCHOOL					
	TOTAL.			ANNUAL SALARIES.		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary paid.	Average Salary of Male Teacher.	Average Salary of Female Teacher.
				\$	\$	\$
1 Brant	73	30	43	600	428	304
2 Bruce	212	100	112	650	394	265
3 Carleton	133	63	70	575	373	264
4 Dufferin	90	33	57	625	358	278
5 Dundas	95	41	54	600	352	256
6 Durham	114	50	64	600	389	291
7 Elgin	126	57	69	525	387	293
8 Essex	117	56	61	550	412	334
9 Frontenac	142	33	109	600	290	224
10 Glengarry	80	15	65	550	348	232
11 Grey	234	103	131	600	368	279
12 Haldimand	98	43	55	700	404	273
13 Haliburton	55	7	48	450	296	204
14 Halton	78	41	37	600	409	294
15 Hastings	187	63	124	700	376	252
16 Huron	214	130	84	700	406	282
17 Kent	128	68	60	550	400	315
18 Lambton	191	73	118	650	396	291
19 Lanark	134	29	105	600	324	207
20 Leeds and Grenville	251	67	184	700	350	228
21 Lennox and Addington	118	28	90	550	334	231
22 Lincoln	80	34	46	700	426	295
23 Middlesex	209	98	111	700	401	308
24 Norfolk	115	45	70	600	376	273
25 Northumberland	130	54	76	600	380	273
26 Ontario	132	74	58	800	400	300
27 Oxford	127	72	55	570	444	307
28 Peel	86	44	42	575	385	308
29 Perth	119	67	52	600	416	295
30 Peterborough	104	30	74	700	364	270
31 Prescott and Russell	134	34	100	1000	373	223
32 Prince Edward	85	34	51	500	364	267
33 Renfrew	147	40	107	775	319	226
34 Simcoe and West Muskoka	261	132	129	725	386	275
35 Stormont	76	17	59	450	317	250
36 Victoria and East Muskoka	196	57	139	600	373	246
37 Waterloo	122	68	54	700	447	287
38 Welland	95	34	61	800	402	286
39 Wellington	159	77	82	650	412	298
40 Wentworth	96	45	51	575	435	292
41 York	186	98	88	725	427	299
42 Districts	208	74	134	725	330	253
Total	5737	2358	3379	800	389	266

Public Schools.

TEACHERS.

CERTIFICATES.								Number of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.
Total Number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.	
1	73	1	37	1	33	1		36
2	212	3	52	2	136	19		51
3	133	2	40	1	79	11		39
4	90		16	1	71	1		10
5	95	1	24	3	66	1		23
6	114	1	47		65			48
7	126	3	36		76	1		37
8	117	1	42	1	63	10		39
9	142		16	1	122			12
10	80		4	2	68	6		5
11	234	4	68		156	3		41
12	98	1	41		56			40
13	55		2		50	3		4
14	78	2	31	2	43			30
15	187	1	43		125	18		40
16	214	1	85	1	127			83
17	128		51		76			40
18	191	2	57	3	122	2		52
19	134		8	2	96	28		7
20	251	1	27	1	189	32		23
21	118	1	15	3	91	3		16
22	80	5	34		40			30
23	209	4	100		104	1		95
24	115	3	24	1	78	3		26
25	130	2	34	4	84	2		27
26	132	4	51	2	72	3		47
27	127	3	41	5	66			53
28	86	3	33		50			36
29	119	1	55		63			55
30	104	1	31	1	52	19		27
31	134	2	21		28	17	65	23
32	85		18	1	66			17
33	147	2	12	1	127	3		13
34	261	1	65		190	3		49
35	76		12	2	60	1		10
36	196		45		148	3		38
37	122	4	61	1	56			56
38	95		25	11	59			29
39	159	1	77	3	78			71
40	96	1	43	5	47			42
41	186	2	82	6	96			76
42	208	1	22	2	163	15		14
5737	65	1628	69	64	3637	209	65	1510

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	PUBLIC SCHOOL					
	TOTAL.			ANNUAL SALARIES.		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary paid.	Average Salary of Male Teacher.	Average Salary of Female Teacher.
				\$	\$	\$
1 Counties, etc	5737	2358	3379	860	389	266
2 Cities	986	99	887	1500	875	391
3 Towns	888	154	734	1150	652	296
4 Grand Total, 1890	7611	2611	5000	1500	423	292
5 “ “ 1889	7421	2658	4763	1500	421	296
6 Increase	190	.....	237	.....	2	.....
7 Decrease .....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	4
8 Percentage .....	.....	34	66	.....	.....	.....

*There are in addition 104 Teachers holding 1st Class, and 1 holding 2nd Class

Schools.

TEACHERS.

CERTIFICATES.								Number of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.
Total Number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.	
1 5737	65	1628	69	64	3637	209	65	1510
2 986	112	717	23	7	43	6	78	821
3 888	61	519	18	12	256	16	6	529
4 7611	*238	2864	110	83	3936	231	149	2860
5 7421	247	2764	122	50	3920	217	101	2769
6 190	.....	100	.....	33	16	14	48	91
7	9	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	38	1½	1	52	3	2	38

Provincial Certificates employed in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

IV.—TABLE D.—The

TOTALS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.			SCHOOL HOUSES.					T.		SCHOOL.		
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Trustees.	Clergymen.
1 Counties, etc.....	5149	5117	32	1867	486	2315	498	5166	5071	95	10726	11396	3817
2 Cities	147	147	.....	117	22	8	....	147	144	3	1897	1427	257
3 Towns	195	195	.....	138	25	32	....	195	192	3	1499	2437	501
4 Grand Total, 1890...	5491	5459	32	2122	533	2355	498	5508	5407	101	14122	15260	4575
5 " 1889...	5414	5380	34	2060	522	2351	501	5434	5329	105	13898	14967	4684
6 Increase.....	77	79	.....	62	11	4	....	74	78	....	224	293	.....
7 Decrease .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	109
8 Percentage .....	.....	90.40	.60	39	10	42	9	.....	98	2	16	18	5

Public Schools.

VISITS.		MAPS.		EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES.		LECTURES.			TREES.	PRAYERS.				TIME OPEN.
Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total Number of Maps.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day.	Number of Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.	Number opened and closed with Prayer.	Number using Bible.	Number imparting Religious Instruction (Reg. 206.)	Average Number of legal Teaching days open.
1 44782	70721	4892	39001	3904	898	237	191	428	21237	3344	4957	2018	421	208
2 2816	6397	147	6044	68	106	4	6	10	526	88	147	57	51	206
3 4617	9054	195	4710	195	42	33	38	71	487	132	180	138	24	206
4 52215	86172	5234	49755	4167	1046	274	235	509	22250	3564	5284	2213	496	208
5 45587	79136	5160	44140	4199	940	255	197	452	21281	3391	5213	2121	473	208
6 6628	7036	74	5615	.....	106	19	38	57	969	173	71	.....	23	.....
7 ....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
8 61	...	96	.....	.....	19	53	47	.....	.....	66	97	41	9	.....

V.—TABLE E.—The

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	RECEIPTS.			
	For Teachers' Sal- aries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Brant	1934 00	27459 97	18790 42	48184 39
2 Bruce	6847 00	79330 87	26314 05	112491 92
3 Carleton	4329 00	51794 61	14458 75	70582 36
4 Dufferin	4556 00	33772 79	12059 18	50387 97
5 Dundas	2552 00	29040 01	28248 93	60740 94
6 Durham	2971 50	41611 31	11310 02	55892 83
7 Elgin	3599 00	57703 59	22522 29	83824 88
8 Essex	4210 00	52393 65	17480 47	74084 12
9 Frontenac	2552 00	33556 42	10957 59	47466 01
10 Glengarry	2465 00	22501 55	4501 52	29468 07
11 Grey	6606 00	82178 68	28110 16	116894 84
12 Haldimand	3020 00	36321 96	15553 50	54895 46
13 Haliburton	3197 00	7748 91	3943 18	14889 09
14 Halton	2193 00	27968 65	12175 60	42337 25
15 Hastings	6124 54	56891 82	20080 01	83696 37
16 Huron	6387 00	81352 80	25231 61	112971 41
17 Kent	3924 78	51980 63	30765 23	86670 64
18 Lambton	4909 00	75625 88	30047 44	110582 32
19 Lanark	3119 00	34686 19	9622 42	47427 61
20 Leeds and Grenville	5570 00	64968 74	21847 86	92386 60
21 Lennox and Addington	3045 00	28981 77	10338 02	42364 79
22 Lincoln	2418 00	31282 28	17052 03	50752 31
23 Middlesex	7047 00	86976 66	29237 21	123260 87
24 Norfolk	3378 00	41963 06	19069 01	64410 07
25 Northumberland	3914 00	47598 88	19567 33	71080 21
26 Ontario	4766 00	55197 80	14515 46	74479 26
27 Oxford	3860 00	55587 29	24932 70	84379 99
28 Peel	2477 00	32056 63	14891 70	49425 33
29 Perth	3777 00	50939 11	19191 63	73907 74
30 Peterborough	2977 00	32343 92	9338 34	44659 26
31 Prescott and Russell	4500 00	38024 52	16575 25	59099 77
32 Prince Edward	1985 00	25198 29	8905 67	36088 96
33 Renfrew	7162 00	38338 29	11761 38	57261 67
34 Simcoe and West Muskoka	7272 00	87688 41	38765 67	138726 08
35 Stormont	1976 00	23432 77	2159 00	27567 77
36 Victoria and East Muskoka	5263 00	52264 94	15468 43	72996 37
37 Waterloo	3588 00	52070 77	44188 55	99847 32
38 Welland	2691 00	33705 32	17919 18	54315 50
39 Wellington	5165 00	64208 51	20368 85	89742 36
40 Wentworth	3118 00	36872 86	16426 12	56416 98
41 York	5585 00	78260 73	54088 19	137933 92
42 Districts	23141 55	51957 05	15863 49	90962 09
Total	190571 37	1994738 89	804643 44	2989953 70
CITIES.				
1 Belleville	1016 00	11920 12	54 96	12991 08
2 Brantford	1558 00	27500 00	6616 75	35674 75
3 Guelph	1097 00	15703 96	98 25	16899 21
4 Hamilton	4957 00	86965 73	62699 68	154622 41
5 Kingston	1912 00	24393 60	2586 95	28892 55
6 London	3082 00	51545 29	55164 17	109791 46
7 Ottawa	2413 00	75083 00	8227 39	85723 39
8 St. Catharines	962 00	13888 18	8611 96	23462 14
9 St. Thomas	1311 00	11764 23	1998 10	15073 33
10 Stratford	1112 00	20010 00	359 03	21481 03
11 Toronto	17714 00	463573 00	61746 59	543033 59
Total	37134 00	802347 11	208163 83	1047644 94

Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.						
For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Cost per Pupil.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 25613 79	7052 56	347 81	7060 20	40074 36	8110 03	9 68
2 69914 94	8483 76	571 73	15546 48	94516 91	17975 01	6 17
3 42173 65	12447 85	791 94	7862 97	63276 41	7305 95	7 92
4 27270 25	7989 52	390 82	6632 71	42283 30	8104 67	7 44
5 25664 24	18497 09	202 31	12333 76	56697 40	4043 54	10 81
6 37940 72	2162 08	298 95	7429 74	47831 49	8061 34	7 82
7 41991 20	18211 39	452 51	9631 12	70286 22	13538 66	9 39
8 43483 48	5503 66	919 20	11955 65	61861 99	12222 13	7 16
9 31214 60	2492 88	426 58	6156 35	40290 41	7175 60	6 56
10 21102 43	993 57	160 71	3811 08	26067 79	3400 28	5 92
11 74709 00	15971 51	630 19	12522 46	103833 16	13661 68	6 72
12 31558 21	3774 86	175 43	7068 19	42576 69	12318 77	7 71
13 9012 42	1716 99	101 56	1715 67	12546 64	2342 45	7 67
14 27689 07	1327 10	149 74	5567 92	34733 83	7603 42	7 89
15 53653 82	9153 16	275 60	8996 42	72079 00	11017 37	7 69
16 75722 44	8292 23	981 18	14673 54	99669 39	13302 02	6 89
17 45768 28	6441 32	1136 50	15219 06	68565 16	18105 48	7 65
18 61763 72	9434 89	583 60	18712 91	90495 12	20087 20	7 92
19 31976 11	1982 41	410 02	6164 78	40533 32	6894 29	7 28
20 61419 14	6160 06	369 45	10710 23	78658 88	13727 72	6 90
21 28796 92	1820 88	210 06	6619 62	37447 48	4917 31	7 48
22 27762 35	3741 09	152 84	6371 94	38028 22	12724 09	8 68
23 75009 61	9927 30	443 98	16843 91	102224 80	21036 07	8 12
24 36544 48	4522 44	401 12	6270 67	47738 71	16671 36	6 49
25 40748 53	10148 95	421 27	10752 40	62071 15	9009 06	8 37
26 49293 09	2116 96	660 64	11483 34	63554 03	10925 23	7 00
27 48569 88	1550 92	526 07	10281 42	60928 29	23451 70	7 33
28 29948 72	3046 14	213 69	7482 95	40691 50	8733 83	7 51
29 44471 93	7806 51	207 30	9404 43	61890 17	12017 57	7 46
30 28866 45	3531 18	704 10	5393 09	39494 82	5164 44	6 75
31 35660 30	7356 51	256 23	6015 76	49288 80	9810 97	6 48
32 24583 40	1790 67	124 69	4179 19	30677 95	5411 01	8 13
33 36868 39	3133 86	650 03	6446 68	47098 96	10162 71	5 65
34 84397 68	12837 73	1435 09	16429 08	115099 58	18626 50	6 57
35 19113 45	3050 57	120 22	2879 17	25663 41	1904 36	5 88
36 51811 43	3479 33	455 85	11563 71	67310 32	5686 05	7 16
37 45388 45	15977 05	618 70	10441 83	72426 03	27421 29	9 53
38 30869 63	2658 85	193 80	6846 40	40568 68	13746 82	7 32
39 56208 24	5089 43	1027 18	12158 21	74483 06	15259 30	7 00
40 34606 35	1803 93	403 52	7435 53	44249 33	12167 65	7 40
41 66970 80	17669 07	1442 09	16016 26	102048 22	35835 70	8 15
42 49083 92	9534 25	374 48	10510 55	69503 20	21458 89	7 41
1786715 51	280682 51	20418 78	391597 38	2479414 18	510639 52	7 38
1 9539 10	.....	.....	3224 50	12763 60	227 48	7 45
2 12634 63	10017 00	1470 85	6899 24	31021 72	4653 03	11 91
3 10688 67	205 00	246 32	3686 71	14826 70	2072 51	7 70
4 65517 90	37455 58	6950 72	44613 76	154537 96	84 45	18 05
5 16341 06	1885 90	400 00	9662 15	28889 11	3 44	10 10
6 33697 11	40776 58	50 85	8932 59	83437 13	26334 33	13 15
7 29207 83	17314 98	1185 97	19281 48	66990 26	18733 13	17 11
8 12190 68	5892 50	.....	2869 94	20953 12	2509 02	13 04
9 10735 14	.....	13 00	2486 82	13234 96	1838 37	5 98
10 8916 15	9487 96	.....	3029 27	21433 38	47 65	11 82
11 226524 84	143180 41	823 41	100562 41	471091 07	71942 52	15 70
436593 11	266215 91	11141 12	205248 87	919199 01	128445 93	14 46

V.—TABLE E.—

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.			
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Almonte	317 00	3305 95	4299 10	7922 05
2 Amherstburg	136 00	2290 00	1232 02	3658 02
3 Aurora	259 00	2800 00	1575 83	4634 83
4 Aylmer	293 00	4152 45	4256 58	8702 03
5 Barrie	749 00	6421 02	169 25	7339 27
6 Berlin	890 00	13424 43	507 02	14821 45
7 Blenheim	200 00	2010 16	828 89	3039 05
8 Bothwell	111 00	111 00	2468 44	2690 44
9 Bowmanville	456 00	5350 00	1617 71	7423 71
10 Bracebridge	288 00	2659 84	1141 16	4089 00
11 Brampton	560 00	4400 00	762 98	5722 98
12 Brockville	828 00	11500 00	10668 92	22996 92
13 Carleton Place	506 00	8177 89	135 56	8819 45
14 Chatham	1043 00	13558 38	2413 29	17014 67
15 Clinton	496 00	3100 00	337 62	3933 62
16 Cobourg	593 00	4450 00	1307 13	6350 13
17 Collingwood	630 00	6170 00	1366 06	8163 06
18 Cornwall	467 00	4285 00	849 80	5601 80
19 Deseronto	334 00	2720 00	534 90	3588 90
20 Dresden	250 00	3250 00	3641 66	7141 66
21 Dundas	335 00	7478 58	114 07	7927 65
22 Durham	291 00	3700 00	105 20	4096 20
23 Essex	280 00	2608 31	445 21	3333 52
24 Forest	354 00	2600 00	738 29	3692 29
25 Galt	984 00	8103 43	836 98	9924 41
26 Gananoque	592 00	5032 40	757 77	6382 17
27 Goderich	571 00	4735 04	502 43	5808 47
28 Gore Bay	123 50	563 28	1065 49	1752 27
29 Gravenhurst	274 00	4799 87	27 44	5101 31
30 Harriston	234 00	2457 00	96 81	2787 81
31 Ingersoll	689 00	5638 00	969 43	7296 43
32 Kincardine	518 00	4500 00	208 47	5226 47
33 Leamington	196 00	5048 19	13421 76	18665 95
34 Lindsay	641 00	7910 00	3214 76	11765 76
35 Listowel	373 00	3227 00	5 00	3605 00
36 Little Current	123 75	416 00	930 96	1470 71
37 Meaford	412 00	2950 00	210 98	3572 98
38 Midland	270 00	282 51	3297 36	3849 87
39 Milton	320 00	3558 60	644 06	4522 66
40 Mitchell	426 00	2599 00	554 82	3579 82
41 Mount Forest	445 00	3478 00	681 82	4604 82
42 Napanee	532 00	4250 00	314 48	5096 48
43 Newmarket	344 00	2300 00	2195 63	4839 63
44 Niagara	148 00	1450 00	13 36	1611 36
45 Niagara Falls	283 00	5286 64	3267 18	8836 82
46 North Bay	98 00	1505 36	205 50	1808 86
47 North Toronto	112 00	3854 10	3803 38	7769 48
48 Oakville	167 00	2220 73	75 63	2463 36
49 Orangeville	646 00	4000 00	631 70	5277 70
50 Orillia	445 00	6000 00	2075 72	8520 72
51 Oshawa	455 00	5038 75	428 92	5922 67
52 Owen Sound	966 00	12800 00	302 36	14068 36
53 Palmerston	228 00	2029 12	.....	2257 12
54 Paris	341 00	4661 85	2875 39	7878 24
55 Parkhill	165 00	2700 00	170 60	3035 60
56 Parry Sound	314 00	3700 00	50 00	4064 00
57 Pembroke	293 00	3375 47	420 73	4089 20
58 Penetanguishene	308 00	1694 72	1150 60	3153 32
59 Perth	520 00	4987 83	2212 19	7720 02

The Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.					Balances.	Cost per Pupil.
For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.		
£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
1	3003 70		1682 81	4686 51	3235 54	8 90
2	1836 41	37 92	1500 88	3390 57	267 45	10 24
3	2175 00	304 51	353 57	2833 08	1801 75	6 71
4	3097 36	960 78	73 45	4239 61	8371 20	15 30
5	5736 61		23 50	1579 16	7339 27	7 28
6	7033 52	5155 80	106 07	2526 06	14821 45	11 42
7	2196 64		842 41	3039 05		6 91
8	1153 02		184 17	1387 19	1353 25	5 71
9	4859 19	1094 52	109 34	1062 16	298 50	9 06
10	2060 00		2028 60	4088 60	40	7 25
11	4080 22		1302 59	5382 81	340 17	7 50
12	8915 35	9795 45	4085 61	22796 41	200 51	15 98
13	3592 11	67 52	1172 17	4852 55	3966 90	5 64
14	9832 06		4765 25	14597 31	2417 36	7 43
15	3059 45		693 55	3787 75	145 87	6 25
16	3970 00	532 50	1053 12	5650 83	699 30	7 96
17	5543 73	550 00	1908 16	8065 89	97 17	5 86
18	3225 15		1610 23	4881 53	720 27	6 92
19	2348 87	400 53	563 61	3313 01	275 89	4 95
20	2719 30		439 87	3206 77	3934 89	6 02
21	3169 57	47 46	1049 17	4266 20	3661 45	8 05
22	2011 27	1600 00	341 01	3952 28	143 92	10 83
23	1879 80	93 46	1287 80	3269 81	63 71	7 64
24	2310 00	220 00	734 99	3264 99	427 30	7 42
25	7649 17		2108 42	9905 63	18 78	9 14
26	3850 00		1520 79	5429 72	952 45	6 79
27	3965 00		1843 47	5808 47		7 18
28	824 38	249 75	617 71	1701 84	50 43	6 72
29	2230 00	493 78	2197 96	5023 03	73 28	9 14
30	2083 00		619 03	2725 61	62 20	5 37
31	5159 98		1831 57	6991 55	304 88	7 76
32	3937 39		1117 95	5055 34	171 13	6 61
33	2220 08	6710 00	663 74	9597 82	9068 13	19 67
34	6578 47	2135 44	2009 98	10723 89	1041 87	10 64
35	3025 00		560 42	3585 42	19 58	5 71
36	683 75	213 60	120 69	1102 86	367 85	5 30
37	2929 30		550 11	3479 41	93 57	6 33
38	2402 53		1082 17	3791 27	58 60	5 61
39	2250 00	371 50	380 33	3016 41	1506 25	7 15
40	2830 00		621 93	3476 93	102 89	6 91
41	2750 00	739 23	964 62	4453 85	150 97	7 40
42	3711 17		1361 06	5072 23	24 25	6 63
43	2295 33		453 36	2780 58	2059 05	6 66
44	1300 00		288 67	1588 67	22 69	6 43
45	3268 00	426 65	1916 77	5709 42	3127 40	10 45
46	1340 28		409 24	1749 52	59 34	5 24
47	1947 38	204 73	5153 75	7330 81	438 67	16 04
48	1601 10	47 67	529 84	2178 61	284 75	6 45
49	3755 10	958 61	390 62	5104 33	173 37	7 27
50	5039 34	650 00	2652 28	8520 72		7 17
51	4400 00		1507 80	5918 80	3 87	6 82
52	5794 00	6272 64	1876 25	13942 89	125 47	9 22
53	1850 00		407 12	2257 12		4 91
54	3098 07	319 42	798 69	4231 87	3646 37	7 07
55	2024 67		737 08	2761 75	273 85	8 45
56	2029 18		1181 54	3210 72	853 28	6 32
57	3150 00		748 97	3941 82	147 38	6 69
58	1987 00	356 35	230 75	2585 40	567 92	5 20
59	3601 75	759 31	3244 88	7605 94	114 08	14 46

V.—TABLE E.—The

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.			
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
60 Peterborough.....	758 00	11965 00	19288 18	32011 18
61 Petrolea.....	510 00	8200 00		8710 00
62 Picton.....	484 00	4884 04	650 44	6018 48
63 Port Arthur.....	460 00	3805 15	143 16	4408 31
64 Port Hope.....	793 00	6761 95	150 00	7704 95
65 Prescott.....	378 00	2740 75	148 39	3267 14
66 Ridgetown.....	243 00	2900 00	12 50	3155 50
67 Sandwich.....	154 00	157 00	2295 93	2606 93
68 Sarnia.....	792 00	6000 00	1031 11	7823 11
69 Sault Ste. Marie.....	122 00	2560 00	1467 37	4149 37
70 Seaforth.....	325 00	3450 00	1064 77	4839 77
71 Simcoe.....	535 00	3479 89	388 25	4403 14
72 Smith's Falls.....	414 00	6788 73	81 85	7284 58
73 Stayner.....	90 00	1439 65	1166 17	2695 82
74 St. Mary's.....	372 00	3770 00	826 38	4968 38
75 Strathroy.....	571 00	5150 00	224 53	5945 53
76 Thornbury.....	148 00	2077 87	360 68	2586 55
77 Thorold.....	215 00	2356 49	303 72	2875 21
78 Tilsonburg.....	266 00	3181 36	377 48	3824 54
79 Trenton.....	370 00	4720 00	15 00	5105 00
80 Uxbridge.....	244 00	2933 00	826 74	4063 74
81 Walkerton.....	523 00	3352 02	2969 21	6844 23
82 Walkerville.....	129 80	150 80	3059 20	3319 80
83 Wallaceburg.....	240 22	2417 36	899 54	3557 12
84 Waterloo.....	348 00	4200 00	716 42	5264 42
85 Welland.....	388 00	1958 50	824 59	3171 09
86 West Toronto.....	497 00	9491 41	68383 35	78371 76
87 Whitby.....	480 00	4707 08	79 70	5266 78
88 Windsor.....	1405 00	41694 57	290 34	43389 91
89 Wingham.....	238 00	2812 00	162 04	3212 04
90 Woodstock.....	1253 20	10433 85	1783 11	13470 16
Total.....	37969 47	428194 37	199123 55	665287 39
TOTALS.				
1 Counties, etc.....	190571 37	1994738 89	804643 44	2989953 70
2 Cities.....	37134 00	802347 11	208163 83	1047644 94
3 Towns.....	37969 47	428194 37	199123 55	665287 39
4 Grand Total, 1890.....	265674 84	3225280 37	1211930 82	4702886 03
5 " 1889.....	258883 81	3153309 19	1171564 40	4583757 40
6 Increase.....	6791 03	71971 18	40366 42	119128 63
7 Decrease.....				
8 Percentage.....	5.64	68.58	25.78	.....

Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.					Balances.	Cost per Pupil.
For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.		
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
60	9704 92	5141 18	72 00	16968 87	31886 97	124 21
61	5102 31	471 39	167 69	2794 40	8535 79	174 21
62	3598 98	1468 47	24 51	918 62	6010 58	7 90
63	2554 74	.....	21 50	1802 61	4378 85	29 46
64	6499 82	.....	.....	1205 13	7704 95	.....
65	2775 00	.....	.....	477 52	3252 52	14 62
66	2525 00	2 14	.....	405 46	2932 60	222 90
67	1699 84	.....	14 00	893 09	2606 93	.....
68	5492 50	.....	.....	2231 12	7723 62	99 49
69	2045 87	912 76	14 68	645 47	3618 78	530 59
70	3160 00	750 00	30 00	614 40	4554 40	285 37
71	3190 38	190 02	.....	803 53	4183 93	219 21
72	2914 28	2979 25	.....	1295 39	7098 92	185 66
73	1650 00	17 30	10 00	916 97	2594 27	101 55
74	3339 04	.....	.....	1140 28	4479 32	489 06
75	4964 18	.....	.....	981 35	5945 53	.....
76	1359 00	.....	17 25	858 45	2425 70	160 85
77	2194 07	.....	42 35	619 56	2855 98	19 23
78	2721 59	.....	73 10	580 97	3375 66	449 18
79	3462 04	94 70	711 89	299 91	4568 45	536 55
80	2695 33	190 00	33 67	1174 74	4003 74	8 58
81	3292 25	99 90	11 65	2551 28	5955 08	889 15
82	1600 00	.....	11 25	1063 58	2674 83	644 97
83	2781 20	.....	.....	729 89	3511 09	46 03
84	3434 40	.....	.....	858 55	4292 95	971 47
85	2350 13	9 40	.....	793 83	3153 36	17 73
86	5951 16	33176 72	1955 72	36029 67	77113 27	1258 49
87	4213 00	.....	.....	1053 78	5266 78	.....
88	10972 11	26958 61	.....	5452 28	43383 00	6 91
89	2496 53	.....	.....	700 67	3197 20	14 84
90	9138 25	.....	1110 73	3142 60	13391 58	78 58
	317437 67	114140 97	6163 42	169620 09	607362 13	56925 24
						9 70
1	1786715 51	280682 51	20418 78	391597 38	2479414 18	510539 52
2	436593 11	266215 91	11141 12	205248 87	919199 01	128445 93
3	317437 67	114140 97	6163 42	169620 09	607362 15	57925 24
						9 70
4	2540746 29	661039 39	37723 32	766466 34	4095975 34	696910 69
5	2431323 11	773194 55	28993 58	720564 00	3954075 24	629682 16
						8 44
6	109423 18	.....	8729 74	45902 34	51900 10	67228 53
7	.....	112155 16	.....	.....	.....	23
					
8	63.42	16.50	.94	19.14	.....	.....

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDI		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Sup-porters.	Amount subscribed and from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Sites and building School Houses.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.
		£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
1 Bruce	3	125 50	1024 65	408 44	1558 59	721 00	30 75	16 65
2 Carleton	12	370 00	3106 95	2852 17	6329 12	2554 75	2771 02	51 51
3 Essex	5	166 50	2562 42	718 41	3447 33	1915 65	470 35	27 80
4 Frontenac	5	126 50	1372 60	689 63	2188 73	1346 00	14 00	8 40
5 Glengarry	6	409 00	2327 11	279 40	3015 51	2075 00	132 00	6 75
6 Grey	7	341 50	1937 80	877 21	3156 51	1947 50	415 00	.....
7 Hastings	1	8 50	200 70	143 66	352 86	250 00	83 67	.....
8 Huron	4	88 50	1548 43	509 58	2146 51	1275 00	.....	4 00
9 Kent	5	214 50	2612 60	373 64	3200 74	1965 00	125 14	26 25
10 Lambton	2	48 00	595 00	100 49	743 49	565 00	7 00	2 20
11 Lanark	1	9 00	95 00	43 50	147 50	108 00	.....	.....
12 Leeds and Grenville..	5	224 50	976 60	502 86	1703 96	1084 25	35 00	.....
13 Lennox & Addington..	2	58 50	452 08	57 48	568 06	416 00	80 73	29 90
14 Lincoln	2	74 50	990 00	265 71	1330 21	800 00	240 00	16 00
15 Middlesex	4	159 50	1171 40	278 90	1609 80	1130 00	150 97	.....
16 Norfolk	1	23 00	484 20	214 67	721 87	265 00	200 91	5 00
17 Northumberland.....	5	165 50	1226 97	322 93	1715 40	1034 86	46 00	10 00
18 Ontario	1	58 00	100 74	709 86	868 60	370 00	248 42	.....
19 Peel	1	15 50	160 65	107 50	283 65	250 00	.....	.....
20 Perth	4	142 50	1310 56	354 81	1807 87	1090 87	180 40	7 15
21 Peterborough	2	69 00	468 97	59 99	597 96	440 00	.....	1 40
22 Prescott and Russell..	34	1424 50	8866 44	5120 16	15411 10	8692 28	1335 18	195 85
23 Renfrew	6	384 00	3805 27	2175 66	6364 93	3501 50	495 75	66 39
24 Simcoe	3	125 00	1118 00	351 67	1594 67	885 00	.....	10 97
25 Stormont	4	225 50	1396 75	288 76	1911 01	1440 00	133 51	14 58
26 Waterloo	7	360 00	3030 36	2302 81	5693 17	2710 00	985 83	61 63
27 Welland	2	83 50	529 86	132 60	745 96	536 55	.....	17 65
28 Wellington	8	397 50	3698 02	1016 34	5111 86	2381 00	1375 35	33 55
29 Wentworth	1	63 50	175 00	103 83	342 33	270 00	30 00	14 81
30 York	2	48 00	263 89	274 13	586 02	475 00	.....	.....
31 Districts	9	512 00	4231 90	714 44	5458 34	2954 25	618 15	164 40
Total	154	6521 50	51840 92	22351 24	80713 66	45469 46	10205 13	792 84
CITIES.								
1 Belleville	4	248 50	1306 71	1037 97	2593 18	1148 82	39 53	15 00
2 Brantford	1	160 50	1515 34	230 21	1906 05	1050 00	.....	10 50
3 Gue ph.	3	210 50	2693 95	368 08	3272 53	1700 00	705 00	10 00
4 Hamilton	6	775 00	23260 94	1772 62	25808 56	3323 53	15479 38	1343 70
5 Kingston	5	502 00	4150 00	168 43	4820 43	3247 50	.....	274 34
6 London	4	406 50	3022 36	241 96	3670 82	1936 25	450 00	136 02
7 Ottawa	17	2546 50	24365 00	48460 73	75372 23	17647 82	45250 00	350 00
8 Stratford	2	174 50	1960 89	267 70	2403 09	1460 00	539 12	11 25
9 St. Catharines	4	274 00	3696 96	509 47	4480 43	2100 00	1287 50	.....
10 St. Thomas	1	145 50	1269 77	138 58	1553 85	800 00	.....	10 00
11 Toronto	13	2356 00	29800 90	16426 27	48583 17	16194 06	14381 72	1764 90
Total	60	7799 50	97042 82	69622 02	174464 34	50907 98	78132 25	3925 71

Catholic Separate Schools.

TURE.		Balances.	PUPILS.			ATTENDANCE.								Cost per Pupil.
Amount paid for all other purposes.	Total amount expended.		Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average attendance.	Percentage of Average to total Attendance.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	
£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.												£ s. c.
1 349 12	1117 52	441 07	338	189	149	210	62	15	32	59	65	119	48	3 30
2 542 21	5919 49	409 63	713	346	367	288	41	108	149	188	173	93	2	8 30
3 809 30	3223 10	224 23	418	214	204	179	43	43	61	104	103	97	10	7 71
4 432 17	1800 57	388 16	264	127	137	116	44	32	41	57	68	56	10	6 82
5 518 73	2732 48	283 03	605	298	307	286	47	60	112	102	187	102	42	4 51
6 277 39	2639 89	516 62	325	183	142	128	39	43	73	87	62	57	3	8 12
7 19 19	352 86	.....	36	21	15	16	45	6	5	7	7	6	5	9 81
8 789 19	2068 19	78 32	187	103	84	99	53	15	32	28	45	62	5	11 05
9 228 06	2344 45	856 29	378	206	172	176	47	19	64	102	103	82	8	6 20
10 93 65	667 85	75 64	117	69	48	50	43	12	23	29	25	27	1	5 71
11 4 55	112 55	34 95	26	12	14	10	39	9	8	9	.....	.....	.....	4 31
12 169 43	1288 68	415 28	237	115	122	116	49	16	40	62	44	47	28	5 44
13 26 13	552 76	15 30	67	36	31	28	42	13	9	16	18	11	.....	8 25
14 192 76	1248 76	81 45	173	104	69	99	57	4	22	30	35	74	8	7 22
15 118 92	1399 89	209 91	164	94	70	79	48	9	20	42	35	49	9	8 53
16 68 87	539 78	182 09	76	41	35	30	40	14	11	20	17	14	.....	7 11
17 294 95	1405 81	309 59	199	108	91	99	50	15	40	54	41	49	.....	7 06
18 104 24	722 66	145 94	93	50	43	52	56	1	16	17	23	30	6	7 76
19 33 06	283 06	59	44	20	24	15	34	6	8	12	11	7	.....	6 43
20 445 99	1724 41	83 46	224	111	113	112	50	14	34	50	66	57	3	7 70
21 52 88	494 28	103 68	63	35	28	40	64	8	7	11	21	16	.....	7 84
22 1523 07	11746 38	3664 72	3148	1593	1555	1428	45	269	536	832	685	695	131	3 73
23 1089 89	5153 53	1211 40	977	488	489	547	56	55	125	255	205	251	86	5 28
24 392 85	1288 82	305 85	206	105	101	115	56	10	36	44	53	43	20	6 25
25 313 38	1901 47	9 54	364	191	173	185	51	35	58	89	72	97	13	5 22
26 769 19	4526 65	1166 52	664	354	310	357	54	35	116	108	156	185	64	6 82
27 123 64	677 84	68 12	139	69	70	70	50	11	12	34	24	55	3	4 89
28 1082 35	4872 25	239 61	585	325	260	324	55	15	69	126	144	200	31	8 33
29 27 52	342 33	.....	33	21	12	12	37	6	6	11	5	5	.....	10 36
30 98 46	573 46	12 56	138	83	55	65	47	9	16	41	37	35	.....	4 15
31 1312 06	5048 86	409 48	968	509	459	409	42	99	148	205	239	247	30	5 21
12303 20	68770 63	11943 03	11969	6220	5749	5660	47	1006	1929	2831	2769	2868	566	5 75
1 1039 41	2542 76	50 42	445	227	218	216	49	39	71	122	101	99	13	5 71
2 459 51	1520 01	386 04	249	116	133	164	66	8	20	55	86	80	.....	6 10
3 857 53	3272 53	.....	430	241	189	232	54	15	62	111	119	123	.....	7 61
4 3602 84	23749 45	2059 11	1764	870	894	949	54	79	216	639	414	416	.....	13 46
5 1245 36	4767 20	53 23	965	486	479	538	56	43	116	219	179	408	.....	4 94
6 879 65	3401 92	268 90	737	375	362	441	60	19	70	137	165	306	40	4 62
7 11961 72	75209 54	162 69	4955	2500	2455	2781	56	315	708	1343	868	1208	513	15 18
8 125 00	2135 37	267 72	316	160	156	219	69	1	25	57	107	123	3	6 75
9 1087 02	4474 52	5 91	477	273	204	302	63	13	40	114	91	210	9	9 38
10 392 00	1202 00	351 85	213	101	112	163	76	1	1	20	52	139	.....	5 64
11 16242 49	48583 17	.....	4410	2309	2101	2259	51	325	602	1034	835	1509	105	11 02
37892 53	170858 47	3605 87	14961	7658	7303	8264	55	858	1931	3851	3017	4621	683	11 42

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman

TOWNS.	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDI		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Superintenders.	Amount subscribed and from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amounts paid for Sites and building School Houses.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.
		£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.
1 Almonte	1	90 00	1151 90	1350 53	2592 43	917 00	148 28	....
2 Amherstburg	2	142 00	1546 79	1068 00	2756 79	1450 01	826 32	6 85
3 Barrie	1	109 00	1088 48	581 78	1779 26	1000 00	20 00	....
4 Berlin	2	159 50	1737 50	880 61	2777 61	1200 00	978 87	48 63
5 Brockville	3	248 00	2210 00	799 76	3257 76	1850 00	51 00	71 19
6 Chatham	1	143 50	1804 84	656 85	2605 19	2025 00	....	....
7 Cobourg	1	147 50	800 00	11 74	959 24	800 00	....	....
8 Cornwall	3	439 50	2928 48	166 04	3534 02	2364 00	....	....
9 Dundas	2	153 00	947 47	495 41	1595 88	790 30	....	11 35
10 Galt	1	60 50	357 80	108 61	526 91	330 00	....	21 00
11 Goderich	1	63 50	260 00	142 00	465 50	400 00	....	....
12 Ingersoll	1	93 00	657 06	236 02	986 08	600 00	116 35	15 01
13 Lindsay	2	251 00	2704 00	807 55	3762 55	2137 50	....	53 77
14 Newmarket	1	36 50	352 68	122 58	511 76	150 00	40 00	1 00
15 Niagara Falls	1	87 00	751 37	523 60	1361 97	600 00	....	70 00
16 Oakville	1	35 00	210 00	67 00	312 00	290 00	....	....
17 Orillia	1	95 00	1455 37	1552 21	3102 58	935 00	749 47	....
18 Oshawa	1	62 50	626 76	40 51	729 77	500 00	....	6 60
19 Owen Sound	1	60 50	623 08	398 72	1082 30	350 00	165 40	20 00
20 Paris	1	59 50	38 66	395 24	493 40	400 00	....	....
21 Parkhill	1	31 00	314 25	36 40	381 65	302 50	10 50	22 00
22 Pembroke	1	236 50	3164 10	471 46	3872 06	2163 00	119 27	....
23 Perth	1	106 00	594 00	....	700 00	675 00	....	....
24 Peterborough	3	373 00	3446 73	58 74	3878 47	2551 00	73 67	26 80
25 Picton	1	43 00	667 27	104 10	814 37	400 00	....	....
26 Port Arthur	1	186 50	1026 27	532 92	1745 69	1285 00	83 27	....
27 Prescott	1	133 50	876 96	402 25	1412 71	1020 00	....	....
28 Sarnia	2	81 50	1030 00	319 00	1430 50	975 00	....	....
29 Sault Ste. Marie	1	98 00	327 16	364 27	789 43	600 00	68 75	....
30 St. Mary's	1	40 00	607 85	97 72	745 57	350 00	....	....
31 Thorold	2	127 00	589 23	1354 15	2070 38	916 52	....	....
32 Trenton	1	308 00	2244 00	2148 73	4700 73	1676 66	211 08	....
33 Whitby	1	31 50	350 00	31 86	413 36	250 00	....	....
Total	45	4331 50	37490 06	16326 36	58147 92	32253 49	3662 23	374 20
TOTALS								
1 Counties, etc	154	6521 50	51840 92	22351 24	80713 66	45469 46	10205 13	792 84
2 Cities	60	7799 50	97042 82	69622 02	174464 34	50907 98	78132 25	3925 71
3 Towns	45	4331 50	37490 06	16326 36	58147 92	32253 49	3662 23	374 20
4 Grand Total, 1890	259	18652 50	186373 80	108299 62	313325 92	128630 93	91999 61	5092 75
5 do 1889	243	17421 19	189126 83	60756 47	267304 49	122522 11	55856 98	3128 51
6 Increase	16	1231 31	....	47543 15	46021 43	6108 82	36142 63	1964 24
7 Decrease .....	....	....	2753 03	....	....	....	....	....
8 Percentage .....	....	6	60	34	....	44	32	2

Catholic Separate Schools.

EXPENDITURE.		Balances.	PUPILS.			ATTENDANCE.								Cost per Pupil
Amount paid for all other purposes.	Total amount expended.		Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to whole year.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.												\$ c.
1 1391 33	2456 61	135 82	201	90	111	113	56	12	25	47	34	78	5	12 22
2 401 50	2684 68	72 11	306	138	168	182	60	12	31	52	64	133	14	8 77
3 151 29	1171 29	607 97	225	110	115	144	64	8	20	37	37	70	53	5 20
4 276 20	2503 70	273 91	329	172	157	169	52	9	36	68	62	154	....	7 62
5 1039 67	3011 86	245 90	360	160	200	251	70	3	17	124	36	167	13	8 31
6 577 53	2602 53	2 66	305	161	144	166	55	23	24	67	71	112	8	8 56
7 145 25	945 25	13 99	209	105	104	144	69	4	11	21	61	112	....	4 03
8 915 41	3279 41	254 61	960	479	481	494	52	80	133	232	207	279	29	3 44
9 189 81	991 46	604 42	148	80	68	129	86	13	24	37	40	34	....	6 70
10 60 00	411 00	115 91	104	53	51	67	64	5	11	14	26	43	5	3 95
11 65 50	465 50	....	92	39	53	65	70	1	1	8	31	51	....	5 05
12 91 92	823 28	162 80	136	71	65	85	63	3	12	27	28	66	....	6 05
13 933 20	3124 47	638 08	470	200	270	272	58	2	18	65	72	174	139	6 65
14 83 62	274 62	237 14	83	44	39	48	58	7	11	13	14	35	3	3 30
15 208 45	878 45	483 52	140	67	73	87	62	4	9	17	30	76	4	6 27
16 22 00	312 00	....	59	32	27	37	63	....	5	11	14	29	....	5 29
17 84 80	1769 27	1333 31	248	132	116	167	68	4	15	43	63	112	11	7 15
18 217 23	723 83	5 94	113	50	63	75	67	6	7	18	14	63	5	6 40
19 94 66	630 06	452 24	121	57	64	71	59	8	8	28	27	44	6	5 21
20 73 40	473 40	20 00	84	42	42	50	60	3	8	19	18	34	2	5 61
21 43 31	378 31	3 34	79	40	39	45	57	8	6	19	13	25	8	4 78
22 1350 55	3632 82	239 24	442	246	196	278	63	20	36	101	83	152	50	8 22
23 00 00	675 00	25 00	163	85	78	110	67	7	12	30	21	67	26	4 14
24 1227 00	3878 47	....	789	388	401	422	54	42	43	176	218	297	13	4 92
25 219 03	619 03	195 34	55	28	27	39	71	....	5	7	13	17	13	11 25
26 340 72	1708 99	36 70	172	89	83	91	53	3	30	40	47	46	6	9 94
27 391 68	1411 68	1 03	225	115	110	131	58	23	32	38	34	89	9	6 28
28 230 00	1205 00	225 50	246	133	113	89	36	19	34	50	62	71	10	4 90
29 101 07	769 82	19 61	129	61	68	46	36	36	15	37	16	25	....	5 97
30 305 65	655 65	89 92	70	33	37	47	66	....	6	6	22	36	....	9 35
31 1113 55	2050 07	20 31	183	95	88	142	78	1	8	21	44	100	9	11 20
32 1258 50	3146 24	1554 49	336	173	163	177	53	29	32	83	77	114	1	9 36
33 160 06	410 06	3 30	59	37	22	38	64	3	3	11	11	31	....	6 95
13783 89	50073 81	8074 11	7641	3805	3836	4471	59	398	688	1567	1610	2936	442	6 56
1 12303 20	68770 63	11943 03	11969	6220	5749	5660	47	1006	1929	2831	2769	2868	566	5 75
2 37892 53	170858 47	3605 87	14961	7658	7303	8264	55	858	1931	3851	3017	4621	683	11 42
3 13783 89	50073 81	8074 11	7641	3805	3836	4471	59	398	688	1567	1610	2936	442	6 56
4 63979 62	289702 91	23623 01	34571	17683	16888	18395	53	2262	4548	8249	7396	10425	1691	8 38
5 62932 75	244440 35	22864 14	32790	16707	16083	18153	56	2188	4239	7848	7011	9506	1998	7 45
6 1046 87	45262 56	758 87	1781	976	805	242	....	74	309	401	385	919	....	93
7 00 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	307	....
8 22 00	....	....	....	52	48	....	....	7	13	24	21	30	5	....

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns).	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE					
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average salary—Male.	Average salary—Female.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.
				£	£						
1 Bruce	5	1	4	335	159	338	338	338	218	200	96
2 Carleton	12	3	9	328	190	713	577	595	410	250	.....
3 Essex	5	2	3	412	311	418	313	321	295	147	95
4 Frontenac	5	2	3	303	247	264	243	243	239	180	115
5 Glengarry	10	1	9	500	204	605	513	562	466	449	12
6 Grey	7	2	5	317	263	325	301	305	265	248	99
7 Hastings	1	1	1	250	250	36	36	36	36	30	.....
8 Huron	4	1	3	320	318	187	182	182	138	114	.....
9 Kent	6	2	4	420	281	378	355	378	334	190	188
10 Lambton	2	1	1	325	240	117	108	117	109	77	.....
11 Lanark	1	1	1	108	108	26	16	16	11	16	.....
12 Leeds and Grenville ..	8	1	8	180	180	237	227	229	176	186	.....
13 Lennox & Addington ..	2	2	2	201	201	67	67	67	39	42	.....
14 Lincoln	3	1	2	400	200	173	173	173	163	114	107
15 Middlesex	4	1	3	375	251	164	145	148	118	129	25
16 Norfolk	1	1	1	265	265	76	76	76	46	38	.....
17 Northumberland	5	5	5	212	199	199	190	199	174	149	73
18 Ontario	1	1	1	325	325	93	93	93	43	43	.....
19 Peel	1	1	1	300	300	44	34	36	25	32	44
20 Perth	4	1	3	245	285	224	160	160	116	102	32
21 Peterborough	2	2	2	220	220	63	58	63	44	51	.....
22 Prescott and Russell ..	46	3	43	240	182	3148	2358	2479	1579	1255	718
23 Renfrew	12	3	9	350	220	977	886	881	773	541	367
24 Simcoe	4	1	3	330	185	206	190	148	72	70	132
25 Stormont	7	7	7	221	221	364	280	256	177	179	69
26 Waterloo	12	12	12	218	218	664	647	655	459	349	457
27 Welland	2	1	1	400	140	139	139	139	139	120	139
28 Wellington	10	10	10	244	244	585	560	575	474	400	244
29 Wentworth	1	1	1	230	230	33	33	33	13	13	.....
30 York	2	2	2	237	237	138	123	138	138	60	138
31 Districts	14	2	12	513	247	968	782	809	667	297	327
Total	199	31	168	340	215	11969	10203	10450	7956	6071	3477
CITIES.											
1 Belleville	6	1	5	425	200	445	445	445	445	213	.....
2 Brantford	4	1	3	500	210	249	249	249	249	249	249
3 Guelph	7	1	6	500	200	430	430	430	430	430	220
4 Hamilton	31	1	30	550	100	1764	1764	1764	1764	1375	1764
5 Kingston	17	6	11	265	164	965	965	946	946	931	961
6 London	12	1	11	625	124	737	737	737	737	737	674
7 Ottawa	79	32	47	350	166	4955	4442	4984	3843	3602	4233
8 Stratford	5	1	4	600	200	316	316	316	240	246	316
9 St. Catharines	10	4	6	300	150	477	477	477	477	386	477
10 St. Thomas	4	4	4	200	200	213	213	213	213	119	213
11 Toronto	70	21	49	300	211	4410	4272	4272	4122	3911	3647
Total	245	69	176	314	168	14961	14310	14833	13466	12199	12754

Catholic Separate Schools.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

											MAPS AND PRIZES.			ARBOR DAY.
Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes.	
1	157	31	96	31							16	3	3	
2	216	81		1		1	1				53	12	4	
3	159	59	84	223	13	6					52	5	3	
4	144	84	70	5	113	2					52	5	3	
5	352	87	153	34	227	18				5	35	5	4	5
6	183	106	127	36	175	2	2	2			29	5	1	5
7	30	6	15								53	7		16
8	84	36	62	61	154	4	5	4			10	1		17
9	186	66	85	24	121	3	3	4			31	4	1	
10	82	41	41	34	34		1				32	5	2	26
11	16	8	11		25						14	2	1	8
12	142	71	89	60	70	22	21	8			8	1		5
13	49	16	25					5	4		45	5	1	
14	117	35	63	3	66	4	4				15	2	2	
15	123	36	53	23	125	5	5				18	2		
16	38	24	24	4			5	2	2		35	4	3	3
17	115	50	67	58	64	2	1	3		6	6	1		
18	43	19	19					47			26	5	1	25
19	25	14	25								9	1		
20	131	44	83	18	44	2	3				10	1		
21	47	22	22					1	2	6	30	4		
22	971	84	327	51	309	122	1	6			7	1	2	
23	495	218	335	254	476	58	6			53	140	29	16	19
24	70	10	17		182	4	3			9	35	5	1	18
25	150	31	62	115	119	25	24	9			13	3	1	
26	370	132	170	4	201			8		2	26	4	1	7
27	73	40	40	5	89	3	6			5	50	7	3	
28	394	163	231	221	204		6			2	18	2		21
29	26	4	11	2							60	8	2	32
30	71	3	3	3	47						6	1		
31	268	61	151	52	262	40	3	3			12	2		
	5317	1602	2578	1166	3608	362	102	42	63	8	39	7	7	10
											933	144	59	217
1	213	50	160	50	445						30	4	4	
2	148	55	55	25							16	1	1	
3	259	192	192	166	121						27	3		
4	1063	597	600	564	1001	90	90	90			70	6	6	
5	918	166	299	182	910	30	27	13			85	5	5	
6	590	216	248	60	737	20					30	4	4	
7	2783	330	1928	1752	3639	361	134	178	120	16	208	17	17	
8	127	54	104	44							23	2		
9	386	109	148	13	206	28	13	18			48	4		50
10	119	48	48	31	213						12	1	1	
11	3280	676	1139	1493	3152	127	127	127	12		290	13	13	
	9886	2493	4921	4380	10424	656	391	426	120	16	839	60	51	50

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman

TOWNS.	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE					
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average salary—Male.	Average salary—Female.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.
				\$	\$						
1 Almonte	3	1	2	450	225	201	201	201	201	120	201
2 Amherstburg	6	1	5	450	200	306	306	306	306	173	.....
3 Barrie	3	1	2	500	225	225	225	225	225	166	148
4 Berlin	4	.....	4	.....	300	329	329	329	329	209	.....
5 Brockville	8	2	6	450	190	360	360	360	360	195	360
6 Chatham	5	1	4	800	306	305	305	305	305	216	215
7 Cobourg	4	.....	4	.....	200	209	209	209	209	209	209
8 Cornwall	9	2	7	510	192	960	960	960	960	715	623
9 Dundas	3	1	2	400	200	148	148	148	148	98	148
10 Galt	1	.....	1	.....	325	104	90	60	70	50	75
11 Goderich	2	.....	2	.....	200	92	92	92	92	92	92
12 Ingersoll	2	.....	2	.....	300	136	136	136	136	102	136
13 Lindsay	13	1	12	800	105	470	470	470	470	417	470
14 Newmarket	1	1	.....	300	.....	83	77	83	53	36	.....
15 Niagara Falls	3	.....	3	.....	200	140	110	140	89	103	140
16 Oakville	2	.....	2	.....	145	59	59	59	59	42	59
17 Orillia	3	1	2	400	268	248	248	248	248	248	64
18 Oshawa	2	.....	2	.....	250	113	100	100	100	63	113
19 Owen Sound	2	.....	2	.....	175	121	104	121	121	89	121
20 Paris	2	.....	2	.....	200	84	84	84	84	84	84
21 Parkhill	1	1	.....	325	.....	79	79	79	79	45	.....
22 Pembroke	8	1	7	525	235	442	442	442	442	442	442
23 Perth	2	.....	2	.....	275	163	163	163	163	92	.....
24 Peterborough	10	1	9	550	269	789	789	688	789	677	497
25 Picton	1	.....	1	.....	400	55	55	55	45	34	45
26 Port Arthur	3	1	2	500	300	172	96	107	172	93	102
27 Prescott	4	1	3	500	174	225	225	225	225	163	200
28 Sarnia	4	.....	4	.....	244	246	206	246	169	107	.....
29 Sault Ste. Marie	2	.....	2	.....	300	129	129	129	129	78	129
30 St. Mary's	1	.....	1	.....	350	70	70	70	70	47	70
31 Thorold	4	1	3	500	136	183	183	183	150	127	137
32 Trenton	6	1	5	500	220	336	336	336	336	218	.....
33 Whitby	1	.....	1	.....	250	59	59	59	59	22	.....
Total	125	19	106	496	217	7641	7445	7418	7393	5572	4880
TOTALS.											
1 Counties, etc	199	31	168	340	215	11969	10203	10450	7956	6071	3477
2 Cities	245	69	176	314	168	14961	14310	14833	13466	12199	12754
3 Towns	125	19	106	496	217	7641	7445	7418	7393	5572	4880
4 Grand total, 1890	569	119	450	348	197	34571	31958	32701	28815	23842	22111
5 do 1889	546	116	430	341	198	32790	29833	30412	24935	22256	21144
6 Increase	23	3	20	7	.....	1781	2125	2289	3880	1586	967
7 Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage .....	.....	21	79	.....	.....	100	92	95	83	69	64

Catholic Separate Schools.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

MAPS AND PRIZES. ARBOR DAY.

	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes.	No. of trees planted on Arbor Day.
1	120	120	130	20	201							2	1		
2	180	58	77		184	24	9	1				28	12		
3	166	53	53	37	225	37						10	1		
4	209	10	20									17	2		
5	195	94	94	360	360	8	8					14	3	1	
6	216	123	123	216	305	123						19	1		
7	146	45	96	45	209	50						13	1	1	
8	773	113	113	481	481							21	3		
9	98	28	28	98	110							20	2	1	
10	60	17	25	17	70							4	1		
11	92	37	62	37	43							7	1	1	
12	102	36	61	7	136							6	1	1	
13	450	186	200	130	264	49	57	29	38	38		97	2	2	
14	22	10	22									10	1		
15	80	30	30	5	5	5						8	1	1	
16	42	15	25		59						1	10	1		
17	248	64	104		248							11	1		
18	63	37	48	48	113							18	1		
19	89	46	46	24	121							8	1		
20	61	20	26	20	84	4					20	8	1	1	
21	79	22	30	5	79							6	1		
22	442	75	95	75	250							15	1		
23	92	31	46									7	1		
24	677	128	250	108	647	15	15	15	15	15		31	3	3	
25	34	17	17									6	1		
26	93	26	26	172	172							10	1	1	
27	225	66	99	66	82	15						12	1	1	
28	107	73	101	79	246	5						8	2		
29	129	12	12		8		2	2				7	1		
30	47	25	25									10	1		
31	127	26	26	5	137	16	6	6				12	1	1	
32	89	32	89			336						14	1		
33	31	6	22									11	1		
	5584	1675	2191	2055	4839	687	97	55	53	53	21	486	44	15	
1	5317	1602	2578	1166	3608	362	102	42	63	8	88	933	144	59	217
2	9886	2493	4921	4380	10424	656	391	426	120	12	16	839	60	51	50
3	5584	1675	2191	2055	4839	687	97	53	53	53	21	486	44	15	
4	20787	5770	9690	7601	18871	1705	580	521	236	75	125	2258	248	125	267
5	18861	5899	8879	8231	15969	1591	625	529	67	83	108	2180	236	101	199
6	1926		811		2902	114			169		17	78	12	24	68
7	....	129	....	630	....	....	35	8		10	....	....	....	....	....
8	60	17	28	22	55	5	2	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	99	48	....

VII.—TABLE G.—The

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	No. of Collegiate Institutes.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.	
		Legislative Grants for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants, (County).	Municipal Grants (Local).	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Aylmer	1	1085 51	1700 00	2162 00	128 00	5518 62	10544 13	4025 00	250 44
2 Farrie	1	1314 77	1314 77	1312 50	1467 25	1607 75	7017 04	4641 81	531 60
3 Brantford	1	1561 18	.....	8500 00	2243 00	408 24	12712 42	7250 01	1621 68
4 Brockville	1	1311 31	150 00	5350 00	.....	685 12	7496 43	4488 24	1122 25
5 Chatham	1	1562 82	1562 82	3640 00	182 00	721 30	7668 94	5929 71	499 64
6 Clinton	1	1245 02	1245 02	1500 00	815 25	2465 56	7270 85	4095 28	79 61
7 Cobourg	1	1201 17	.....	2500 00	1137 25	1146 55	5984 97	4367 27	94 21
8 Collingwood	1	1337 45	1337 45	2500 00	971 00	200 85	6346 75	3945 45	113 49
9 Galt	1	1503 76	2753 76	3000 00	1933 65	398 71	9589 88	6064 99	2189 61
10 Guelph	1	1823 47	.....	3980 24	708 00	1008 62	7520 33	5844 34	.....
11 Hamilton	1	2088 44	.....	10873 56	3975 65	22 00	16959 65	14462 00	56 33
12 Ingersoll	1	1178 72	1198 60	2180 00	260 00	135 70	4953 02	3859 33	76 68
13 Kingston	1	1795 01	.....	2439 00	1465 27	1733 47	7432 75	5410 00	187 02
14 Lindsay	1	1591 22	1591 22	3500 00	2482 40	581 99	9746 83	7106 69	1314 94
15 London	1	1641 41	.....	10000 00	372 25	9770 94	21784 60	10092 59	5627 29
16 Morrisburg	1	1116 16	1400 00	2074 92	740 00	.....	5331 08	3333 31	812 00
17 Ottawa	1	1634 02	.....	7907 46	4110 26	395 08	14046 82	9114 77	289 96
18 Owen Sound	1	2057 35	1657 35	4300 00	1921 00	142 38	10078 08	7790 00	446 45
19 Perth	1	1171 42	.....	2940 31	670 50	680 47	5462 70	3428 78	251 39
20 Peterborough	1	1324 07	.....	5544 00	1345 85	30 50	8244 42	5237 71	1100 00
21 Ridgetown	1	1289 54	1539 54	1900 00	100 00	1250 16	6079 24	4267 50	57 21
22 Seaforth	1	1295 73	1295 73	1500 00	1423 80	58 35	5573 61	4500 00	161 29
23 Stratford	1	1561 58	.....	4500 00	2160 14	2812 28	11034 00	6334 94	1138 94
24 Strathroy	1	1853 14	1453 14	1200 00	2605 75	751 52	7863 55	5820 00	70 28
25 St. Catharines	1	1606 52	600 00	5596 69	802 00	176 32	8781 53	7565 46	401 10
26 St. Mary's	1	1270 32	.....	2400 00	1778 25	138 99	5587 56	4276 67	131 24
27 St. Thomas	1	1597 05	1400 00	4486 77	.....	233 75	7717 57	5957 17	.....
28 Toronto (Jarvis st)	1	1673 49	.....	15266 00	8132 00	2407 23	27478 72	17361 99	6642 23
29 Toronto (Jamieson ave)	1	1656 17	.....	19840 00	6178 00	427 60	28101 77	13593 00	5861 35
30 Toronto (Harbord st) .....	.....	.....	.....	22000 00	.....	305 37	22305 37	.....	17544 58
31 Whitby	1	1325 31	1325 31	2643 43	421 50	56 00	5771 55	4922 32	57 25
32 Woodstock	1	1394 75	1394 75	2900 00	1572 00	113 72	7375 22	5446 00	528 44
1 Total 1890	31	46017 88	24919 46	170436 88	52102 02	36385 14	329861 38	201532 33	49258 50
2 " 1889	30	43350 09	20787 24	183022 16	45182 38	43187 35	335529 22	181123 45	92753 81
3 Increase	1	2667 79	4132 22	.....	6919 64	.....	.....	20408 88	.....
4 Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	12585 28	.....	6802 21	5667 84	.....	43495 31

Collegiate Institutes.

EXPENDITURE.				Pupils Attending.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.	Charges per Year.	Cost per Pupil.
Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							\$ c.
1 158 67	6110 02	10544 13	.....	118	119	237	135	57	Free	44 50
2 95 89	1747 74	7017 04	.....	96	70	166	96	58	\$16	42 27
3	3840 73	12712 42	.....	145	146	291	166	58	Res. \$10; non-res. \$16	43 63
4 250 25	1193 52	7054 26	442 17	98	132	230	144	63	Free	30 67
5 26 32	890 50	7356 17	312 77	176	184	360	227	63	Free	20 43
6 90 59	1623 39	5888 87	1381 98	78	92	170	113	67	\$7; \$10	34 64
7 42 13	1408 34	5911 95	73 02	92	71	163	83	51	Res. \$12; non-res. \$11	36 27
8 69 31	1143 86	6272 11	74 64	122	109	231	119	52	Res. \$3, \$2; non-res. \$6 \$4	27 15
9	1293 11	9547 71	42 17	123	96	219	123	57	\$14	43 60
10	1498 87	7343 21	177 12	118	118	236	140	59	Res. Free, non-res. \$2 per mth	31 11
11	2441 32	16959 65	.....	288	389	677	429	63	Res. \$2.50, \$10, non-res. \$14 \$6	25 05
12 19 50	484 71	4440 22	512 80	85	87	172	100	58	\$6	25 81
13 239 34	1596 39	7432 75	.....	164	95	259	129	50	\$10	28 70
14 81 02	1238 09	9740 74	6 09	204	184	388	216	56	\$10, \$12.50	25 11
15 206 09	1697 41	17623 38	4161 22	236	205	441	252	58	{ \$7.50 within County	40 00
16 83 18	1102 59	5331 08	.....	114	94	208	132	64	{ \$30 outside County	25 63
17 208 52	4430 54	14043 79	3 03	213	158	371	218	59	Res. \$15, non-res. \$27	37 85
18 273 54	1408 30	9918 29	159 79	204	219	423	235	55	Res. \$7, \$10; non-res. \$10 \$15	23 45
19 131 52	1194 46	5006 15	456 55	64	97	161	108	67	Res. Free; non-res. \$16	31 09
20 17 00	1636 55	8051 26	193 16	131	118	249	142	57	Res. \$5; non-res. \$25	32 33
21 47 25	1665 08	6037 04	42 20	107	105	212	133	63	Free	28 48
22 143 97	555 11	5360 37	213 24	92	100	192	114	59	\$8, \$10, \$12.50	27 92
23 765 66	1102 21	9341 75	1692 25	145	157	302	209	69	Res. \$7; non-res. \$20	30 93
24 294 28	681 10	6865 66	997 89	157	124	281	180	64	\$12, \$10	24 43
25	772 82	8739 38	42 15	173	179	352	216	65	Res. Free; non-res. \$16	26 32
26	799 18	5207 09	380 47	122	113	235	150	64	\$15	22 16
27 90 05	1670 35	7717 57	.....	156	169	325	194	60	Free	23 75
28 520 34	2954 16	27478 72	.....	345	289	634	329	52	Res. \$20; non-res. \$26	43 34
29 1686 89	2163 42	23304 66	4797 11	235	219	454	267	59	Res. \$20; non-res. \$26	51 33
30	17544 58	4760 79	.....	92	90	182	111	61	\$6	31 71
31 22 84	769 14	5771 55	.....	153	143	296	175	59	\$7	24 67
32 52 64	1276 54	7303 62	71 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 5626 79	52449 55	308867 17	20994 21	4626	4471	9097	5385	59	{ 8 Free	33 95
2 5828 11	41898 10	321603 47	13925 75	4245	3992	8237	4789	58	{ 23 Fee	39 04
3	10551 45	.....	7063 46	381	479	860	596	1	2 Fee .....	.....
4 201 32	.....	12736 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Free	5 09

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.	
		Legislative Grants for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants (County).	Municipal Grants (Local).	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.
1 Alexandria ..	1	450 40	550 00	848 62	.....	44 00	1893 02	1450 00	68 90
2 Ahnonte	1	692 41	692 41	1809 00	65 00	1980 89	5239 71	2707 86	600 00
3 Arnprior	1	550 09	550 09	1520 62	28 00	313 35	2962 15	2001 83	38 80
4 Arthur	1	.....	.....	4572 70	167 00	.....	4739 70	608 40	3559 55
5 Athens	1	742 51	1042 51	1494 84	108 00	1028 43	4416 29	2940 00	237 09
6 Aurora	1	522 77	700 00	400 00	781 50	683 82	3088 09	1866 66	68 28
7 Beamsville	1	509 78	600 00	325 00	24 00	271 67	1730 45	1300 00	25 20
8 Belleville	1	908 91	.....	3737 32	239 00	7 50	4892 73	3964 01	266 49
9 Berlin	1	916 56	1696 56	1766 67	799 36	131 51	5340 66	4250 00	139 41
10 Bowmanville ..	1	741 37	741 37	.....	58 00	12234 30	13775 04	3099 92	9333 41
11 Bradford	1	534 78	534 78	400 00	665 00	475 76	2610 32	1868 72	304 11
12 Brampton	1	910 51	1360 51	1700 00	1373 00	1081 29	6425 31	4596 15	119 99
13 Brighton	1	485 31	485 31	800 00	28 00	950 37	2748 99	1500 00	103 25
14 Caledonia	1	653 16	653 16	815 00	831 75	303 61	3256 68	2350 00	33 32
15 Campbellford ..	1	673 95	339 90	334 05	662 00	1013 53	3023 43	2278 31	15 50
16 Carleton Place	1	682 88	682 88	1500 00	65 00	2181 02	5111 78	2616 67	303 63
17 Cayuga	1	479 27	479 27	700 00	.....	236 61	1895 15	1438 00	153 57
18 Colborne	1	501 95	501 95	814 60	44 00	473 70	2336 20	1366 67	32 98
19 Cornwall	1	800 67	1500 00	2700 00	298 25	2101 25	7400 17	3888 88	1773 04
20 Deseronto	1	306 44	456 44	2400 00	36 00	13012 09	16210 97	1900 00	12604 66
21 Dundas	1	630 62	780 62	886 00	595 50	1219 93	4112 67	2150 00	58 19
22 Dunnville	1	636 62	636 62	1000 00	385 00	2426 60	5084 84	2235 85	120 58
23 Dutton	1	613 29	1500 00	1797 75	50 00	1673 66	5634 70	2447 43	350 00
24 Elora	1	519 64	491 80	1090 00	235 00	84 38	2330 82	1550 00	55 62
25 Essex	1	652 78	1152 78	1075 00	29 00	1 24	2910 80	2408 01	109 62
26 Fergus	1	552 54	552 54	519 96	146 50	534 30	2305 84	1838 20	84 16
27 Gananoque ..	1	591 20	891 20	617 60	.....	.....	2100 00	2100 00	.....
28 Georgetown ..	1	552 67	552 67	1683 45	651 00	.....	3439 79	2242 00	635 26
29 Glencoe	1	670 12	670 12	800 00	972 00	177 38	3289 62	2321 43	244 49
30 Goderich	1	913 98	913 98	1950 00	882 25	538 42	5198 63	4300 00	90 60
31 Gravenhurst ..	1	863 78	.....	662 00	306 00	15 42	1847 20	1125 00	276 33
32 Grimsby	1	469 36	600 00	250 00	184 10	51 83	1555 29	1300 00	25 59
33 Harriston	1	740 59	740 59	1000 00	992 37	307 04	3780 59	3168 87	11 75
34 Hawkesbury ..	1	499 67	649 67	400 00	28 00	270 09	1847 43	1490 00	.....
35 Iroquois	1	709 63	1100 00	1000 00	434 05	1358 57	4602 25	2400 00	378 35
36 Kemptville ..	1	676 65	976 65	1095 63	557 50	96 93	3403 86	2238 75	766 85
37 Kincardine ..	1	733 85	733 85	2219 00	531 00	108 00	4325 70	3301 50	370 53
38 Listowel	1	664 07	664 07	1000 00	733 15	187 11	3248 40	2299 92	69 59
39 Lucan	1	273 54	273 54	10450 00	684 00	199 17	11880 25	1933 32	8779 62
40 Madoc	1	571 50	721 50	300 00	510 15	2239 59	4342 74	1690 64	172 78
41 Markham	1	545 16	700 00	115 00	789 00	230 13	2379 29	2065 50	55 57
42 Mitchell	1	689 68	689 68	750 00	606 50	672 24	3408 10	2315 56	67 51
43 Mount Forest.	1	760 64	760 64	1000 00	521 25	1763 75	4806 28	2699 95	122 42
44 Napanee	1	921 09	1221 09	3300 00	1128 75	9433 59	16004 52	4058 44	8975 29
45 Newburgh	1	491 21	731 31	344 41	146 50	218 13	1931 56	1350 00	4 18
46 Newcastle	1	448 67	463 15	700 00	30 00	574 73	2216 55	1294 22	34 12
47 Newmarket ..	1	664 21	700 00	660 00	946 00	219 66	3189 27	2350 00	201 58
48 Niagara	1	484 93	600 00	400 00	.....	396 21	1881 14	1250 00	185 00
49 Niagara F. S.	1	539 04	673 80	895 27	212 00	1423 64	3743 75	1793 09	86 47
50 Norwood	1	595 14	595 14	1131 94	721 75	96 00	3139 97	2262 78	413 55
51 Oakville	1	532 90	532 90	813 71	286 50	638 15	2804 16	1800 00	139 25
52 Omeme	1	457 57	457 57	.....	32 00	697 31	1644 45	1379 72	23 20
53 Orangeville...	1	886 25	870 62	900 00	1217 00	222 50	4096 37	3400 00	306 69

High Schools.

EXPENDITURE.				PUPILS ATTENDING.			Average Attendance.		Charges per Year.	Cost per Pupil.
Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.		
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							\$ c.
1.....	217 97	1736 87	156 15	29 43	72	49 68	Free			24 12
2.....	41 68	3349 54	1890 17	94 82	176	107 61	Res. free; non-res. \$5.....			19 03
3.....	15 05	319 76	2375 44	586 71	37 51	50 56	Free			27 00
4.....	217 10	52 21	4437 26	302 44	27 35	62 45	\$3 last term			71 56
5.....	93 15	1038 95	4309 19	107 10	73 101	174 114	Free			24 76
6.....	57 77	1002 64	2995 35	92 74	53 47	100 61	\$12			29 95
7.....	188 38	179 22	1692 80	37 65	29 29	58 28	Free			29 19
8.....	662 23	4892 73		108 148	256	141 55	Res. free; non-res. \$16.....			19 11
9.....	30 67	673 68	5093 76	246 90	69 46	115 67	\$15			44 30
10.....	312 20	670 64	13416 17	358 87	65 71	136 75	Free			98 64
11.....	81 65	174 47	2428 95	181 37	61 53	114 66	\$10			21 30
12.....	1569 64	6285 78	139 53	84 94	178 113	63 \$10				35 31
13.....	128 25	1731 50	1017 49	42 38	80 40	50 Free				21 65
14.....	28 82	325 05	2737 19	519 49	63 78	141 93	\$6, \$7.50			19 41
15.....		729 62	3023 43	70 77	147 73	50 Res. \$6; non-res. \$15				20 56
16.....	77 15	209 33	3206 78	1905 00	106 92	198 132	67 Res. free; non-res. \$10.....			18 72
17.....		283 12	1874 69	20 46	41 32	73 45	62 Free			25 68
18.....	47 82	159 30	1606 77	729 43	41 42	83 42	50 Free			19 36
19.....	23 50	501 55	6186 97	1213 20	82 89	171 100	59 \$5			36 18
20.....	813 94	892 37	16210 97	40 46	86 45	52 Free				188 50
21.....	149 37	426 30	2783 86	1328 81	46 41	87 51	59 \$9.50.....			32 00
22.....	53 65	2338 28	4748 36	336 48	52 59	111 67	60 \$5			42 78
23.....	18 50	1453 67	4269 60	1365 10	39 37	76 46	60 Free			56 20
24.....	6 80	167 70	1780 12	550 70	42 45	87 50	58 \$5			20 46
25.....		184 03	2701 66	209 14	46 38	84 49	59 Free			32 16
26.....	383 48	2305 84		53 63	116 65	56 65	50 cents per mo.....			19 88
27.....		2100 00		28 68	96 63	66 Free				21 87
28.....	171 58	390 95	3439 79		58 59	117 72	62 \$8, \$5, \$3.....			29 40
29.....	17 10	706 07	3289 09	53	63 49	112 95	85 \$9			29 37
30.....		490 19	4880 79	317 84	120 105	225 137	61 \$10, \$7, \$5.....			21 69
31.....	271 50	153 11	1825 99	21 21	25 30	55 34	62 \$10			33 18
32.....	40 81	142 16	1508 56	46 73	22 20	42 21	50 \$8			35 93
33.....		553 71	3734 33	46 26	101 69	170 90	53 \$8			21 96
34.....		266 62	1756 62	90 81	32 40	72 42	58 Free			24 39
35.....	172 12	1306 23	4256 70	345 55	69 45	114 75	66 \$5			42 57
36.....		397 76	3403 36		85 76	161 94	58 Res. free; non-res. \$10.....			21 13
37.....	184 00	425 03	4281 06	44 64	73 81	154 90	58 \$5			27 80
38.....	99 84	426 01	2895 36	353 04	97 62	159 91	57 \$4.50, \$7.50, \$10.50.....			18 21
39.....	492 44	165 42	11370 80	509 45	54 41	95 59	62 \$10			119 70
40.....	92 85	2386 47	4342 74		39 50	89 57	64 \$7			48 80
41.....	11 00	139 39	2371 46	107 83	78 36	114 66	58 \$10			19 94
42.....	16 95	647 65	3047 67	360 43	71 90	161 102	63 \$5			18 93
43.....	85 60	1800 40	4707 77	98 51	58 70	128 75	59 \$7			36 78
44.....		1187 88	14221 61	1782 91	94 109	203 143	70 \$6			70 06
45.....	16 74	229 52	1600 44	331 12	33 43	76 37	49 \$6			21 05
46.....	52 44	495 76	1876 54	340 01	15 31	46 27	59 Free			40 78
47.....		366 71	2918 29	270 98	66 58	124 69	56 \$12			23 53
48.....	19 00	395 13	1849 13	32 01	17 24	41 18	44 Free			45 10
49.....		237 14	2116 70	1627 05	62 65	127 67	53 Res. free; (co.) non-res. \$16.....			16 67
50.....	26 00	437 64	3139 97		55 70	125 70	56 Res. \$9; non-res. \$12.....			25 12
51.....		80 84	2320 09	784 07	40 47	87 51	59 \$5			23 22
52.....	56 18	162 12	1621 22	23 23	31 26	57 36	63 Free			28 44
53.....	21 60	257 92	3986 21	110 16	117 128	245 133	54 \$8			16 27

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of High Schools.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.	
		Legislative Grants for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants (County).	Municipal Grants (Local).	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
54 Orillia	1	772 88	772 88	1800 00	569 85	1681 85	5597 46	3150 00	1914 03
55 Oshawa	1	823 77	823 77	1717 50	423 50	264 69	4153 23	3450 00	110 22
56 Paris	1	672 28	672 28	1800 00	74 50	405 75	3624 81	2391 07	39 59
57 Parkhill	1	627 84	627 84	1200 00	455 50	261 69	3172 87	2200 00	355 72
58 Pembroke	1	688 01	688 01	1407 00	.....	284 69	3067 71	2550 00	71 99
59 Petrolia	1	832 61	832 61	2000 00	58 00	470 70	4193 92	3537 50	56 45
60 Picton	1	802 91	1302 91	1425 00	.....	1403 40	4934 22	3068 05	306 57
61 Port Arthur	1	917 70	.....	1804 72	.....	476 90	3199 32	2086 08	.....
62 Port Dover	1	500 76	500 76	568 96	77 00	.....	1647 48	1516 53	.....
63 Port Elgin	1	604 68	604 68	2200 00	530 50	2700 31	6640 17	2335 22	120 19
64 Port Hope	1	852 34	.....	2122 05	1128 50	77 42	4180 31	3511 99	354 23
65 Port Perry	1	799 09	799 09	1010 00	624 00	73 18	3305 36	2874 00	46 67
66 Port Rowan	1	456 82	456 82	.....	24 00	762 13	1699 77	1310 80	358 97
67 Prescott	1	474 44	.....	1443 70	46 00	15 27	1979 41	1633 32	65 88
68 Renfrew	1	581 04	581 04	1558 58	28 00	908 30	3656 96	2200 00	229 04
69 Richmond Hill	1	480 64	700 00	.....	150 00	585 31	1915 95	1600 00	.....
70 Sarnia	1	356 45	856 45	2650 00	.....	353 98	4716 88	3639 15	68 31
71 Simcoe	1	666 30	666 30	820 11	655 00	124 00	2931 71	2459 75	139 86
72 Smith's Falls	1	697 86	697 86	1309 92	104 00	68 00	2877 64	2450 00	84 70
73 Smithville	1	518 16	600 00	343 75	271 25	384 88	2118 04	1266 48	25 59
74 Stirling	1	534 37	534 37	800 00	218 00	143 78	2230 52	1683 32	247 50
75 Streetsville	1	463 84	1018 23	300 00	29 50	52 00	1863 57	1645 80	.....
76 Sydenham	1	614 10	2300 00	.....	20 00	77 38	3011 48	2375 00	220 69
77 Thorold	1	552 52	690 65	1050 00	.....	217 91	2511 08	1698 89	149 14
78 Tilsonburg	1	526 52	532 00	.....	.....	1100 26	2158 78	1665 00	91 04
79 Trenton	1	697 38	.....	3780 00	235 00	527 58	5239 96	2649 93	880 85
80 Uxbridge	1	687 02	687 02	1500 00	506 25	.....	3380 29	2500 20	394 68
81 Vankeelskill	1	540 79	690 79	510 56	126 00	154 98	2023 12	1687 77	62 42
82 Vienna	1	495 58	750 00	486 18	.....	282 53	2014 29	1300 72	443 36
83 Walkerton	1	889 98	889 98	1500 00	966 50	2331 14	6577 60	3618 75	15 64
84 Wardsville	1	484 19	484 19	486 00	150 00	971 61	2575 99	1293 83	79 66
85 Waterdown	1	484 75	634 75	300 00	222 34	363 36	2005 20	1450 00	151 28
86 Welland	1	668 45	668 45	1300 00	279 75	327 17	3243 82	2480 00	21 75
87 Weston	1	532 70	700 00	300 00	551 25	503 69	2587 64	1956 03	81 40
88 Williamstown	1	531 64	550 00	1464 00	.....	342 48	2888 12	2023 00	.....
89 Windsor	1	889 43	500 00	3966 01	171 20	.....	5526 64	3600 12	1051 97
1 Total, 1890	89	55866 15	60978 97	114279 18	30512 07	85398 12	347034 49	203440 96	61235 36
2 " 1889	90	54494 78	59731 40	152542 73	25434 16	75310 04	367513 11	195755 11	74981 07
3 Increase . . . . .	..	1371 37	1247 57	.....	5077 91	10088 08	.....	7685 85	.....
4 Decrease	1	.....	.....	38263 55	.....	.....	20478 62	.....	13745 71
5 Percentage of Col. Inst's. & High Schools. . . . .	..	15	13	42	12	18	.....	64	18

High Schools.

EXPENDITURE.				PUPILS ATTENDING.					Charges per Year.	Cost per Pupil.
Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Con- tingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.		
\$ c.	% c.	% c.	% c.							% c.
54 83 20	450 23	5597 46	.....	94 75	169	66 39	85	.....	33 12
55 50 40	507 70	4118 32	34 91	73 98	171	108 63	85	.....	24 08
56 28 60	340 68	2799 94	824 87	52 60	112	61 55	Res. free; non-res. \$3.	.....	25 00
57.....	422 79	2978 51	194 36	57 56	113	70 62	\$6, \$8	.....	26 36
58 57 00	265 01	2944 06	123 71	69 63	132	73 55	Free	.....	22 30
59 100 60	317 74	4012 29	181 63	54 63	117	85 73	Free	.....	34 29
60 8 95	1534 48	4918 05	16 17	84 97	181	100 55	Free	.....	27 17
61.....	858 89	2944 97	254 35	22 27	49	24 49	Free	.....	60 10
62.....	130 95	1647 48	.....	41 40	81	49 61	Free	.....	20 33
63 224 43	3776 34	6456 18	183 99	71 57	128	76 60	\$5	.....	50 43
64.....	314 09	4180 31	.....	80 79	159	103 65	Res. \$9; non-res. \$11.	.....	26 30
65.....	326 80	3247 47	57 89	67 58	125	72 58	\$7.50	.....	25 98
66.....	.....	1699 77	.....	26 26	52	28 53	Free	.....	32 70
67.....	272 58	1971 78	7 63	37 39	76	40 53	Free	.....	25 98
68 11 50	267 16	2707 70	949 26	64 67	131	67 51	Free	.....	20 67
69 24 10	220 73	1844 83	71 12	24 44	68	36 53	\$9	.....	27 13
70.....	619 22	4325 68	390 20	107 143	250	144 58	Free	.....	17 31
71 63 45	268 65	2931 71	.....	78 85	163	90 55	\$5, \$7, \$10.	.....	18 00
72 52 78	290 16	2877 64	.....	65 77	142	97 68	Res. free; non-res. \$6.	.....	20 27
73 12 90	226 43	1531 40	586 64	39 41	80	52 65	\$5	.....	19 14
74.....	284 90	2215 72	14 80	33 16	49	32 65	\$6	.....	45 22
75.....	215 36	1861 16	2 41	24 19	43	22 50	\$4	.....	43 29
76 4 08	246 03	2845 80	165 68	56 58	114	66 58	Free	.....	24 49
77 9 50	182 23	2039 76	471 32	26 50	76	47 63	Free	.....	26 84
78 2 74	400 00	2158 78	.....	57 38	95	43 45	Free	.....	22 72
79 44 10	222 65	3797 53	1442 43	54 62	116	74 64	\$9	.....	32 74
80.....	485 41	3380 29	.....	77 48	125	71 57	\$2.50, \$7.50.	.....	27 04
81 6 85	102 22	1859 26	163 86	47 71	118	67 57	Res. free; non-res. \$10.	.....	15 75
82 56 26	213 95	2014 29	.....	12 28	40	30 74	Free	.....	50 35
83 33 08	2812 41	6479 88	97 72	89 83	172	93 54	\$10	.....	37 67
84.....	794 07	2167 56	408 43	41 30	71	43 60	Res. \$3; non-res. \$6.	.....	30 53
85.....	118 25	1719 53	235 67	41 34	75	39 52	Res. 50c. per mo.; non-res. 66c. per mo.	.....	22 93
86 97 11	322 70	2921 56	322 26	45 53	98	53 85	\$5	.....	29 82
87.....	400 94	2438 37	149 27	34 51	85	48 57	\$10	.....	28 68
88.....	511 79	2534 79	353 33	31 36	67	44 66	Free	.....	37 84
89.....	874 55	5526 64	.....	94 97	191	111 58	Free	.....	28 94
1 5034 90	48630 06	318341 28	28693 21	5060 5238	10298	6052 59	{ 39 Free 50 Fee	.....	30 91
2 5548 37	47449 82	323734 37	43778 74	5177 5228	10405	6009 58	{ 41 Free 49 Fee	.....	31 10
3.....	1180 24	.....	.....	.....	10	43	1 Fee	.....	.....
4 513 47	.....	5393 09	15085 53	117	107	.....	2 Free	.....	19
5 2	16	.....	.....	49 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VIII.—TABLE H.—

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE														
	SUBJECTS.														
	Reading and Orthoepey.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Zoology.	Latin.
1 Aylmer	163	237	237	237	237	237	218	230	192	19	98	55	98	8	90
2 Barrie	137	163	163	163	163	163	165	165	165	5	48	25	57	...	94
3 Brantford	209	291	291	291	230	291	291	291	112	22	22	70	15	1	149
4 Brockville	185	230	230	230	226	226	217	230	175	13	109	41	106	4	82
5 Chatham	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	7	85	54	63	6	195
6 Clinton	150	170	170	160	170	170	170	170	170	20	90	60	90	5	60
7 Cobourg	109	159	159	159	160	160	157	161	91	2	52	17	46	1	68
8 Collingwood	157	228	228	228	228	228	224	231	172	18	76	65	88	12	74
9 Galt	165	215	215	215	215	215	215	212	185	9	108	44	163	6	97
10 Guelph	225	236	236	236	236	236	225	236	185	11	56	72	56	2	60
11 Hamilton	550	677	677	677	677	677	625	507	380	52	60	108	242	20	265
12 Ingersoll	151	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	58	...	53	25	53	...	47
13 Kingston	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	152	5	60	45	40	4	172
14 Lindsay	204	388	388	388	388	388	371	285	195	16	139	53	140	5	120
15 London	366	441	441	441	441	440	441	441	441	16	162	41	90	6	139
16 Morrisburg	208	208	208	208	208	208	200	207	208	10	55	43	55	11	78
17 Ottawa	272	371	337	371	371	371	371	371	306	34	145	32	145	...	258
18 Owen Sound	277	400	420	423	400	375	400	423	250	37	190	100	190	14	119
19 Perth	144	161	161	161	161	161	161	143	116	1	110	22	110	...	67
20 Peterborough	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	149	4	25	36	60	...	76
21 Ridgetown	152	212	212	212	212	194	212	212	190	22	141	68	46	10	99
22 Seaforth	147	192	192	192	192	192	187	187	162	8	70	37	41	1	78
23 Stratford	223	302	302	302	302	286	286	302	230	16	32	60	37	5	110
24 Strathroy	199	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	270	12	85	65	135	8	120
25 St. Catharines	281	332	332	332	329	329	281	332	270	47	16	88	27	7	135
26 St. Mary's	235	235	235	235	235	235	223	235	235	27	78	63	73	6	87
27 St. Thomas	262	320	323	323	320	320	320	320	300	16	53	38	44	2	126
28 Toronto (Jarvis St.)	333	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	478	38	309	147	373	1	366
29 " (Jamieson Ave.)	301	452	454	454	452	416	448	454	381	22	152	75	135	17	241
30 Whitby	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	150	90	3	95	17	98	...	60
31 Woodstock	212	296	296	296	296	296	282	296	127	13	49	68	51	6	125
1 Total 1890	7067	8962	8953	8980	8895	8860	8736	8655	6795	525	2823	1731	2967	168	3857
2 " 1889	6640	8187	8177	8028	8173	8061	7952	7895	5823	498	2915	1463	3083	65	3308
3 Increase	427	775	776	952	722	799	784	760	972	27	...	271	...	103	549
4 Decrease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	116	...	...	101

The Collegiate Institutes

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

French.	German.	Writing.	Précis Writing and Indexing.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Photography.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Vocal Music.	Drill.	Calisthenics.	Gymnastics.	How many pupils obtained Commercial Certificates during year?	How many passed the Primary Examination?	How many passed the Junior Leaving Examination?	How many passed the Senior Leaving Examination?	How many matriculated at any University during the year?	Senior.	Junior.	1st Class Honors.	How many?	2nd Class Honors.	How many?
1	79	14	70	163	163	163	163	163	118	119	118	24	20	15	3	6	6	6	6	6	9	
2	87	11	55	137	137	137	137	137	96	69	96	9	9	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	9	
3	151	27	209	148	148	209	209	209	145	146	145	22	12	23	6	6	2	4	3	6	6	
4	175	20	107	185	185	185	185	185	98	132	98	26	10	9	4	8	2	6	2	2	1	
5	148	30	296	316	316	310	310	40	330	330	330	56	24	24	1	12	12	12	12	1	1	
6	74	30	150	90	150	150	150	78	170	78	27	9	9	9	8	10	4	6	2	4	4	
7	73	27	63	100	100	99	99	88	69	88	14	9	4	4	4	16	6	10	3	5	5	
8	88	10	157	157	157	157	157	123	109	109	62	29	17	17	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	
9	69	66	178	178	178	158	158	110	88	113	34	9	11	5	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	
10	76	27	102	45	135	20	182	118	118	118	20	9	6	6	8	2	6	6	6	6	6	
11	122	63	297	450	550	40	550	90	502	502	502	68	33	28	12	21	14	13	13	3	3	
12	77	7	153	60	153	153	153	75	83	87	85	20	15	12	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	
13	172	142	158	38	158	26	138	164	95	164	95	10	3	6	3	16	5	11	9	5	5	
14	146	39	304	304	304	304	304	388	388	388	38	39	19	12	16	16	16	16	2	3	3	
15	108	41	366	410	366	366	243	155	151	151	29	19	11	6	8	1	7	3	2	2	2	
16	87	14	208	113	163	180	180	114	94	208	39	23	9	3	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	
17	250	51	272	201	272	183	183	369	157	369	32	15	5	1	17	17	17	17	4	8	8	
18	162	39	250	275	275	275	275	204	219	204	104	39	40	10	12	5	7	7	7	3	3	
19	106	9	68	144	144	144	144	161	161	161	21	12	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
20	131	32	260	200	200	200	200	15	131	118	131	20	10	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	94	27	152	152	152	152	28	202	202	100	22	8	19	6	14	14	14	14	6	13	13	
22	93	39	54	95	95	95	95	80	92	82	9	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
23	56	161	223	223	223	223	223	145	157	157	32	18	24	1	5	5	5	5	2	6	6	
24	100	35	200	150	200	200	200	157	124	157	40	40	26	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	
25	180	33	209	209	209	209	117	92	117	92	35	11	15	5	17	9	8	11	16	16	16	
26	83	16	155	77	155	155	155	73	92	165	32	23	21	5	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	
27	145	48	262	172	262	262	114	156	160	316	30	19	11	1	13	3	10	3	6	6	6	
28	436	156	320	230	363	73	318	280	391	456	34	16	18	3	31	1	30	10	27	27	27	
29	276	94	156	54	286	286	156	120	335	335	12	16	25	5	13	13	13	8	7	7	7	
30	75	6	120	50	156	50	156	175	175	90	20	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31	104	60	212	118	212	212	212	280	280	135	15	15	16	8	12	2	10	4	7	7	7	
1	4051	1377	5614	4499	6382	209	6511	216	722	5335	5447	5160	912	552	457	109	284	50	234	97	145	
2	3103	1021	5529	3230	5432	426	6062	849	4104	4022	3490	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	948	356	85	1269	950	.....	449	216	1231	1425	1670	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE												
	SUBJECTS.												
	Reading and Orthoepy.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.
1 Alexandria	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	42	.....	4	2	4
2 Almonte	146	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	139	.....	.....	30	6
3 Arnprior	77	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Arthur	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	40	.....	24	7	16
5 Athens	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	134	1	13	28	13
6 Aurora	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	76	.....	19	23	18
7 Beamsville ..	52	58	58	58	53	53	58	57	13	.....	10	6	19
8 Belleville	252	244	244	244	252	252	250	254	108	4	25	25	22
9 Berlin	94	113	115	115	114	113	43	115	56	5	4	18	6
10 Bowmanville ..	136	136	136	136	136	136	134	130	96	3	40	25	40
11 Bradford	114	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	3	60	29	60
12 Brampton	117	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	61	11	20	50	20
13 Brighton	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	73	25	.....	28	8	28
14 Caledonia	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	103	.....	35	33	58
15 Campbellford ..	128	147	147	147	147	147	145	145	75	4	108	36	108
16 Carleton Place.	154	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	153	7	10	30	11
17 Cayuga	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	35	.....	57	8	57
18 Colborne	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	82	1	26	10	16
19 Cornwall	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	140	.....	36	32	23
20 Deseronto	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	22	.....	25	14	20
21 Dundas	74	86	87	86	86	86	86	86	45	1	35	11	2
22 Dunnville	92	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	73	5	34	8	34
23 Dutton	72	76	76	76	76	76	72	76	62	4	31	22	31
24 Elora	87	87	87	40	87	87	87	87	40	3	4	20	4
25 Essex	66	84	84	84	84	84	83	83	34	1	18	15	19
26 Fergus	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	.....	2	35	2
27 Gananoque	89	96	96	96	96	96	94	96	41	2	9	3	10
28 Georgetown ..	92	117	117	117	117	117	117	116	69	2	30	10	28
29 Glencoe	79	110	110	111	110	110	112	112	110	1	67	31	15
30 Goderich	188	220	223	223	223	223	220	224	170	6	30	41	60
31 Gravenhurst ..	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	.....	50	3	50
32 Grimsby	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	.....	.....	7	.....
33 Harrison	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	168	94	2	106	38	58
34 Hawkesbury ..	69	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	43	.....	60	5	60
35 Iroquois	98	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	71	.....	44	25	44
36 Keokukville ..	135	161	161	159	160	161	157	160	160	4	.....	18	.....
37 Kincardine	112	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	150	12	56	34	48
38 Listowel	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	99	.....	58	39	43
39 Lucan	88	94	94	95	94	94	94	94	94	.....	60	21	60
40 Madoc	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	75	.....	40	18	40
41 Markham	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	.....	12	7	12
42 Mitchell	138	161	161	111	159	159	158	161	111	7	24	34	24
43 Mt. Forest	114	126	126	126	128	128	127	127	120	5	50	15	50
44 Napanee	150	203	203	203	203	203	195	203	153	8	42	49	50
45 Newburgh	63	76	76	76	76	76	72	76	55	4	69	12	69
46 Newcastle	37	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	20	.....	7	9	7
47 Newmarket	101	124	124	122	122	122	122	122	114	3	42	25	42
48 Niagara	39	37	37	37	37	37	41	35	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Niagara Falls, S	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	52	3	23	22	23

High Schools.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	Greek.	French.	German.	Writing.	Precis Writing and Indexing.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Photography.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Vocal Music.	Drill.	Calisthenics.	Gymnastics.	How many pupils obtained Commercial Certificates during year?	How many passed the Primary Examination?	How many passed the Junior Leaving Examination?	How many passed the Senior Leaving Examination?	How many matriculated at any University during the year?	Senior.	Junior.	1st Class Honors.	How many?	2nd Class Honors.	How many?
1	4	55	...	72	72	72	...	72	43	...	18	12
2	22	92	11	146	146	146	...	146	...	30	...	69	...	6	1	2	6	3	...
3	7	54	6	43	16	71	...	71	4
4	...	28	...	50	17	50	...	50
5	17	99	...	174	75	115	...	140	...	...	100	100	...	27	17	14	1	4	1	3	...	...	...
6	7	35	...	79	86	86	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	11	5	52	52	52	...	52	...	...	29	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	13	167	38	197	46	189	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	3	16	70	97	...	97	...	97	...	...	40	33	...	14	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	6	35	22	62	20	199	...	84	...	...	...	55	...	20	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
11	10	41	9	112	113	112	60	112	112	60	...	112	...	27	18	5	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	
12	8	86	8	117	50	117	80	117	...	...	...	70	...	35	21	14	1	4	...	4	...	4	...
13	...	25	7	65	17	73	...	73	...	...	30	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	6	40	4	100	50	50	...	100	...	...	63	78	...	30	15	10	1	5	...	5	...	5	...
15	...	30	15	110	...	113	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	15	80	...	154	70	154	...	154	80	...	198	198	...	...	16	4	3	6	1	5	...	...	...
17	7	...	...	66	66	66	...	66	...	...	20	20	...	11	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
18	...	28	8	83	26	43	...	70	...	...	41	42	...	17	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
19	6	65	...	143	46	143	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	6	28	...	72	...	45	...	40	...	...	...	86	86	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	8	50	...	74	74	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
22	7	31	10	92	94	94	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	1	2	4	4	...	5	3	...
23	5	16	3	52	29	29	...	52	...	...	25	...	...	15	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	30	22	61	61	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
25	2	29	6	66	21	66	...	66	...	...	45	45	...	15	3	2	1	2	...	2	...	2	...
26	6	63	...	89	89	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
27	4	67	7	96	89	89	...	88	83	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
28	5	55	7	30	90	90	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	6	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
29	...	26	3	79	79	79	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	38	25	15	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
30	7	65	24	70	185	185	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	45	20	11	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
31	...	14	...	55	55	55	...	54	...	...	45	28	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	10	12	23	41	41	...	41	...	42	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	16	37	29	124	50	74	...	131	...	...	104	104	...	35	25	17	...	3	...	3	...	...	1
34	...	32	...	43	39	69	...	69	...	...	49	39	...	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	10	31	...	105	105	105	...	105	...	...	69	45	69	6	10	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
36	...	...	10	137	137	137	...	137	...	...	100	100	...	3	16	6	9	...	3	...	5	...	2
37	11	61	22	45	66	66	...	66	...	...	34	154	...	29	10	12	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
38	3	25	17	124	...	124	...	124	...	...	97	62	...	35	22	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
39	...	18	10	73	73	73	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	33	...	79	...	70	...	70	...	...	39	89	39	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	4	36	8	31	107	107	...	107	...	...	73	34	...	18	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1
42	2	36	63	136	90	136	...	135	...	...	61	90	71	20	10	7	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
43	10	45	8	114	114	114	...	114	...	...	52	40	...	17	20	2	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
44	12	116	16	87	63	150	...	150	...	...	203	203	94	56	24	10	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
45	1	14	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	...	6	...	...	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	1	28	5	35	35	35	...	41	...	...	21	21	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	8	45	12	52	90	90	...	90	...	...	101	101	...	22	13	4	2	7	...	7	...	...	...
48	...	24	...	41	20	39	10	39	...	25	...	40	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	3	51	...	102	102	102	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE													
HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.												
	Reading and Orthoepry.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.
50 Norwood	90	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	74	...	65	25	40
51 Oakville	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	...	62	19	62
52 Omemece	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	27	1	45	12	45
53 Orangeville.....	180	245	245	244	245	245	240	240	120	8	53	35	53
54 Orillia	125	169	169	169	169	165	169	164	85	3	15	20	15
55 Oshawa	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	170	88	5	45	29	43
56 Paris	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	...	76	16	76
57 Parkhill	77	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	...	84	36	84
58 Pembroke	92	92	92	90	90	90	92	90	90	...	2	6	...
59 Petrolea	100	117	117	117	117	117	117	116	116	1	72	17	75
60 Picton	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	165	...	42	24	...
61 Port Arthur	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	18	1	...	2	...
62 Port Dover.....	60	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	30	2	24	24	14
63 Port Elgin	106	125	125	125	125	125	126	126	79	1	38	26	38
64 Port Hope	120	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	129	...	29	39	29
65 Port Perry	97	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	50	6	25	15	31
66 Port Rowan	40	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	49	...	51	12	40
67 Prescott	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	30	...	...	10	...
68 Renfrew	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	128	128	3	15	6	4
69 Richmond Hill.	61	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	...	1	6	1
70 Sarnia	220	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	168	2	33	40	33
71 Simcoe	125	163	163	160	160	160	160	150	85	...	85	30	85
72 Smith's Falls..	113	142	142	142	142	142	136	142	92	6	48	29	98
73 Smithville	69	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	...	17	10	17
74 Stirling	44	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	40	3	15	25	25
75 Streetsville	41	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	18	...	1	...	1
76 Sydenham	112	114	114	114	114	114	112	114	69	5	41	16	39
77 Thorold	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	55	...	6	14	6
78 Tilsonburg	84	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	61	...	17	14	17
79 Trenton	82	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	...	28	30	28
80 Uxbridge	102	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	83	3	20	11	20
81 Vankleeckhill..	102	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	5	5	22	5
82 Vienna	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	36	1	15	5	18
83 Walkerton	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	46	...	47	21	21
84 Wardville	61	71	71	71	70	70	67	70	28	3	11	6	7
85 Waterdown	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	65	...	8	12	8
86 Welland	85	98	98	98	98	98	94	98	98	5	28	13	28
87 Weston	74	85	85	82	85	85	85	85	70	1	10	13	10
88 Williamstown..	54	67	67	67	67	62	67	67	67	...	23	9	9
89 Windsor	191	191	191	122	191	191	191	191	81	1	30	21	23
1 Total, 1890....	9073	10204	10210	10032	10202	10193	10092	10174	7045	182	2810	1711	2596
2 " 1889....	9020	10224	10214	10045	10204	10149	10107	10133	5185	203	2953	1561	2453
3 Increase	53	...	...	...	...	44	...	41	1860	...	...	150	...
4 Decrease .....	...	20	4	13	2	...	15	...	...	21	143	...	357
5 Percentage of Coll. Inst's. & High Schools..	83	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	72	4	29	18	28
												1	37

High Schools.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	Greek.	French.	German.	Writing.	Precis Writing and Indexing.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Photography.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Vocal Music.	Drill.	Calisthenics.	Gymnastics.	How many pupils obtained Commercial Certificates during year?	How many passed the Primary Examination?	How many passed the Junior Leaving Examination?	How many passed the Senior Leaving Examination?	How many matriculated at any University during the year?	Senior.	Junior.	1st Class Honors.	How many?	2nd Class Honors.	How many?
50	10	32	7	90	90	90	...	90	...	...	90	70	...	16	15	13	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
51	3	...	...	67	67	67	...	67	...	...	40	47	...	5	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	26	...	57	12	53	...	53	...	...	20	20	...	12	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	26	75	17	50	55	150	...	139	...	...	45	50	...	20	20	20	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	...
54	27	65	17	132	...	130	...	132	...	...	160	165	160	25	2	6	...	2	2	2	5	2	2	2
55	6	100	7	92	43	144	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	6	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
56	1	23	...	96	96	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	3	15	2	77	77	77	...	77	...	...	113	113	113	22	10	11	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
58	10	32	5	46	35	81	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
59	3	93	35	74	...	100	74	100	...	...	54	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	3	94	16	121	35	75	...	151	...	...	60	50	...	28	12	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
61	...	34	...	49	49	40	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	27	20	44	44	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
63	...	24	22	69	35	115	...	115	...	...	70	57	70	18	18	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
64	...	96	26	120	...	121	...	120	...	...	64	60	...	26	13	5	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
65	6	57	16	97	26	45	...	97	...	60	97	97	97	35	19	6	...	6	2	4	11	4	...	...
66	...	...	...	40	40	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	5	51	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	5	3	3	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
68	7	44	6	78	107	107	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	1	...	4	1	4	...	3	...	...
69	5	25	...	61	61	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
70	14	104	20	152	75	220	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	34	16	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...
71	2	50	12	128	118	128	...	128	...	...	82	81	...	32	16	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
72	5	47	...	113	113	113	...	113	...	...	65	77	...	23	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	4	13	6	69	...	50	...	80	...	...	39	41	...	8	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
74	4	...	...	49	25	28	...	40	...	...	20	...	16	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
75	3	22	1	40	41	41	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
76	6	16	9	96	96	87	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	7	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	...
77	2	45	...	48	48	48	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	5	32	3	84	84	84	...	84	...	95	95	95	95	11	7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
79	5	30	...	45	82	82	...	82	...	...	54	62	...	16	11	7	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
80	4	47	17	42	...	110	...	68	...	...	76	47	...	24	7	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
81	...	113	6	102	102	102	...	102	...	...	48	...	...	12	9	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
82	...	18	2	16	40	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	9	46	51	43	...	130	...	124	...	...	...	48	...	33	22	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
84	2	27	2	23	...	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
85	1	24	...	63	58	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	7	14	3	85	...	85	...	85	...	...	45	53	...	12	1	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
87	9	39	4	68	74	74	...	74	...	...	25	30	...	13	3	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
88	12	30	2	19	54	54	...	54	...	42	15	30	...	14	2	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...
89	3	53	3	176	...	176	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	479	3786	835	7157	4868	7879	224	8176	275	354	3060	3452	951	1335	818	414	34	198	19	180	49	50	...	...
2	505	3650	688	7041	5504	7684	213	8324	96	656	1689	1914	605	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	136	147	116	...	195	11	...	179	...	1371	1538	346	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	26	...	...	...	636	...	...	148	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	41	12	66	48	73	2	75	3	6	43	46	31	12	7	4	1	3	1/3	2	1	1	...	...

IX.—TABLE I.—The

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.															MISCELLANEOUS													
															Brick, stone or frame school house.	Freehold or rented school house.	Size of playground.	How many days open during the year.	Schools under United Board.	Total value of library.	Total value of scientific apparatus.	Total value of charts, maps and globes.	Gymnasium.	Total value of gymnasium or appliances for physical education.	Museum.	Estimated value of museum.	Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.	
															Acres.					\$	\$	\$		\$		\$		
1	Aylmer	B	F	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	207	1	507	483	122	1	600	1	250	1	1												
2	Barrie	B	F	3	201	201	1	436	569	134	1	1500	1	1075	1	1												
3	Brantford	B	F	1	193	193	1	436	473	108	1	1075	1	1075	1	1												
4	Brockville	S	F	2	199	199	1	446	393	124	1	ExG 203	1	100	1	1												
5	Chatham	B	F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	212	1	500	514	117	1	700	1	100	1	1												
6	Clinton	B	F	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	212	1	191	800	211	1	625	1	10	1	1												
7	Cobourg	B	F	2	200	200	1	563	497	124	1	850	1	1	1	1												
8	Collingwood	B	F	1	202	202	1	435	521	103	1	425	1	1	1	1												
9	Galt	S	F	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	197	197	1	618	726	171	1	1800	1	40	1	1												
10	Guelph	S	F	4	202	202	1	560	532	139	1	2000	1	50	1	1												
11	Hamilton	S	F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	201	201	1	376	668	116	1	ExG 100	1	1	1	1												
12	Ingersoll	R	F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	201	201	1	458	460	127	1	675	1	1	1	1												
13	Kingston	S	F	1	200	200	1	537	691	87	1	1400	1	70	1	1												
14	Lindsay	B	F	2	209	209	1	488	529	107	1	605	1	1	1	1												
15	London	B	F	1	195	195	1	655	765	242	1	1115	1	1	1	1												
16	Morrisburg	B	F	1	212	212	1	445	522	108	1	1115	1	1	1	1												
17	Ottawa	S	F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	201	201	1	530	722	78	1	2150	1	100	1	1												
18	Owen Sound	B	F	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	200	1	519	1066	167	1	ExG 400	1	1	1	1												
19	Perth	B	F	5	205	205	1	518	709	141	1	812	1	500	1	1												
20	Peterborough	B	R	2	208	208	1	534	420	180	1	775	1	1	1	1												
21	Ridgetown	B	F	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	211	211	1	507	623	96	1	558	1	15	1	1												
22	Seaforth	B	F	3	207	207	1	637	558	155	1	675	1	50	1	1												
23	Stratford	B	F	6	212	212	1	517	1007	194	1	ExG 400	1	1	1	1												
24	Strathroy	B	F	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	199	199	1	465	543	100	1	494	1	1	1	1												
25	St. Catharines	B	F	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	203	1	507	524	127	1	700	1	1	1	1												
26	St. Mary's	B	F	2	209	209	1	461	486	125	1	450	1	1	1	1												
27	St. Thomas	B	F	2	197	197	1	577	455	100	1	550	1	1	1	1												
28	Toronto (Jarvis St.)	B	F	2	198	198	1	500	695	442	1	8500	1	20	1	1												
29	Toronto (Jamieson Ave.)	B	F	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	148	1	608	1589	128	1	4642	1	1	1	1												
30	Whitby	B	F	1	206	206	1	451	525	135	1	1065	1	1	1	1												
31	Woodstock	B	F	1	212	212	1	595	906	135	1	2150	1	50	1	1												
															B	S	F	F	R	Acres.								
1	Total, 1890	25	6	0	30	1	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	11	15777	19971	4443	31	37994	12	1255	18											
2	Total, 1889	23	6	0	28	1	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	10	13953	16407	3967	28	29114	12	935	18											
3	Increase	2	0	0	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1824	3564	476	3	8880	320	1	1												
4	Decrease																											

Collegiate Institutes.

INFORMATION.

Schools opened or closed with prayer.	Schools using Bible.	Commencement exercises, Reg. 55.	Number of pupils in -				No. from municipalities composing High School District.	No. from other municipalities within the County.	No. from other Counties.	No. of pupils who passed Law Society matriculation examination.	No. of pupils who passed Medical Council matriculation examination.	No. of pupils who passed examination as students of surveying.	No. of pupils who entered mercantile life.	No. of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	No. who joined any learned profession.	No. who became teachers.	No. who left for other occupations.
			Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.											
1 2	1	1	163	55	14	5	178	41	18	1			7	11	8	22	30
3	1	1	137	21	8		89	74	3				3		1	17	18
4	1	1	207	54	25	5	186	76	29							12	
5	1	1	185	32	9	4	173	49	8			2	16	5	6	4	5
6	1	1	296	48	16		244	110	6				20	10	2	30	10
7	1	1	120	39	6	5	79	80	11				15	10	5	22	5
8			131	30	2		102	51	10				15	2		13	20
9	1	1	156	57	14	4	63	93	75		1		5	2		43	22
10	1		165	39	15		120	54	45				18	12	5	19	20
11	1		182	43	11		185	35	16				30	12	10	15	10
12	1		550	75	42	10	553	66	58						15	40	25
13	1	1	146	26			107	53	12				8			17	23
14	1	1	213	37	9		208	46	5				30		10	15	5
15	1		304	67	15	2	182	139	67		1		27	7	8	53	37
16	1		364	44	31	2	417	24			2		24	1	3	13	
17	1	1	163	31	14		86	82	40		1		10	15	5	30	12
18	1	1	272	65	34		275	65	31	1	4		20	11	7	13	7
19	1	1	277	109	24	13	181	150	92				25	50	20	75	80
20	1		135	24	2		104	50	7	1	2					8	
21	1	1	210	37	2		200	49								12	
22	1	1	112	76	22	2	96	100	16	2	1		8	14	6	17	18
23	1	1	147	39	6		87	97	8		1		10	20	1	15	
24	1	1	223	63	15	1	234	51	17				20	6	4	40	5
25	1		199	62	20		103	122	56				20	30	15	40	
26	1		209	72	32	19	181	70	81	2	4		12	15	10	25	10
27	1	1	155	45	35		120	70	45				18	10	8	19	10
28	1	1	265	44	9	7	215	92	18	1			13	10	2	10	16
29	1	1	498	101	35		620	10	4				50	3	17	20	95
30	1	1	301	115	38		372	65	17				40	15	5	18	40
31	1	1	156	22	4		99	82	1				12	6	1	4	14
		1	212	68	14	2	153	105	38		1		18	22	7	25	12
1 29	14	20	6853	1640	523	81	6012	2251	834	7	20	4	485	314	181	706	551
2 27	16	16	6100	1583	452	102	5366	2135	736	29	22	2	592	370	184	636	658
3 2		4	753	57	71		646	116	98			2				70	
4	2					21				22	2		107	56	3		107

IX.—TABLE I.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.			MISCELLANEOUS											
	Brick, stone or frame school house.	Freehold or rented school house.	Size of playground.	How many days open during the year.	Schools under United Board.	Total value of library.	Total value of scientific apparatus.	Total value of charts, maps and globes.	Gymnasium.	Total value of gymnasium and appliances for physical education.	Museum.	Estimated value of museum.	Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.	Schools opened or closed with prayer.
			Acres			£	£	£		£		£		
1 Alexandria	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	206	..	80	115	43	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 Almonte	S	R	1	211	1	532	197	46	..	..	1	20	..	1
3 Arnprior	B	F	$\frac{1}{4}$	208	1	193	93	54	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 Arthur	B	F	$\frac{2}{3}$	80	..	..	196	25	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Athens	S	F	2	211	1	367	253	40	..	..	..	..	..	1
6 Aurora	B	R	..	209	..	198	241	56	..	..	1	..	..	1
7 Beamsville	B	F	2	210	1	234	201	38	..	..	1	50	1	1
8 Belleville	B	F	$\frac{1}{4}$	198	1	175	342	134	..	..	..	..	..	1
9 Berlin	B	F	4	206	..	247	940	69	..	..	1	40	..	1
10 Bowmanville	B	F	$\frac{1}{16}$	192	..	450	427	54	..	..	1	25	1	1
11 Bradford	B	F	2	205	..	..	203	47	..	9	1	..	..	1
12 Brampton	S	F	5	207	..	143	258	28	..	20	1	25	..	1
13 Brighton	B	F	..	205	1	117	255	40	..	..	..	..	1	1
14 Caledonia	B	F	$1\frac{1}{2}$	108	1	122	230	37	..	6	..	..	..	1
15 Campbellford	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	209	1	76	278	33	..	..	..	..	1	1
16 Carleton Place	S	F	$\frac{1}{4}$	210	1	140	264	48	..	..	..	..	..	1
17 Cayuga	B	F	1	210	..	152	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18 Colborne	B	F	1	209	1	283	247	82	..	..	1	..	..	1
19 Cornwall	B	F	$\frac{2}{3}$	207	..	389	152	128	..	..	..	..	..	1
20 Deseronto	B	F	3	204	..	257	303	49	1	200	..	..	..	1
21 Dundas	B	F	2	205	1	178	211	109	..	..	1	..	..	1
22 Dunnville	B	F	$\frac{1}{4}$	207	..	150	340	27	..	..	..	..	..	1
23 Dutton	B	R	1	203	..	112	204	32	..	..	..	..	..	1
24 Elora	S	R	1	204	..	51	269	113	..	..	1	3000	1	1
25 Essex	B	F	$3\frac{1}{2}$	200	..	102	213	75	..	..	..	..	..	1
26 Fergus	S	F	..	209	1	104	173	70	..	..	..	..	..	1
27 Gananoque	S	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	201	1	83	132	94	..	..	..	..	..	1
28 Georgetown	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	199	..	85	135	33	..	..	..	..	..	1
29 Glencoe	B	F	2	209	..	215	291	47	..	..	..	..	..	1
30 Goderich	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	205	..	317	404	76	..	..	..	..	..	1
31 Gravenhurst	F	R	1	209	..	21	233	34	..	..	..	..	..	1
32 Grimsby	F	F	1	199	..	55	100	44	1	..	..	..	..	1
33 Harriston	B	F	3	209	..	22	98	73	..	..	..	..	..	1
34 Hawkesbury	B	F	$1\frac{1}{2}$	204	1	193	175	54	..	10	..	..	..	1
35 Iroquois	B	F	1	204	..	272	350	56	..	..	..	..	..	1
36 Kemptville	B	F	2	200	1	126	279	60	1	117	..	..	..	1
37 Kincardine	B	F	4	201	1	258	418	76	..	20	..	..	..	1
38 Listowel	B	F	$\frac{2}{3}$	207	1	112	104	75	..	..	..	..	..	1
39 Lucan	B	F	3	203	..	104	308	45	..	..	..	..	..	1
40 Madoc	B	F	1	206	..	133	269	80	1	450	..	..	..	1
41 Markham	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	178	..	87	74	15	..	..	..	..	..	1
42 Mitchell	B	F	..	207	..	103	182	78	1	372	..	..	..	1
43 Mt. Forest	B	F	$\frac{2}{3}$	207	..	296	377	76	..	10	1	..	..	1
44 Napanee	B	F	3	198	1	162	322	67	1	..	..	..	..	1
45 Newburgh	S	F	1	204	1	271	152	35	..	..	..	..	..	1
46 Newcastle	B	F	1	210	1	116	66	42	..	..	..	..	..	1
47 Newmarket	B	F	2	203	..	100	352	53	..	..	1	..	..	1
48 Niagara	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	205	..	128	133	58	..	..	..	..	..	1
49 Niagara Falls, S.	F	F	2	210	..	83	115	41	..	..	..	..	..	1
50 Norwood	B	F	1	200	1	255	131	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
51 Oakville	B	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	201	1	177	134	24	..	..	1	40	..	1
52 Omemece	F	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	212	1	41	143	45	..	..	..	..	..	1

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Schools using Bible.	Schools having religious instruction under Reg. 8, 206.	Commencement exercises. Reg. 55.	Number of Pupils in—				No. from municipalities composing High School District.	No. from other municipalities within the County.	No. from other Counties.	No. of pupils who passed Law Society matriculation examination.	No. of pupils who passed Medical Council matriculation examination.	No. of pupils who passed examination as students of surveying.	No. of pupils who entered mercantile life.	No. of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	No. who joined any learned profession.	No. who became teachers.	No. who left for other occupations.
				Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.											
1				71	1			70	1	1				4			8	4
2	1		1	146	25	5		110	42	24	1			6			11	15
3				77	8	3		71	10	7				1		2	1	7
4				55	7			45	16	1								
5			1	139	34	1		91	82	1				3				
6	1			79	21			58	42					2		1	23	2
7	1			52	6			27	29	2		1		3		1	6	4
8			1	197	55	4		232	21	3				2			6	6
9	1			94	9	10	2	52	59	4				3		7	17	25
10	1	1		96	35	5		87	49					14	2	1	8	7
11			1	83	29	2		38	73	3				10	10	2	6	
12			1	117	50	11		90	83	5	1	1	1	10	7	5	13	6
13	1			64	16			44	36					10		4	19	
14	1		1	106	34	1		47	66	28				3	2	2	8	
15			1	113	30	4		57	82	8	1			10	2	5	20	3
16				154	37	7		98	80	20			1	8	12	2	16	14
17				63	10			23	50			1		3	4		10	
18	1			65	17	1		43	37	3				3	5	1	3	1
19	1			137	34			84	67	20	1	1		5	12	1	10	12
20				72	14			50	31	5		1		4	4	3	18	6
21	1			74	11	2		43	44					2	2		8	
22	1		1	92	13	6		56	48	7				2	2		3	2
23	1		1	52	20	4		75		1				8	9	5	10	
24				61	22	4		45	41	1		1		3	7	2	5	13
25				66	17	1		32	49	3				9	3	2	5	14
26				89	25	2		84	30	2				5	10	1	5	7
27				89	5	2		72	21	3				20	15	5	10	
28				93	22	2		38	59	20				6	2	2	5	12
29				79	30	3		32	61	19		1						
30				177	42	6		123	92	10		1		8	19	2	11	3
31	1			51	4			42	10	3				10	4	3	20	4
32				36	6			19	21	2				2	3		1	
33				109	57	4		52	73	45				4	8	2	28	16
34				67	5			52	19	1				1	4		3	3
35			1	89	25			40	58	16				4	4			
36				137	20	4		48	46	67		1		5	4	1	13	9
37	1		1	112	28	14		89	61	4				8	6		15	10
38			1	60	64	35		94	62	3		1		3	4		18	10
39	1		1	73	15	6	1	42	48	5				3	5	2	34	3
40	1			71	18			54	32	3				5	6		4	8
41				107	7			29	85					1	2	2	13	
42			1	126	25	9	1	150	5	6				1			1	
43				102	24	2		67	28	33				8	7	4	10	8
44	1			150	45	8		98	101	4				12	6	5	20	14
45				63	9	4		26	50					2	2		8	3
46		1		37	9			20	23	3							3	6
47				101	20	3		48	63	13				2	4		6	24
48			1	41				29	11	1				2	2		1	12
49	1			102	22	3		68	33	26				7	5		4	9
50	1			90	35			52	51	22				2	4	5		6
51	1			67	20			45	39	3				6	7	2	6	
52			1	44	12	1		40	13	4				2		6	5	

IX.—TABLE I.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.										MISCELLANEOUS													
										Brick, stone or frame school house.	Freehold or rented school house.	Size of playground.	How many days open during the year.	Schools under United Board.	Total value of library.	Total value of scientific apparatus.	Total value of charts, maps and globes.	Gymnasium.	Total value of gymnasium and appliances for physical education.	Museum.	Estimated value of museum.	Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.	Schools opened or closed with prayer.
												Acres			\$	\$	\$		\$				
53	Orangeville.....	B	F		2½	203	....	363	367	77	....	....	....	....	363	367	77	....	....	....	....	1	1
54	Orillia.....	B	F		2	212	....	329	35	4	1	3146	....	....	329	35	4	1	3146	....	....	1	1
55	Oshawa.....	B	F		3	204	1	168	301	77	....	....	....	....	168	301	77	....	....	1	1	1	
56	Paris.....	B	F		1½	211	1	110	338	111	....	....	....	....	110	338	111	....	....	....	1	1	
57	Parkhill.....	B	F		3	212	1	34	279	94	1	25	1	25	34	279	94	1	25	1	25	1	1
58	Pembroke.....	B	F		4	211	1	16	174	91	....	....	....	....	16	174	91	....	....	....	....	1	1
59	Petrollea.....	B	F		2½	210	....	305	291	31	....	....	....	....	305	291	31	....	....	....	1	1	
60	Picton.....	B	F		1	199	....	401	290	57	....	....	....	....	401	290	57	....	....	....	....	1	1
61	Port Arthur.....	B	F		2½	205	....	300	50	10	1	15	....	....	300	50	10	1	15	....	....	1	1
62	Port Dover.....	B	F		1	208	....	83	87	28	....	....	....	....	83	87	28	....	....	....	1	1	
63	Port Elgin.....	B	F		1½	199	....	62	256	11	1	300	....	....	62	256	11	1	300	....	....	1	1
64	Port Hope.....	B	F		204	....	....	100	279	45	....	....	....	....	100	279	45	....	....	....	1	1	
65	Port Perry.....	B	F		1½	206	1	320	211	44	....	....	....	....	320	211	44	....	....	....	1	1	
66	Port Rowan.....	B	F		2½	208	1	40	98	29	....	....	....	....	40	98	29	....	....	....	1	1	
67	Prescott.....	S	F		1	204	1	87	119	67	....	....	....	....	87	119	67	....	....	....	1	1	
68	Renfrew.....	B	F		3	207	1	104	88	18	....	....	....	....	104	88	18	....	....	....	1	1	
69	Richmond Hill.....	B	F		1	205	1	142	104	46	....	....	....	....	142	104	46	....	....	....	1	1	
70	Sarnia.....	B	F		1½	210	1	70	594	107	....	....	....	....	70	594	107	....	....	....	1	1	
71	Simcoe.....	B	F		2½	207	1	150	215	31	....	....	....	....	150	215	31	....	....	....	1	1	
72	Smith's Falls.....	B	F		1	212	1	177	372	68	....	....	....	....	177	372	68	....	....	....	....	1	1
73	Smithville.....	B	F		1½	208	....	40	279	49	....	....	....	....	40	279	49	....	....	....	1	1	
74	Stirling.....	B	F		212	1	110	256	38	....	....	....	....	....	110	256	38	....	....	....	....	1	1
75	Streetsville.....	B	F		204	....	70	83	54	....	....	....	....	....	70	83	54	....	....	....	1	1	
76	Sydenham.....	S	F		1½	208	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
77	Thorold.....	B	F		2½	212	....	49	186	61	....	....	....	....	49	186	61	....	....	....	....	1	1
78	Tilsonburg.....	B	R		1	208	....	135	220	64	....	....	....	....	135	220	64	....	....	....	....	1	1
79	Trenton.....	B	F		3	202	1	153	294	79	....	....	....	....	153	294	79	....	....	....	1	1	
80	Uxbridge.....	B	F		1	201	1	112	156	36	....	....	....	....	112	156	36	....	....	....	1	1	
81	Vankleekhill.....	B	F		2½	206	....	50	82	38	....	....	....	....	50	82	38	....	....	....	....	1	1
82	Vienna.....	B	F		5	210	1	43	230	105	1	575	....	....	43	230	105	1	575	....	....	1	1
83	Walkerton.....	B	F		1½	204	....	144	509	52	....	....	....	....	144	509	52	....	....	....	1	1	
84	Wardsville.....	B	F		2	87	1	139	130	36	....	....	....	....	139	130	36	....	....	....	....	....	1
85	Waterdown.....	S	F		2	212	1	108	164	73	....	....	....	....	108	164	73	....	....	....	....	....	1
86	Welland.....	B	F		1	201	....	64	242	35	....	....	....	....	64	242	35	....	....	....	....	....	1
87	Weston.....	B	F		1½	207	....	129	143	55	....	....	....	....	129	143	55	....	....	....	....	....	1
88	Williamstown.....	B	F		195	1	50	13	45	....	....	....	....	....	50	13	45	....	....	....	1	1	
89	Windsor.....	B	F		1½	200	1	93	304	42	....	....	....	....	93	304	42	....	....	....	....	....	1
										B S F R		Acres.											
1	Total, 1890.....	74	11	4	83	6	144	202	43	13228	20200	4814	10	5312	20	3255	46	79					
2	Total, 1889.....	74	11	4	81	8	146	197	44	12403	18445	4534	8	5022	18	3385	49	79					
3	Increase.....	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	....	825	1755	280	2	297	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Decrease.....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130	3	....	....

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Schools using Bible.	Schools having religious instruction under Reg. 8, 206.	Commencement exercises. Reg. 55.	Number of Pupils in—				No. from municipalities composing High School District.	No. from other municipalities within the County.	No. from other Counties.	No. of pupils who passed Law Society matriculation examination.	No. of pupils who passed Medical Council matriculation examination.	No. of pupils who passed examination as students of surveying.	No. of pupils who entered mercantile life.	No. of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	No. who joined any learned profession.	No. who became teachers.	No. who left for other occupations.
				Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.											
53	..		1	183	52	10	....	79	89	77	..	1	..	15	..	3	20	5
54	1	..	1	132	27	10	....	110	44	15	..	..	..	15	10	4	8	18
55	..	..	1	138	28	5	....	122	47	2	..	..	..	6	8	..	7	27
56	1	..	..	96	16	..	....	67	37	8	..	..	..	4	5	..	3	9
57	1	..	1	36	..	..	....	37	68	8	1	2	..	4	10	1	15	2
58	..	..	..	121	11	..	....	90	39	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	12	8
59	..	..	1	99	17	1	..	113	..	4	1	..	..	5	2	2	5	5
60	..	..	..	151	30	..	....	81	94	6	..	1	..	20	..	..	15	20
61	..	..	..	47	1	1	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
62	..	..	..	44	31	6	....	62	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	1	..	..	106	21	1	..	60	65	3	..	..	..	5	8	..	9	8
64	..	..	..	120	38	1	..	114	39	6	..	..	..	12	2	2	10	10
65	1	1	1	97	20	8	..	44	68	13	..	..	..	8	6	4	20	8
66	1	..	..	40	12	..	....	26	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	1	..	..	64	12	..	....	57	19	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	3	10
68	..	..	..	117	14	..	....	52	74	5	..	..	..	4	6	..	12	..
69	..	..	..	61	7	..	....	20	46	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..
70	..	..	1	202	48	..	....	162	86	2	..	..	1	8	13	3	19	27
71	..	..	1	128	35	..	....	80	80	3	..	3	..	20	20	3	20	15
72	..	..	..	113	23	6	....	86	23	33	..	..	..	5	4	..	11	9
73	..	..	..	69	10	1	..	50	28	2	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	..
74	1	..	1	36	12	1	..	15	24	10	..	1	..	1	2	1	10	2
75	..	..	1	41	2	..	....	12	17	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
76	..	..	..	96	16	2	....	107	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	12	5
77	..	1	1	46	29	1	..	55	14	7	..	..	..	10	5	..	7	2
78	1	..	1	84	11	..	....	54	19	22	..	..	..	14	5	2	5	5
79	..	..	1	82	34	..	....	75	6	35	3	2	..	10	12	5	12	4
80	..	..	..	102	21	2	....	63	55	7	..	..	..	8	10	1	12	8
81	..	..	..	92	21	5	....	73	26	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
82	..	..	1	33	6	1	..	36	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	6
83	..	..	..	136	36	..	....	83	66	23	1	..	..	16	23	6	24	26
84	..	..	..	61	6	4	....	38	14	19	..	..	..	2	6	4	1	1
85	1	..	..	63	12	..	....	52	6	17	..	..	..	3	4	2	2	3
86	1	..	..	85	9	4	....	98	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	1	12
87	1	..	..	68	17	..	....	29	41	15	..	..	..	5	17	2	3	3
88	..	..	..	54	13	..	....	63	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..
89	..	..	1	167	24	..	....	126	63	2	..	..	..	30	..	4	11	33
1 33	4	33	8097	1948	249	4	..	5761	3665	872	11	22	3	533	481	166	837	634
2 32	5	32	8409	1739	244	13	..	5575	3946	884	30	22	4	569	580	168	876	697
3 1	.....	1	....	209	5	....	..	186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 ..	1	.....	312	....	....	9	....	....	281	12	19	....	1	36	99	2	39	63

N.—TABLE K.—PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

STATISTICS.		Anderton.		No. 9, Cambridge.		No. 1, Marlborough.		No. 1, Osgoode.		No. 2, Osgoode.		Puslinch.		Rama.		I. Original.		Penetanguishene.		Total.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
<i>Receipts:</i>																						
Balances from 1889	30	16			5	35			2	27	9	70	72	86	19	89	306	89	849	01	1472	63
Government grants	20	70			9	28			25	00	11	03	15	55	47	62	30	49	101	57	263	91
Municipal grants									11	13			45	00	43	98	300	00	498	43	903	33
Trustees' school taxes.	150	00			108	26			165	00	95	60	232	34	415	00					1256	20
Other sources	8	60							3	00	11	90			94	00	12	00			164	32
Total	209	46			123	39			206	40	128	23	425	75	796	49	649	38	1449	01	4060	39
<i>Expenditure:</i>																						
Teachers' salaries	133	66			108	00			185	00	80	10	250	00	540	00	450	00	975	00	2791	09
School sites and buildings ..													42	80					356	35	399	15
Libraries, maps, etc															21	63			11	30	32	93
Other expenses	75	80			12	50			4	27	17	00	42	85	126	11	95	63	61	50	438	16
Total	209	46			120	50			189	27	97	10	335	65	687	74	545	63	1404	15	3661	33
Balances on hand					2	89			17	13	31	13	90	10	108	75	103	75	44	86	399	06
<i>Teachers:</i>																						
Certificate	III.		Temp.		Temp.		III.		Temp.		Temp.		III.		III.		II.		I.		{ 10 Teachers.	
Salary	Female, \$250		Female, \$144		Female, \$150		Female, \$185		Female, \$180		Female, \$250		Male, \$340		Male, \$450		Male, \$700		Female, \$265		{ 3 Male,	
																					{ 7 Female,	
																					{ 1 I.C.C.	
																					{ 1 I.C.C.	
																					{ 5 I.I.C.C.	
																					{ 3 Temp. C.	
<i>Pupils:</i>																						
Total attending	33		23		10		33		21		21		34		62		67		142		425	
Boys	12		11		7		21		13		13		13		43		34		78		222	
Girls	21		12		3		12		8		8		21		29		33		64		203	

Attending less than 20 days ..	5	2	1	5	4	5	4	12	4	17	50
20 to 50 days ..	3	6	5	7	6	7	6	5	9	23	72
51 " 100 " ..	21	3	4	9	8	9	8	13	15	29	111
101 " 150 " ..	4	4	4	7	3	7	3	9	15	35	81
151 " 200 " ..	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	14	24	38	107
201 " year ..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Average attendance ..	10	12	3	12	9	12	9	18	37	80	212
No. in 1st Reader, Part I ..	3	.....	1	8	2	8	2	3	15	44	104
" " " " " II ..	3	2	2	6	6	6	6	7	1	13	59
" 2nd " " " " ..	9	6	5	6	3	6	3	8	18	39	110
" 3rd " " " " ..	.....	6	2	7	7	7	7	9	7	13	60
" 4th " " " " ..	8	8	.....	6	3	6	3	6	26	25	82
" 5th " " " " ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10
" Writing ..	33	23	8	25	17	25	17	34	67	142	411
" Arithmetic ..	33	23	8	25	19	25	19	34	67	142	413
" Drawing ..	33	.....	.....	9	17	9	17	34	67	142	304
" Geography ..	26	9	3	9	14	9	14	24	51	85	283
" Music ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	142	192
" Grammar ..	26	9	2	6	12	6	12	16	51	46	230
" History ..	9	9	2	3	7	3	7	16	26	33	139
School houses	F	L	L	F	F	F	F	F	B	B	{ 2 Brick. 5 Frame. 2 Log.
Number of maps.....	2	7	.....	3	3	10	14	10	10	8	57
" globes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	6
No. of trees planted on Arbor Day	1	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

— TABLE L.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public, Separate, Collegiate Institutes and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools. From the year 1880 to 1890, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
1..	Population .....	.....	1913460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2..	School Population (between the ages of five and sixteen years, up to 1884, and five to twenty-one subsequently).....	489924	484224	483817	478791	471287	583147	601204	611212	615353	616028	517856
3..	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	104	104	104	104	106	107	109	112	115	120	120
4..	Normal and Model Schools.....	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5.	Total Public Schools in operation	4941	5043	5013	5058	5109	5177	5213	5277	5330	5380	5459
6..	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools.	196	195	190	194	207	218	224	229	239	243	259
7..	Grand Total of all Schools in operation	5245	5348	5313	5362	5428	5508	5552	5624	5690	5749	5844
8..	Total Pupils attending Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	12910	13136	12348	11843	12737	14250	15344	17459	17742	18642	19395
9..	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools.. ..	1090	1116	1059	1098	1093	1063	1099	1204	1239	1370	1359
10..	Total Pupils attending Public Schools	457734	451449	445364	438192	439454	444865	458297	462839	464200	468025	461994
11..	Total Pupils attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools ..	25311	24819	26148	26177	27463	27590	29199	30373	31123	32790	34571
12..	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate, and Model Schools.....	497045	490520	484919	477310	480747	487771	503939	511875	514304	520827	517319
13..	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers	2113180	2106019	2144448	2210187	2296927	2327050	2385464	2458540	2521540	2553845	2669377
14..	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc	708872	738252	882526	898243	984835	985650	1072235	1283565	1337825	11644670	1626301

15..	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-Houses, and for Libraries, Apparatus, etc.....	2822052	2844271	3028974	3108430	3280862	3312700	3457699	3742105	3850365	4198515	4295078
16 .	Total amount paid for Collegiate Institute and High School Teachers' Salaries.....	247894	257218	253864	266317	282776	294078	307517	327452	375680	376878	404973
17..	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of Collegiate Institute and High School-Houses, Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, Fuel, Books, etc.....	166035	88632	89857	82630	102690	135683	170280	168160	261375	268459	222235
18..	Amount paid for other educational purposes	253052	256861	262307	267688	265239	269977	281798	280832	300763	301518	362094
19..	Grand total paid for educational purposes*	3489033	3446982	3633002	3725065	3931567	4012438	4217294	4518549	4797183	5145370	5284980
20..	Total Public and Separate School Teachers	6747	6922	6857	6911	7085	7218	7364	7594	7796	7967	8180
21..	Total Male Teachers.....	3264	3362	3062	2829	2789	2744	2727	2718	2824	2774	2730
22..	Total Female Teachers.....	3483	3560	3795	4082	4296	4474	4637	4876	4972	5193	5450
23..	Average number of days each Public School has been kept open	208	208	206	207	208	208	208	208	208	208	208

*Not including Colleges and Private Schools.

APPENDIX B.—*PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.*1. *ORDERS IN COUNCIL.*

- I. SURRENDER OF CERTAIN HIGH SCHOOL LANDS IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE (5th February, 1891).
-
- II. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, AUTHORIZED TO INVEST A CERTAIN SUM OF MONEY IN DEBENTURES UNDER R. S. O. CAP. 184, s. 375 (10th March, 1891.)
-
- III. NAPANEE HIGH SCHOOL TO RANK AS A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (13th March, 1891.)
-
- IV. HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHED IN THE VILLAGE OF HAGERSVILLE (29th May, 1891.)
-
- V. INDENTURE RESPECTING THE PUBLICATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DRAWING COURSE BY THE CANADA PUBLISHING COMPANY, APPROVED (4th June, 1891.)
-
-
- VI. INDENTURE RESPECTING THE PUBLICATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL ARITHMETIC BY THE ROSE PRINTING COMPANY, APPROVED (4th June, 1891.)
-
- VII. BY-LAWS, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, APPROVED (18th June, 1891.)
-
- VIII. HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHED IN THE VILLAGE OF WATFORD (18th June, 1891.)
-
- IX. PUBLIC SCHOOL WRITING COURSE TO BE THE ONLY WRITING BOOKS TO BE USED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AFTER JULY, 1892 (18th June, 1891.)
-
- X. INDENTURE RESPECTING THE PUBLICATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND CANADA BY THE COPP, CLARK CO. (LIMITED), APPROVED (19th June, 1891.)
-
- XI. GRANT OF \$500 TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD OF THE VILLAGE OF ALLISTON, AUTHORIZED (25th June, 1891.)

XII. PURCHASE OF NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS, AUTHORIZED (15th October, 1891.)

XIII. SARNIA HIGH SCHOOL TO RANK AS A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (10th December, 1891.)

2. MINUTES OF DEPARTMENT.

I. MISS JANE HAMILTON QUALIFIED AS A DIRECTOR OF KINDERGARTENS (23rd March, 1891.)

II. SYLLABUS FOR ASSISTANT KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS, AUTHORIZED (23rd March, 1891.)

III. REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, APPROVED (25th March, 1891.)

IV. APPOINTMENT OF STAFF OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY, APPROVED (2nd July, 1891.)

V. APPOINTMENT OF M. FICHOT AS TEACHER OF FRENCH IN THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL, APPROVED (7th September, 1891.)

VI. REGULATIONS RESPECTING TEXT BOOKS IN PUBLIC, HIGH, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, APPROVED (2nd October, 1891.)

VII. JOHN A. HEWITT'S PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE CANCELLED (4th November, 1891.)

VIII. JOHN O. REED'S PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE CANCELLED (4th November, 1891.)

IX. APPOINTMENT OF ALEXANDER CLARK CASSELMAN AS WRITING AND DRAWING MASTER IN THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO, APPROVED (2nd December, 1891.)

3. CIRCULARS FROM THE MINISTER.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES ON SCHOOL ACT OF 1891.

I.—New High Schools.

With regard to new High Schools you will kindly note, that hereafter High Schools can be established only in municipalities containing one thousand of a population, unless where a district is formed of more municipalities than one; in which case the minimum population is fixed at three thousand. (*See section 8.*)

II.—High School Trustees.

Modifications have been made regarding the appointment of Trustees in High School districts. Where High Schools in cities and in towns separate from the county are open to county pupils on the same terms as High Schools in the municipalities not separated, county councils may appoint three trustees in addition to the number appointed by the municipal council of such city or town. Members of municipal councils are disqualified after their present term of office has expired from being members of boards of High School Trustees or members of a board of education. (*See sections 11 and 12.*)

III.—Maintenance of High Schools.

The county grant to High Schools required under the old Act is continued, and it is further provided that where the cost of maintenance for county pupils attending the High Schools exceeds the ordinary county grant, such excess shall be paid by the county. (*See section 31.*)

IV.—High School Fees.

County councils are empowered for the first time to impose fees not exceeding one dollar per month on county pupils. (*See sub-section 5 of section 2.*) This allows the option of making the High Schools free to county pupils if deemed expedient, or to transfer a certain portion of the tax for High School purposes to those availing themselves of the High School. (*See section 37.*)

V.—Entrance Examinations.

Where county councils desire examinations to be held for the convenience of county pupils outside a High School district, they are empowered so to do on giving notice to the county inspector. All the expenses of such examinations, if not held at the request of the High School Board, are to be paid by the county councils; examinations at High Schools are continued as before, the expenses in the latter case being paid by the High School Trustees. Formerly, all the expenses of High School examinations, except in the case of cities and of towns separate from the county, were borne by the county councils. (*See section 38.*)

(1) In addition to the points above mentioned it would be well for High School Trustees to notice that Boards of Public School Trustees in the municipalities in which High Schools are situate, are now authorized to appoint a representative to the High School Board. (*See section 11, sub-section 6.*)

(2) Under section 31, it will be the duty of trustees to arrange with county councils for such sum in addition to the ordinary county grant as may be considered a fair equivalent for the cost of maintenance of county pupils, and in the event of disagreement to apply to the county judge for a settlement of all matters in dispute.

(3) Boards of Public and Separate School Trustees are authorized each to appoint a member of the board of examiners for the entrance examination to High Schools. (*See section 38, sub-sections 2 and 3.*)

(4) The Christmas holidays for Public and High Schools are reduced, and the Easter holidays extended. (*See section 42.*)

TORONTO, May, 1891.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINERS.

1. In construing the clauses of the High Schools Act referring to the appointment of examiners for the High School entrance examination, trustees should bear in mind that the appointed members of the Board under the new Act occupy to a certain extent the representative character of members under the old Act. In framing the present law it was intended that the trustees of Public and Separate Schools should each, from the teachers on their respective staffs, appoint a member of the Board of Examiners holding the rank of a first class teacher, if such were available, that is, if they had a teacher with the required qualification in the service, but if they had no first class teacher in their service, or if he were not available because of any disqualification, or from any cause, then the trustees would be at liberty to appoint a second class teacher of five years experience, actually engaged in teaching.

2. If the trustees of the Public or Separate School find however that the first class teachers on their own staff are not available they may appoint a second class teacher from their own staff, or they may appoint a first or second class teacher actually engaged in teaching from the staff of any High, Public or Separate School within or without the High School district. When the rights of the Public School and Separate School teachers (male and female) in the service of each board respectively are exhausted, the choice of the board is then unlimited except as to certificate.

3. By the regulations of the Education Department in force for many years, it is provided that no examiner shall be allowed to preside over the examination of his own pupils. The wisdom of this regulation has been unanimously approved by the profession, but as no regulation was issued since the passage of the new Act specifically disqualifying members of the new board from reading the papers of their own pupils, trustees have assumed that their appointment would be valid, and in a few cases appointments at variance with the principle of the regulations have been made. To allow examiners to read the papers of their own pupils might possibly lead to jealousies and suspicions that would be injurious to all concerned, and therefore, without in the least reflecting upon the *bona fides* of any person eligible for such appointments, it has been decided that no person who has pupils writing at the entrance examination shall be appointed examiner where such pupils are writing, thus applying to the presiding examiner and the examiner who reads the papers the same regulation.

TORONTO, June, 1891.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS.

TRUANCY AND COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

The Act passed last Session of the Assembly respecting truancy and compulsory attendance at school comes into force on the 1st July. Under section 7 of that Act it becomes the duty of the police commissioners, or in places where there are

no police commissioners, the municipal council of every city, town and incorporated village, to appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers.

Under sub-section 3 authority is given to the police commissioners or the municipal council to adopt regulations for the enforcement of the Act, subject to the approval of the Education Department.

The draft regulations sent herewith are intended merely as a guide to municipal councils, and are based upon regulations adopted in the United States, where an Act similar to the Ontario Act is in operation.

I shall be pleased to consider and approve of any amendments to this draft not inconsistent with the Act. I also send herewith a copy of the Act for your direction.

I need only add that it is of the utmost importance for the future well-being of the country that the provisions of the Act shall be vigorously enforced.

TORONTO, June, 1891.

Suggested Rules for the Direction of Truant Officers.

1. The truant officers shall perform their duties under the direction of the police commissioners, or municipal council when there are no police commissioners.

2. Where more truant officers than one are appointed, each officer shall be assigned a separate district, for which he will be held responsible.

3. Each truant officer shall keep a record of all reports made to the commissioners or the trustees; he shall keep a full and complete record of all cases of truants, absentees, neglected children, etc., brought before the courts, together with the final disposition of such cases; and shall keep such other records as the commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

4. Each officer shall on the 31st day of December in each year report to the Education Department on such form as may be required by the regulations of the department.

5. Each truant officer shall obtain *daily* from the office of the board of health the reports of all cases of scarlet fever and other diseases dangerous to the public health, and shall immediately give notice thereof to the principals of the schools in the district assigned to him.

6. The chairman of the police commissioners or the reeve of the municipality, as the case may be, of each city, town or village, shall on the first Monday of each month, except in the months of July and August, meet with the truant officers at the council chamber of the municipality for the purpose of receiving a detailed report of such officers for the preceding month, including in such reports all cases of truancy, absentees, neglected children, all violations of law with regard to the attendance of children at school which they may have investigated, and a statement of exceptional cases connected directly or indirectly with their work which may have been attended to. Each officer shall also state in his weekly report all absences from his work, the length of each absence, with the reason therefor.

7. Each officer shall endeavor to procure the attendance at school of all children of the district assigned to him, between 8 and 14 years of age, visiting them at their homes or places of employment, or looking after them in the streets for this purpose, and he shall, by persuasion and argument, both with the children and their parents or guardians, and by other means than legal compulsion, strive to secure such attendance.

8. The officers shall not be employed to inquire into the occasional absence of pupils of the public schools who are not suspected of truancy, or be required to visit those suspended by principals, unless directed to do so by the trustees.

9. When their services are requested by the teachers to inquire into the absence of pupils suspected of truancy, the officers shall take action in those cases only which are

reported to them with the details properly given on the regular truant cards furnished for the purpose, and shall report on such cases as soon as possible to the teachers. The officers shall note on the back of each card the date when their investigations are completed and affix their signatures. The cards shall then be given to the principal of the district, who shall affix his signature, and once a week shall forward all such cards to the truant officer. The officers shall include a statement of all such cases in their weekly reports.

10. The officers shall investigate and report upon such cases which may be referred to them in writing by any member of the board, the inspector, or any ratepayer. A statement of such cases, with the results of their investigations, shall be included in their monthly reports to the commissioners of police or to the municipal council.

11. Each truant officer shall consult at least once a month the record books containing the certificates of leave of absence issued to pupils under section 5 of the Act, and see that such pupils return to school on the expiration of the certificates, or report to the principals their reasons for not returning.

12. When a truant officer shall be unable, in a district assigned to him, to procure the attendance at school of any child who is a habitual truant, or who is required by the provisions of the law to attend school, it shall be the duty of such officer, after notice as required by the Act, to procure a warrant and arrest such child, who shall be brought for trial before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

13. The principals of the schools shall report to the truant officer forthwith the name and address of any pupil expelled for vicious or immoral conduct.

14. The trustees of every school shall report to the truant officers in the last week in June and December in each year the names of all pupils between 8 and 14 years of age who were absent from school, without the excuse provided under section 5 of the Truancy Act.

Truant Card.

No.....	.....School.
Name	Age
Charge	
Parents' Name	
Residence	
Date	
Teacher.....	St. Room No.....

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Educational Association of the United States was held in Toronto on the 14th of July and three following days. The meetings were very largely attended, and the subjects presented of vital interest to the profession. I am quite sure that the publication of the papers so fully by the daily press, and the addresses read by so many teachers of Ontario will react very favorably upon the educational opinion of the province.

Toronto, July, 1891.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

On the 5th of November the representatives of all the Universities of Ontario and contiguous universities met at the Education Department for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing with a view to the extension of university teaching to outlying cities and towns. The attendance was large and great interest was manifested in this department of higher education.

Toronto, November, 1891.

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC SCHOOL GRANT FOR 1891.

The apportionment of the Grant to the several Municipalities is based upon the latest returns of population for the year 1890, and the division between the Public and Separate Schools on the average attendance of that year, as reported by the Inspectors, Public School Boards, and Separate School Trustees respectively.

While the Separate Schools will receive their portion of the Grant direct from the Department, that of the Public Schools will be paid, according to this Schedule, through the respective county, city, town and village treasurers.

The County Councils—whose duty it is to raise from the several townships in their counties a sum at least equal to the amounts respectively apportioned to each county—are reminded that *all the supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools are exempt* from any rate to be levied for this purpose.

Toronto, May, 1891.

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1891, for which an assessment is to be made by the County Council in the several Townships in each County, sufficient to raise an amount at least equal to the amount apportioned to each County.

All Roman Catholic Separate School supporters are exempt from any rate for such purpose.

1. COUNTY OF BRANT.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Brantford	\$782 00
Burford	550 00
Dumfries, South	344 00
Oakland	85 00
Onondaga	161 00
Total	\$1922 00

2. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle	\$154 00
Amabel	295 00
Arran	327 00
Brant	522 00
Bruce	408 00
Carrick	352 00
Culross	447 00
Eastnor	166 00
Elderslie	368 00
Greenock	373 00
Huron	478 00
Kincardine	418 00
Kinloss	350 00
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	140 00
Saugeen	220 00
Total	\$5018 00

5 (E.)

3. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Fitzroy	\$312 00
Gloucester	596 00
Goulbourn	328 00
Gower, North	298 00
Huntley	276 00
March	114 00
Marlborough	198 00
Nepean	1030 00
Osgoode	495 00
Torbolton	112 00
Total	\$3759 00

4. COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

Amaranth	\$458 00
Garafraxa, East	372 00
Luther, East	323 00
Melancthon	565 00
Mono	628 00
Mulmur	590 00
Total	\$2936 00

5. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldbrough	\$588 00
Bayham	430 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Dorchester, South	\$185 00
Dunwich	448 00
Malahide	471 00
Southwold	514 00
Yarmouth	585 00
Total	\$3221 00

6. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	\$223 00
Colchester, North	215 00
" South	403 00
Gosfield, North	216 00
" South	234 00
Maidstone	319 00
Malden	122 00
Mersea	434 00
Pelee Island	39 00
Rochester	301 00
Sandwich, East	570 00
" West	305 00
Tilbury, West	583 00
Total	\$3964 00

7. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie	\$ 66 00
Bedford	185 00
Clarendon and Miller	106 00
Hinchinbrooke	164 00
Howe Island	37 00
Kennebec	147 00
Kingston	356 00
Loughborough	225 00
Olden	109 00
Oso	115 00
Palmerston and Canonto	88 00
Pittsburg	305 00
Portland	284 00
Storrington	244 00
Wolfe Island	144 09
Total	\$2575 00

8. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	\$446 00
Bentinck	550 00
Collingwood	420 00
Derby	237 00
Egremont	414 00
Euphrasia	372 00
Glenelg	341 00
Holland	353 00
Keppel	435 00
Normanby	632 00
Osprey	400 00
Proton	327 00
Sarawak	128 00
St. Vincent	414 00
Sullivan	439 00
Sydenham	466 00
Total	\$6374 00

9. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Canborough	\$122 00
Cayuga, North	219 00
" South	108 00
Dunn	108 00
Moulton	210 00
Oneida	206 00
Rainham	228 00
Seneca	283 00
Sherbrooke	50 00
Walpole	539 00
Total	\$2073 00

10. COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Anson and Hindon	\$ 34 00
Cardiff	66 00
Clyde, Burton, Dudley, Dysart, Harcourt, Harburn, Eyre, Guilford, Havelock, etc.	113 00
Glamorgan	53 00
Lutterworth	49 00
Minden	135 00
Monmouth	40 00
Snowdon	98 00
Stanhope, Sherbourne and McClintock ..	58 00
Total	\$646 00

11. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquensing	\$514 00
Nassagaweya	335 00
Nelson	357 00
Trafalgar	477 00
Total	\$1683 00

12. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Carlow and Mayo	\$125 00
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	128 00
Faraday and Dungannon	190 00
Hungerford	690 00
Huntingdon	263 00
McClure, Wicklow and Bangor	102 00
Herschel and Monteagle	178 00
Madoc	308 00
Marmora and Lake	212 00
Rawdon	404 00
Sidney	486 00
Thurlow	558 00
Tudor and Cashel	94 00
Limerick	56 00
Wollaston	88 00
Tyendinaga	506 00
Total	\$4388 00

13. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	\$554 00
Colborne	260 00
Goderich	304 00
Grey	467 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

COUNTY OF HURON.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Hay	\$468 00
Howick	539 00
Hullett	350 00
McKillop	332 00
Morris	364 00
Stanley	294 00
Stephen	457 00
Tuckersmith	332 00
Turnberry	292 00
Usborne	308 00
Wawanosh, East	240 00
“ West	249 00
Total	\$5810 00

14. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden	\$333 00
Chatham	611 00
Dover	463 00
Harwich	627 00
Howard	392 00
Orford	329 00
Raleigh	507 00
Romney	167 00
Tilbury, East	308 00
Zone	160 00
Total	\$3897 00

15. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	\$310 00
Brooke	404 00
Dawn	311 00
Enniskillen	470 00
Euphemia	270 00
Moore	611 00
Plympton	459 00
Sarnia	281 00
Sombra	398 00
Warwick	404 00
Total	\$3918 00

16. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst	\$318 00
Beckwith	211 00
Burgess, North	124 00
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, North	257 00
Darling	80 00
Drummond	256 00
Elmsley, North	152 00
Lanark	221 00
Lavant	50 00
Montague	246 00
Pakenham	222 00
Ramsay	296 00
Sherbrooke, South	115 00
Total	\$2588 00

17. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South	\$370 00
Crosby, North	148 00
“ South	214 00
Elizabethtown	481 00

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Elmsley, South	\$102 00
Kitley	244 00
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	381 00
“ Rear	270 00
Yonge and Escott, Rear	154 00
Yonge, Front and Escott	321 00
Total	\$2685 00

17(a). COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta	\$510 00
Edwardsburg	463 00
Gower, South	104 00
Oxford Rideau	393 00
Wolford	221 00
Total	\$1691 00

18. COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Adolphustown	\$ 70 00
Amherst Island	118 00
Anglesea, Effingham and Kaladar	112 00
Camden, East	560 00
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	101 00
Ernestown	303 00
Fredericksburg, North	184 00
“ South	123 00
Richmond	290 00
Sheffield	253 00
Total	\$2114 00

19. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	\$228 00
Clinton	223 00
Gainsborough	320 00
Grantham	222 00
Grimby, North	127 00
“ South	190 00
Louth	200 00
Niagara	220 00
Total	\$1730 00

20. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	\$294 00
Biddulph	305 00
Caradoc	485 00
Delaware	198 00
Dorchester, North	456 00
Ekfrid	322 00
Lobo	332 00
London	1086 00
McGillivray	387 00
Metcalfe	202 00
Mosa	329 00
Nissouri, West	339 00
Westminster	595 00
Williams, East	214 00
“ West	178 00
Total	\$5722 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

21. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Charlottetown	\$470 00
Houghton	245 00
Middleton	400 00
Townsend	471 00
Walsingham, North	280 00
“ South	254 00
Windham	467 00
Woodhouse	286 00
Total	\$2873 00

22. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	\$132 00
Brighton	351 00
Cramahe	342 00
Haldimand	478 00
Hamilton	552 00
Monaghan, South	133 00
Murray	358 00
Percy	360 00
Seymour	391 00
Total	\$3097 00

22 (a). COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright	\$245 00
Cavan	354 00
Clarke	513 00
Darlington	560 00
Hope	500 00
Manvers	402 00
Total	\$2574 00

23. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock, North	\$200 00
“ South	260 00
Mara	326 00
Pickering	766 00
Rama	147 00
Reach	508 00
Scott	270 00
Seugog Island	67 00
Thorah	180 00
Uxbridge	388 00
Whitby, East	372 00
Whitby, West	309 00
Total	\$3793 00

24. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	\$222 00
Blenheim	707 00
Dereham	434 00
Nisourri, East	340 00
Norwich, North	278 00
“ South	306 00
Oxford, North	165 00
“ East	235 00
“ West	251 00
Zorra, East	466 00
“ West	315 00
Total	\$3719 00

25. COUNTY OF PEEL.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Albion	\$336 00
Caledon	535 00
Chinguacousy	561 00
Gore of Toronto	118 00
Toronto	643 00
Total	\$2193 00

26. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	\$349 00
Downie	331 00
Easthope, North	302 00
“ South	229 00
Ellice	347 00
Elma	485 00
Fullarton	272 00
Hibbert	272 00
Logan	345 00
Mornington	386 00
Wallace	360 00
Total	\$3678 00

27. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel	\$192 00
Belmont and Methuen	288 00
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	149 00
Douro	246 00
Dummer	240 00
Ennismore	110 00
Galway and Cavendish	83 00
Harvey	113 00
Monaghan, North	101 00
Otonabee	396 00
Smith	346 00
Total	\$2264 00

28. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	\$170 00
Caledonia	164 00
Hawkesbury, East	306 00
“ West	196 00
Longuenil	58 00
Plantagenet, North	433 00
“ South	285 00
Total	\$1612 00

28 (a). COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge	\$183 00
Clarence	512 00
Cumberland	381 00
Russell	242 00
Total	\$1318 00

29. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg	\$359 00
Athol	143 09
Hallowell	361 00
Hillier	208 00
Marysburgh, North	188 00
“ South	195 00
Sophiasburgh	244 00
Total	\$1698 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

30. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Admaston.....	\$287 00
Algona, South.....	112 00
Alice and Fraser.....	213 00
Bagot and Blithfield.....	161 00
Brougham.....	62 00
Bromley.....	188 00
Brudenell and Lynedoch.....	191 00
Grattan.....	160 00
Griffith and Matawatchan.....	65 00
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, Richards and Burns.....	228 00
Head, Clara and Maria.....	44 00
Horton.....	174 00
McNab.....	416 00
Pembroke.....	88 00
Petawawa.....	100 00
Ratcliffe and Raglan.....	101 00
Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Buchanan.....	92 00
Ross.....	308 00
Sebastopol.....	85 00
Stafford.....	103 00
Westmeath.....	371 00
Wilberforce and Algona, North.....	306 00
Total.....	\$3828 00

31. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala.....	\$222 00
Essa.....	487 00
Flos.....	357 00
Gwillimbury, West.....	304 00
Innisfil.....	474 00
Matchedash.....	39 00
Medonte.....	439 00
Nottawasaga.....	774 00
Orillia.....	398 00
Oro.....	508 00
Sunnidale.....	293 00
Tay.....	122 00
Tiny.....	370 00
Tecumseth.....	526 00
Tossoronto.....	141 00
Vespra.....	274 00
Total.....	\$6028 00

32. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall.....	\$530 00
Finch.....	314 00
Osnabruk.....	621 00
Roxborough.....	482 00

Total.....\$1947 00

32 (a). COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda.....	\$506 00
Mountain.....	380 00
Williamsburg.....	486 00
Winchester.....	460 00

Total.....\$1832 00

32 (b). COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Charlottenburg.....	\$811 00
Kenyon.....	622 00
Lancaster.....	444 00
Lochiel.....	477 00

Total.....\$2354 00

33. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Bexley.....	\$89 00
Carden.....	91 00
Dalton.....	66 00
Eldon.....	376 00
Emily.....	281 00
Fenelon.....	321 00
Laxton, Digby and Longford.....	95 00
Mariposa.....	486 00
Ops.....	335 00
Somerville.....	210 00
Verulam.....	240 00

Total.....\$2590 00

34. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dunfries, North.....	\$280 00
Waterloo.....	808 00
Wellesley.....	513 00
Wilnot.....	620 00
Woolwich.....	547 00

Total.....\$2768 00

35. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie.....	\$488 00
Crowland.....	142 00
Humberstone.....	320 00
Pelham.....	284 00
Stamford.....	230 00
Thorold.....	260 00
Wainfleet.....	311 00
Willoughby.....	273 00

Total.....\$2308 00

36. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Arthur.....	\$541 00
Eramosa.....	362 00
Erin.....	433 00
Garafraza, West.....	336 00
Guelph.....	301 00
Luther, West.....	233 00
Maryborough.....	386 00
Minto.....	423 00
Nichol.....	220 00
Peel.....	486 00
Pikington.....	198 00
Puslinch.....	423 00

Total.....\$4142 00

37. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster.....	\$491 00
Barton.....	598 00
Beverley.....	557 00
Binbrook.....	194 00
Flamborough, East.....	313 00
West.....	343 00
Glanford.....	205 00
Saltfleet.....	328 00

Total.....\$3029 00

38. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke.....	\$414 00
Georgina.....	275 00
Gwillimbury, East.....	445 00
North.....	221 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

28. COUNTY OF YORK.—Continued.		
<i>Municipalities.</i>		<i>Apportionment.</i>
King	685	00
Markham	598	00
Scarborough	474	00
Vaughan	547	00
Whitchurch	457	00
York	732	00
Total	\$4848	00

39. DISTRICTS.		
<i>Municipalities.</i>		<i>Apportionment.</i>
Algoma	\$2000	00
Muskoka	1500	00
Nipissing	700	00
Parry Sound	1500	00
Total	\$5700	00

APPORTIONMENT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR 1891, PAYABLE
THROUGH THIS DEPARTMENT.

<i>School Sections.</i>		<i>Apportionment.</i>
Adjala	10	\$16 00
Alfred	3	18 00
"	6	27 00
" 7 (with 8, Plantagenet, South)	22	00
"	7	20 00
"	8	39 00
"	9	*To be apportioned.
"	10	
"	11	22 00
"	12	39 00
"	13	*To be apportioned.
Admaston	4	
Anderdon	3 and 4	24 00
Artemesia	6, with 7 Glenelg.	8 00
Arthur	6	42 00
"	10	26 00
Asphodel	4	17 00
Biddulph	6	25 00
"	9 (with 1, McGillivray)	3 00
Bonfield, 1A, 1B, 2, 4 (see District of Nipissing)	(1 (15)	9 00
Brighton	4	27 00
Bromley	6	*To be apportioned.
Burgess, North	6	10 00
Caledonia	3, 4, and 10	35 00
Cambridge	2	104 00
"	3	19 00
"	4	*To be apportioned.
"	6 and 7	52 00
Carrick	1	39 00
"	U 1	*To be apportioned.
"	2	16 00
"	U 2	*To be apportioned.
"	14	70 00
Charlottenburg	15	35 00
Clarence	6	54 00
"	8	*To be apportioned.
"	11	
"	12	
"	13	
"	14	
Cornwall	1	21 00
"	16	86 00
Crosby, North	4	65 00
"	7	10 00
Culross	U 1	*To be apportioned.
"	U 2	
Cumberland	10	22 00
"	11	15 00
"	13	51 00
Downie	9	25 00
Edwardsburg	2	19 00
Ellice	7	18 00
Finch	5	49 00
Flamborough, West	2	13 00
Glenelg	5	28 00
"	7 (with 6, Artemesia)	11 00
Gloucester	1 (with 3, Osgoode)	11 00
"	4, 5 and 12	7 00

<i>School Sections.</i>		<i>Apportionment.</i>
Gloucester	14	\$25 00
"	15	23 00
"	17	19 00
"	20	20 00
"	25	43 00
Grattan, etc	1	74 00
Haldimand	14	*To be apportioned.
"	21	42 00
Harwich	9	24 00
Hawkesbury, East	2	34 00
"	4	23 00
"	7	95 00
"	10	46 00
"	11	14 00
"	12	17 00
"	15	18 00
"	16	11 00
Hawkesbury, West	4	04 00
Hibbert	(1) 3	26 00
Holland, etc	3	11 00
Hullett	2	6 00
Innisfil	12 (with town of Barrie)	6 00
Kingston	8	20 00
Kitley	7	5 00
Lancaster	14	25 00
Lochiel	12 A	31 00
"	12 B	55 00
Longueuil, West	2	23 00
"	4 A	13 00
"	4 B	10 00
"	7	20 00
Maidstone	4 (with 2, Rochester)	24 00
Malden	3 A	28 00
"	3 B	34 00
Mara	3	54 00
March	3	11 00
Marmora and Lake	1	19 00
Matawathan	3	21 00
Mattawa	1 (see District of Nipissing)	
McKim	1	
Moore	3, 4 and 5	12 00
Mornington	4	33 00
McGillivray	1 (with 9, Biddulph)	3 00
McKillop	1	23 00
Nepean	7	51 00
"	15 B	105 00
Nichol	1	30 00
Normanby	5	23 00
"	10	13 00
Osgoode	1	17 00
"	3 (with Gloucester)	10 00
"	2 (15)	21 00
Otonabee	10	10 00
Papineau	1 (See District of Nipissing)	
"	2	
Peel	8	8 00
"	12	37 00
Percy	5	8 00
"	12 (with 12 Seymour)	5 00

(*New Schools, or report of attendance not received.)

APPORTIONMENT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR 1891, PAYABLE
THROUGH THIS DEPARTMENT.

<i>School Sections.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Plantagenet, North....	9 \$31 00
“ “.....	15 22 00
“ “ South.....	7 54 00
“ “.....	8 (with 7 Alfred) .. 11 00
Proton.....	6 36 00
Raleigh.....	4 30 00
“.....	5 23 00
“.....	6 26 00
Richmond.....	10 and 17..... 12 00
Rochester.....	2 (with 4 Maidstone) 16 00
Roxboro.....	12 54 00
“.....	16 *To be apportioned.
Russell.....	1 17 00
“.....	6 91 00
Seymour.....	12 (with 12 Percy).. 5 00
Sheffield.....	5 17 00
Sombra.....	5 37 00
Stamford.....	7 22 00
Stafford.....	2 24 00
Stephen.....	6 46 00
Springer.....	1 (see Dist. of Nipissing).....
Sydenham.....	7 10 00
Tiny.....	2 87 00

<i>School Sections.</i>	<i>Apportionment.</i>
Toronto Gore.....	6 \$17 00
Vespra.....	7 8 00
Waterloo.....	13 83 00
Wawanosh, West.....	1 17 00
Wellesley.....	5 17 00
“.....	9 and 10..... 26 00
“.....	11 70 00
“.....	12 12 00
Westminster.....	13 21 00
Widdifield.....	1 (see Dist. of Nipissing).....
Williams, West.....	10 28 00
Winlot.....	15½ 52 00
Winchester.....	12 (with 1 Russell) .. 19 00
Windham.....	8 33 00
Wolfe Island.....	1 18 00
“.....	2 24 00
“.....	4 29 00
Woolwich.....	10 *To be apportioned.
Yonge and Escott R....	4 4 00
York.....	10 *To be apportioned.
“.....	1 43 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES FOR 1891.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
CITIES.			
Belleville.....	1044 00	227 00	1271 00
Brantford.....	1602 00	174 00	1776 00
Guelph.....	1104 00	208 00	1312 00
Hamilton.....	4816 00	739 00	5555 00
King-ton.....	1757 00	503 00	2260 00
London.....	3375 00	445 00	3820 00
Ottawa.....	2566 00	2799 00	5365 00
St. Catharines.....	919 60	287 00	1206 00
St. Thomas.....	1155 00	130 00	1285 00
Stratford.....	1025 00	205 00	1230 00
Toronto.....	17685 00	2237 00	19922 00
Total.....	\$37048 00	\$7954 00	\$45002 00
TOWNS.			
Alliston.....	\$211 00	.....	\$211 00
Almonte.....	315 00	97 00	412 00
Amherstburg.....	138 00	130 00	268 00
Aurora.....	242 00	.....	242 00
Aylmer.....	283 00	.....	283 00
Barrie.....	578 00	137 00	715 00
Berlin.....	774 00	170 00	944 00
Blenheim.....	191 00	.....	191 00
Bothwell.....	121 00	.....	121 00
Bowmanville.....	474 00	.....	474 00
Bracebridge.....	140 00	.....	140 00
Brampton.....	408 00	.....	408 00
Brockville.....	839 00	231 00	1070 00
Carleton Place.....	505 00	.....	505 00
Chatham.....	895 00	135 00	1030 00
Clinton.....	312 00	.....	312 00
Cobourg.....	441 00	142 00	583 00
Collingwood.....	629 00	.....	629 00
Cornwall.....	336 00	380 00	716 00
Deseronto.....	335 00	.....	335 00
Dresden.....	259 00	.....	259 00
Dundas.....	306 00	146 00	452 00
Durham.....	141 00	.....	141 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.

Towns.	Public Schools.		Separate Schools.		Total.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Essex	143	00			143	00
Forest	192	00			192	00
Galt	842	00	60	00	902	00
Gananoque	438	00			438	00
Goderich	400	00	50	00	450	00
Gore Bay	149	00			149	00
Gravenhurst	210	00			210	00
Harriston	199	00			199	00
Ingersoll	541	00	87	00	628	00
Kincardine	370	00			370	00
Leamington	198	00			198	00
Lindsay	555	00	225	00	780	00
Listowel	340	00			340	00
Little Current	116	00			116	00
Meaford	216	00			216	00
Midland	272	00			272	00
Mitchell	276	00			276	00
Milton	172	00			172	00
Mount Forest	317	00			317	00
Napanee	389	00			389	00
Newmarket	191	00	35	00	226	00
Niagara	152	00			152	00
Niagara Falls	303	00	67	00	370	00
North Bay	100	00			100	00
North Toronto	139	00			139	00
Oakville	185	00	36	00	221	00
Orangeville	443	00			443	00
Orillia	435	00	109	00	544	00
Oshawa	468	00	64	00	532	00
Owen Sound	869	00	70	00	939	00
Palmerston	208	00			208	00
Parkhill	156	00	33	00	189	00
Paris	330	00	45	00	375	00
Parry Sound	166	00			166	00
Pembroke	301	00	231	00	532	00
Penetanguishene	310	00			310	00
Perth	354	00	112	00	466	00
Peterborough	799	00	422	00	1221	00
Petrollea	512	00			512	00
Pictou	337	00	39	00	376	00
Port Arthur	466	00	183	00	649	00
Port Hope	652	00			652	00
Prescott	231	00	133	00	364	00
Ridgetown	269	00			269	00
Sandwich	162	00			162	00
Sarnia	648	00	74	00	722	00
Sault Ste. Marie	123	00	26	00	149	00
Seaforth	318	00			318	00
Simcoe	381	00			381	00
Smith's Falls	415	00			415	00
Stayner (including arrears for 1890, \$73)	235	00			235	00
St. Mary's	375	00	38	00	413	00
Strathroy	411	00			411	00
Thornbury	100	00			100	00
Thorold	228	00	111	00	339	00
Tilsonburg	291	00			291	00
Trenton	403	00	173	00	576	00
Uxbridge	241	00			241	00
Walkerton	373	00			373	00
Walkerville	261	00			261	00
Wallaceburg	248	00	57	00	305	00
Waterloo	346	00	in T'n grant		346	00
Welland	237	00			237	00
West Toronto	347	00			347	00
Whitby	297	00	33	00	330	00
Windsor	1314	00			1314	00
Wingham	248	00			248	00
Woodstock	1147	00			1147	00
Total	\$32733	00	\$4081	00	\$36814	00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Acton	138 00		138 00
Ailsa Craig	83 00		83 00
Alexandria	27 00	146 00	173 00
Alvinston	121 00		121 00
Arkona	64 00		64 00
Arnprior	243 00	135 00	378 00
Arthur	80 00	61 00	141 00
Athens	111 00		111 00
Ayr	137 00		137 00
Ashburnham	194 00		194 00
Bath	58 00		58 00
Bayfield	74 00		74 00
Beamsville	100 00		100 00
Beaverton	96 00		96 00
Beeton	75 00		75 00
Belle River	89 00		89 00
Blyth	112 00		112 00
Bobcaygeon	115 00		115 00
Bolton	88 00		88 00
Bradford	120 00		120 00
Brighton	175 00		175 00
Brussels	154 00		154 00
Burk's Falls	124 00		124 00
Burlington	159 00		159 00
Caledonia	122 00		122 00
Campbellford	302 00		302 00
Canmington	135 00		135 00
Cardinal	111 00		111 00
Casselman	164 00		164 00
Cayuga	103 00		103 00
Chesley	162 00		162 00
Chesterville	97 00		97 00
Chippawa	63 00		63 00
Clifford	71 00		71 00
Colborne	129 00		129 00
Creemore	187 00		187 00
Drayton	90 00		90 00
Dundalk	85 00		85 00
Dunnville	275 00		275 00
Dutton	149 00		149 00
East Toronto	102 00		102 00
Eganville	100 00		100 00
Elmira	123 00		123 00
Elora	130 00	34 00	164 00
Embro	72 00		72 00
Erin	69 00		69 00
Exeter	209 00		209 00
Fenelon Falls	145 00		145 00
Fergus	183 00	16 00	199 00
Fort Erie	99 00		99 00
Fort William	187 00		187 00
Garden Island	48 00		48 00
Georgetown	189 00		189 00
Glencoe	117 00		117 00
Grimsby	104 00		104 00
Hagersville	107 00		107 00
Hastings	71 09	35 00	106 00
Hawkesbury	68 00	123 00	191 00
Hespeler	170 00		170 00
Holland Landing	54 00		54 00
Huntsville	146 00		146 00
Iroquois	139 00		139 00
Keewatin	112 00		112 00
Kemptville	142 00		142 00
Kingsville	171 00		171 00
Lakefield	150 00		150 00
Lanark	95 00		95 00
Lancaster	71 00		71 00
L'Orignal	99 00	25 00	124 00
London, West	233 00		233 00
Lucan	111 00		111 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lucknow	176 00		176 00
Madoc	146 00		146 00
Markdale	81 00		81 00
Markham	138 00		138 00
Merrickville	116 00		116 00
Merrittton	165 00	47 00	212 00
Milbrook	114 00		114 00
Milverton	62 00		62 00
Minden	124 00		124 00
Morrisburg	230 00		230 00
Newboro'	56 00		56 00
Newburg	70 00		70 00
Newbury	52 00		52 00
Newcastle	93 00		93 00
New Hamburg	143 00		143 00
Niagara Falls, South	133 00		133 00
Norwich	153 00		153 00
Norwood	124 00		124 00
Oil Springs	127 00		127 00
Onemee	80 00		80 00
Ottawa, East	100 00		100 00
Paisley	158 00		158 00
Point Edward	199 00		199 00
Portsmouth	70 00	28 00	98 00
Port Colborne	103 00	36 00	139 00
Port Dalhousie	107 00		107 00
Port Dover	136 00		136 00
Port Elgin	270 00		270 00
Port Perry	152 00		152 00
Port Rowan	95 00		95 00
Port Stanley	75 00		75 00
Preston	197 00	32 00	229 00
Rat Portage	224 00	51 00	275 00
Renfrew	134 00	141 00	275 00
Richmond	43 00		43 00
Richmond Hill	92 00		92 00
Rockland	34 00	133 00	167 00
Sheilburne	224 00		224 00
Southampton	156 00		156 00
Springfield	57 00		57 00
Stirling	101 00		101 00
Stouffville	145 00		145 00
Streetsville	91 00		91 00
Sundridge	100 00		100 00
Sutton	90 00		90 00
Tara	89 00		89 00
Teeswater	145 00		145 00
Thamesville	101 00		101 00
Thedford	82 00		82 00
Tilbury Centre	74 00	42 00	116 00
Tiverton	85 00		85 00
Tottenham	73 00		73 00
Vienna	43 00		43 00
Wardsville	44 00		44 00
Waterdown	85 00		85 00
Waterford	151 00		151 00
Watford	142 00		142 00
Wellington	63 00		63 00
Weston	108 00	21 00	129 00
Winchester	105 00		105 00
Wiaraton	237 00		237 00
Woodbridge	88 00		88 00
Woodville	70 00		70 00
Wyoming	97 00		97 00
Wroxeter	61 00		61 00
Total	16277 00	1106 00	17383 00

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1891.

COUNTIES.	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
1. Brant	1922 00		1922 00
2. Bruce	5018 00	125 00	5143 00
3. Carleton	3739 00	363 00	4122 00
4. Dufferin	2936 00		2936 00
5. Elgin	3221 00		3221 00
6. Essex	3964 00	126 00	4090 00
7. Frontenac	2575 00	91 00	2666 00
8. Grey	6374 00	140 00	6514 00
9. Haldimand	2073 00		2073 00
10. Haliburton	646 00		646 00
11. Halton	1683 00		1683 00
12. Hastings	4388 00	19 00	4407 00
13. Huron	5810 00	92 00	5902 00
14. Kent	3897 00	103 00	4000 00
15. Lambton	3918 00	49 00	3967 00
16. Lanark	2588 00	10 00	2598 00
17. { Leeds	2685 00	84 00	2769 00
{ Grenville	1691 00	19 00	1710 00
18. Lennox and Addington	2114 00	29 00	2143 00
19. Lincoln	1730 00		1730 00
20. Middlesex	5722 00	80 00	5802 00
21. Norfolk	2873 00	33 00	2906 00
22. { Northumberland	3097 00	69 00	3166 00
{ Durham	2574 00		2574 00
23. Ontario	3793 00	54 00	3847 00
24. Oxford	3719 00		3719 00
25. Peel	2193 00	17 00	2210 00
26. Perth	3678 00	102 00	3780 00
27. Peterborough	2264 00	27 00	2291 00
28. { Prescott	1612 00	768 00	2380 00
{ Russell	1318 00	425 00	1743 00
29. Prince Edward	1698 00		1698 00
30. Renfrew	3828 00	146 00	3974 00
31. Simcoe	6028 00	117 00	6145 00
32. { Stormont	1947 00	210 00	2157 00
{ Dundas	1832 00	19 00	1851 00
{ Glengarry	2354 00	146 00	2500 00
33. Victoria	2590 00		2590 00
34. Waterloo	2768 00	260 00	3028 00
35. Welland	2308 00	22 00	2330 00
36. Wellington	4142 00	143 00	4285 00
37. Wentworth	3029 00	13 00	3042 00
38. York	4848 00	43 00	4891 00
39. Districts—			
(a) Algoma	2000 00		2000 00
(b) Muskoka	1500 00		1500 00
(c) Nipissing	700 00		700 00
(d) Parry Sound	1500 00		1500 00
Total \$5,700			
Total	138907 00	3944 00	142851 00
GRAND TOTALS.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
Counties and Districts	138907 00	3944 00	142851 00
Cities	37048 00	7954 00	45002 00
Towns	32733 00	4081 00	36814 00
Villages	16277 00	1106 00	17383 00
Totals	224965 00	17085 00	242050 00

APPENDIX C.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

1. TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Toronto Normal School, 1891.*

Thomas Kirkland, M.A.	Principal.
James Carlyle, M.D.	Mathematical Master.
J. H. McFaul, M.D.	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
S. H. Preston	Music " " " "
Miss Natalie Gillmayr	French Teacher.
Sergt. T. Parr	Drill and Calisthenics.

2. *Students in Toronto Normal School, 1891.*

	ADMITTED.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	24	96
Second Session	17	110
Total	41	206

2. OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Normal School, 1891.*

John A. McCabe, LL.D.	Principal.
Wm. Scott, B.A.	Mathematical Master.
T. H. McGuirl, B.A.	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
W. G. Workman	Music " " " "
M. Fichot	French Teacher.
E. B. Cope	Clerk and Accountant, also Drill and Calisthenics Master, and in Model School.

2. *Students in Ottawa Normal School, 1891.*

	ADMITTED.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	34	59
Second Session	43	59
Total	77	118

3. TORONTO MODEL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Toronto Model School, 1891.*

Angus McIntosh	Head Master, Boys' Model School.		
R. W. Murray	First Assistant,	"	"
Thomas M. Porter	Second	"	"
Miss Ada E Rose	Third	"	"
" Jeannie Wood	Fourth	"	"
" Margaret T. Scott	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.		
" May K. Caulfeild	First Assistant,	"	"
" M. Meehan	Second	"	"
" Alice Stuart	Third	"	"
" Mattie Rose	Fourth	"	"
" Caroline M. Hart	Kindergarten Teacher.		
" Jean R. Laidlaw	Assistant	"	

2. *Number of Pupils, 1891.*

Boys, 234	Girls, 232	Total, 466
Kindergarten		Total, 60

4. OTTAWA MODEL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Model School.*

Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boy's Model School.		
Thomas Swift	First Assistant,	"	"
R. H. Cowley	Second	"	"
Miss C. F. Sutherland	Third	"	"
" Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.		
" Mary G. Joyce	First Assistant,	"	"
" Margaret A. Mills	Second	"	"
" M. E. Butterworth	Third	"	"
" Eliza Bolton	Kindergarten Teacher.		
" E. J. Kenney	Assistant	"	

2. *Number of Pupils in 1891.*

Boys, 152	Girls, 157	Total, 309
Kindergarten		Total, 50

APPENDIX D.—STATISTICS OF

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No of Students on roll.	Males.	Females.	No. of Students hav- ing Senior Leav- ing Certificates.	No. of Students hav- ing Junior Leav- ing Certificates.	No. of Students hav- ing Primary Cer- tificates.	No. of Students ad- mitted for District Certificates.	Average age of Stu- dents.	No. that withdrew during the term.	No. that passed final Examination.	Males.	Females.	No. Rejected.	Were music and drill taught?
1 Athens.....	33	14	19	.....	9	12	12	18½	.....	33	14	19	.....	yes.
2 Barrie.....	33	16	17	5	10	13	5	21	.....	31	14	17	2	“
3 Beamsville.....	11	3	8	.....	5	6	.....	18½	.....	10	3	7	1	“
4 Berlin.....	9	4	5	.....	.....	9	.....	18½	.....	8	4	4	1	“
5 *Bracebridge.....	27	1	26	.....	.....	1	26	19	1	26	1	25	.....	no.
6 Bradford.....	30	12	18	1	8	8	13	18½	.....	29	12	17	1	yes.
7 Brampton.....	24	7	17	.....	9	15	.....	18½	.....	24	7	17	.....	“
8 Brantford.....	19	9	10	1	12	6	.....	18½	.....	19	9	10	.....	“
9 Caledonia.....	20	12	8	.....	6	13	1	19½	.....	17	12	5	3	“
10 Chatham.....	52	25	27	5	19	26	2	18½	4	45	23	22	3	“
11 Clinton.....	27	15	12	.....	12	15	.....	19½	1	26	15	11	.....	“
12 Cobourg.....	28	15	13	.....	9	19	.....	18½	.....	26	18	8	2	“
13 Cornwall.....	23	7	16	.....	9	14	.....	18½	1	22	6	16	.....	“
14 Durham.....	16	7	9	.....	3	13	.....	18½	.....	16	7	9	.....	“
15 Elora.....	35	14	21	.....	17	18	.....	18½	1	34	13	21	.....	“
16 Forest.....	18	7	11	.....	5	13	.....	20	.....	18	7	11	.....	“
17 Galt.....	5	1	4	.....	2	3	.....	19	.....	5	1	4	.....	“
18 Gananoque.....	8	1	7	.....	.....	2	6	18	.....	8	1	7	.....	“
19 Goderich.....	27	16	11	.....	13	14	.....	19	.....	26	15	11	1	“
20 †Hamilton.....	37	18	19	4	20	12	1	19	.....	30	14	16	7	“
21 Ingersoll.....	16	3	13	1	5	10	.....	18	.....	13	3	13	.....	“
22 Kincardine.....	23	14	9	1	5	17	.....	19½	3	20	13	7	.....	“
23 Kingston.....	60	17	43	1	6	18	35	18½	1	59	16	43	.....	“
24 †Lindsay.....	35	12	23	1	9	23	2	17½	.....	31	10	21	4	“
25 London.....	26	11	15	.....	12	14	.....	18½	.....	23	10	13	3	“
26 Madoc.....	34	12	22	.....	12	11	11	19	1	32	11	21	1	“
27 Meaford.....	21	12	9	.....	4	17	.....	19½	1	20	12	8	.....	“
28 Milton.....	28	16	12	.....	12	16	.....	18½	.....	28	16	12	.....	“
29 Minden.....	13	2	11	.....	.....	.....	13	20	1	12	1	11	.....	“
30 Mitchell.....	31	16	15	1	18	12	.....	18	1	30	15	15	.....	“
31 Mount Forest.....	35	22	13	1	17	17	.....	18½	2	29	17	12	4	“
32 Morrisburg.....	10	9	1	1	4	5	.....	18	.....	10	9	1	.....	“
33 Napanee.....	20	3	17	1	2	10	7	18½	.....	20	3	17	.....	“
34 Newmarket.....	20	12	8	.....	7	13	.....	19½	.....	17	11	6	3	“
35 Norwood.....	35	14	21	.....	13	19	3	19	1	34	14	20	.....	“
36 Orangeville.....	26	8	18	.....	5	21	.....	18½	.....	26	8	18	.....	“
37 †Owen Sound.....	24	22	2	.....	3	21	.....	18	.....	24	22	2	.....	“
38 Parry Sound.....	22	3	19	.....	2	.....	20	18	1	21	3	18	.....	“
39 Perth.....	28	9	19	3	13	8	4	19	.....	23	7	16	5	“
40 Picton.....	28	15	13	.....	11	17	.....	18½	1	27	14	13	.....	“
41 †Port Hope.....	25	9	16	.....	13	12	.....	18½	.....	23	7	16	2	“
42 Port Perry.....	15	5	10	.....	4	10	1	19	1	14	4	10	.....	“
43 Prescott.....	22	9	13	.....	3	9	10	19	.....	21	8	13	1	“
44 Renfrew.....	36	5	31	.....	3	7	26	19	.....	36	5	31	.....	“
45 Richmond.....	23	13	10	.....	8	15	.....	19½	.....	23	13	10	.....	“
46 St. Thomas.....	39	15	24	.....	19	20	.....	19	1	38	15	23	.....	“
47 Sarnia.....	18	7	11	.....	11	7	.....	19½	.....	18	7	11	.....	“
48 Simcoe.....	25	13	12	.....	10	15	.....	18½	.....	25	13	12	.....	“
49 Stratford.....	40	15	25	2	22	16	.....	18½	.....	33	13	20	7	“
50 Strathroy.....	31	19	12	1	16	14	.....	19	.....	25	15	10	6	“
51 Toronto.....	25	2	23	1	24	.....	.....	19	1	24	2	22	.....	“
52 Toronto Junction.....	22	11	11	.....	15	7	.....	18	.....	22	11	11	.....	“
53 Vankleek Hill.....	24	11	13	.....	6	9	9	18½	.....	24	11	13	.....	“
54 Walkerton.....	27	16	11	.....	10	17	.....	19½	1	23	13	10	3	“
55 Welland.....	14	3	11	1	3	9	1	19½	.....	14	3	11	.....	drill
56 Whitby.....	16	8	8	3	6	7	.....	19	.....	16	8	8	.....	yes.
57 Windsor.....	20	6	14	.....	6	13	1	19½	.....	20	6	14	.....	“
58 Woodstock.....	25	11	14	1	6	18	.....	19	.....	25	11	14	.....	“
Total.....	1464	614	850	36	513	706	209	18½	25	1379	576	804	60	.....

* Teacher of M. S. engaged for term.

† Principal does not teach a division of pupils.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS, 1891.

No. of Lessons taught by each Student.	No. of Departments used.	Time given daily to Model School work.	Had Principal an Assistant.	Amount received from Municipal Grant.	Amount received from Fees.	Salary of Principal.	Amount paid Assistant for M.S. work.	In what year was Principal appointed.	Is separate room provided?	Is this room on school premises?	No. of Assistants with required Certificates.	No. of Students under Age (18 years).	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	Certificate of Principal.
1 21	4	all day..	yes.	150	165	700	75	1888	yes.	no.	4	6	G. Sharman	I.B.
2 30	8	"	"	150	165	1000	150	1890	"	yes.	6	1	J. Moran	I.A.
3 42	4	"	"	150	55	700	120	1886	"	"	4	1	A. E. Caverhill	I.C.
4 35	9	"	"	150	45	1000	266	1887	"	"	6	1	J. Suddaby	I.C.
5 15	6	"	"		135	200			"	no	6	7	W. Knight	I.B.
6 35	4	"	yes.	150	150	750	100	1888	"	yes.	4		A. Orton	I.B.
7 30	7	"	"	150	120	800	125	1888	"	"	7	4	W. G. Jessop	II.
8 32	16	"	"	150	95	1275		1872	"	"	16	2	W. Wilkinson	M.A.
9 30	4	"	"	150	100	700	125	1889	"	"	4	1	E. J. Rowlands	I.A.
10 25	15	3 hrs.	"	150		850	200	1885	"	no.	11	13	G. B. Kirk	I.A.
11 26	8	all day..	"	150	130	800	125	1884	"	yes.	6		W. R. Lough	I.C.
12 35	10	"	"	150	140	800	100	1886	"	"	4	2	A. Barber	I.C.
13 30	7	"	"	150	115	850	160	1890	"	"	3	3	J. Ritchie	I.A.
14 30	5	"	"	150	80	650	125	1888	"	"	4	4	T. Allan	I.B.
15 28	4	"	"	150	175	650	145	1881	"	"	4	2	A. Petrie	I.C.
16 35	6	"	"	200	90	700	140	1891	"	"	6	1	T. A. Reid	I.C.
17 25	8	"	"	150	25	1000	175	1875	"	"	8	1	R. Alexander	I.B.
18 32	7	"	"	150	40	900	130	1888	"	"	3	2	J. C. Linklater	I.C.
19 27	12	"	"	150	135	875	150	1889	"	"	7		R. Park	I.A.
20 20	25	"	....	150	185	1400		1887	"	"	25	3	S. B. Sinclair	B.A. and I.A.
21 34	10	"	yes.	150	80	900	50	1885	"	"	7	2	H. F. McDiarmid	I.A.
22 34	7	"	"	150	115	850	150	1877	"	"	4	1	F. C. Powell	I.B.
23 17	24	"	"	150	300	1100	200	1885	"	"	24	20	R. K. Row	I.B.
24 21	17	"	"	150	175	900		1888	"	"	17	9	G. E. Broderick	I.A.
25 30	5	"	"	150	130	1060	65	1891	"	"	5	2	R. M. Graham	I.C.
26 25	4	"	"	150	170	700	140	1891	"	"	4		P. Smith	I.C.
27 24	7	"	"	150	105	600	100	1890	"	no.	3	3	A. A. Jordan	I.C.
28 31	6	"	"	200	140	750	140	1882	"	yes.	4	3	H. Gray	I.C.
29 30	3	"	"	150	65	550	80	1839	"	"	3	2	C. S. Eggleton	I.A.
30 38	7	"	"	150	155	825	160	1874	"	"	7	1	S. Nethercott	I.B.
31 23	8	"	"	150	175	700	130	1877	"	"	4	8	S. B. Westervelt	I.C.B. & II.A.
32 25	8	"	"	150	50	750	125	1891	"	"	2		R. C. Rose	B.A. and I.C.I.
33 17	5	"	"	200	90	800	180	1879	"	"	3	4	J. Bowerman	II.
34 25	5	"	"	175	100	800	175	1877	"	"	5	1	W. Rennie	I.C.
35 25	5	"	"	150	175	600	160	1891	"	no.	5	3	C. N. Callandar	I.C.
36 36	10	"	"	150	130	700		1884	"	yes.	7	5	M. Armstrong	I.C.
37 35	9	"	"	150	120	1000		1883	"	"	6	1	T. Frazer	I.C.
38 33	4	"	"		107	750	140	1891	"	no.	4	1	J. A. Cummings	I.C.
39 28	8	"	"	150	28	900	125	1881	"	yes.	7	6	M. M. Jaques	I.C.
40 26	8	"	"	150	140	875	125	1886	"	"	7	7	R. Greenless	I.A.
41 27	12	"	"	150	125	1000		1885	"	"	9	3	F. Wood	I.C.
42 30	5	"	"	150	75	800	150	1877	"	"	4	1	A. M. Rae	I.C.
43 30	6	"	"	150	110	1000	100	1883	"	"	5	2	C. Macpherson	I.B.
44 22	6	"	"	150	180	650	130	1891	"	"	3	7	E. N. Jory	I.C.
45 35	3	"	"	300		575	100	1883	"	"	3		W. J. Simpson	I.C. non-prof.
46 30	8	"	"	150		1000	125	1876	"	"	7		N. M. Campbell	I.C.
47 40	9	"	"	200	90	850		1877	"	"	8		A. Wark	I.B.
48 20	7	"	"	150	125	800	160	1889	"	"	7	5	J. S. Rowat	I.A.
49 37	17	"	....	150	200	1000		1877	"	"	17	1	J. R. Stuart	I.A.
50 35	10	"	yes.	150	155	850	200	1882	"	"	10		T. Dunsmore	I.C.
51	24	2 hrs.	"	150		1450	1000	1888	"	"	24	3	L. J. Clarke	I.C.
52 30	10	all day..	"	150	110	800	175	1886	"	"	9	3	W. Wilson	I.C.
53 30	3	"	"	150	120	725	130	1891	"	"	3		J. Stirling	I.A.
54 29	9	"	"	150	135	825	130	1882	"	"	3	2	W. R. Telford	I.B.
55 50	5	"	"	150	67	800	140	1890	"	no.	5	2	S. C. Woodworth	I.C.
56 32	4	"	"	150	80	900	135	1876	"	yes.	3		J. Brown	I.B.
57 30	7	"	"	150	100	800	120	1891	"	"	4		A. Wherry	I.C.
58 32	26	"	"	150	125	900	150	1889	"	"	18	2	J. W. Garvin	I.A. and B.A.
				aver.				835						

APPENDIX E.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1890.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Total number of members.	Government grants.		Municipal grants.		Members' fees.		Balances and other sources.		Total receipts.		Printing and postage.		Libraries, Educational Journals, etc.		Miscellaneous.		Total expenditure.		Balances.	
		£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
1 Brant	125	25 00		25 00				107 08		157 08				22 25		10 92		33 17		122 91	
2 Bruce, East	114	25 00		25 00				100 66		156 66		12 38		3 75		46 76		62 89		87 77	
3 Bruce, West	61	50 00		25 00		14 75		88 11		177 86		27 13		43 00		100 86		170 99		6 87	
4 Carleton	135	25 00		25 00				33 90		83 90		8 80		24 00		42 65		75 45		8 45	
5 Dufrain	108	25 00		25 00		7 75				57 75				53 10				57 75			
6 Dundas	40	25 00		25 00		13 75		41 26		105 01		7 50		11 25		65 75		84 50		20 51	
7 Durham	120	50 00						139 78		189 78		4 50				41 11		45 61		144 17	
8 Elgin	175	25 00						165 95		190 95		36 12		31 65		62 14		132 91		58 04	
9 Essex, North (No. 1)	165	75 00		25 00				42 54		112 54		21 50				85 34		106 84		35 70	
10 Essex, South (No. 2)	85	25 00		25 00				106 54		156 54		4 28				59 10		63 38		93 16	
11 Frontenac	110	25 00		25 00				82 75		132 75						62 96		63 42		69 33	
12 Glengarry	90	25 00		25 00				64 72		114 72		13 34		9 60		38 27		61 21		53 51	
13 Grenville	50	50 00		50 00		22 80		4 33		127 13				47 50		10 43		59 58		67 55	
14 Grey, East	72	25 00		25 00		23 00		19 13		92 13		8 01		36 75		10 00		54 75		37 37	
15 Grey, West	67					23 25		88 25		130 50		16 90		59 40		32 65		108 35		28 15	
16 Grey, South	105	50 00		50 00		13 50		67 17		155 67		14 17				81 65		95 22		60 45	
17 Haldimand	110	50 00		25 00				215 12		290 12		4 15				32 50		36 65		253 47	
18 Haldimand	57	25 00		25 00				21 02		71 02		9 87		1 75		29 00		40 62		30 40	
19 Hastings, North	80	25 00		25 00		20 50		127 25		197 75		34 72		68 47		37 63		140 84		56 91	
20 Hastings, South	75	25 00		25 00		11 25		125 79		187 04		7 97		61 80		32 03		101 80		85 24	
21 Huron, East (No. 1)	126	25 00		25 00				146 28		196 28		20 50				41 65		62 15		134 13	
22 Huron, East (No. 2)	45	25 00		25 00		11 25		58 80		120 05		17 30				55 95		73 25		46 80	
23 Huron, West (S)	120	25 00		25 00		12 75		111 04		175 79		11 50		29 89		36 65		78 04		95 75	
24 Kent, East	87	25 00		25 00		9 25		51 90		111 15		11 46				63 60		75 06		36 09	
25 Kent, West	125	25 00		25 00				33 51		83 54		3 25		16 00		44 40		63 65		19 89	
26 Lambton, East (No. 1)	101	25 00		50 00		42 50		21 35		138 85		57 40				48 38		105 78		33 07	
27 Lambton, West (No. 2)	136	25 00		50 00				62 25		137 25		21 50		10 80		67 35		99 65		37 60	
28 Leeds, East (No. 2)	93	25 00		25 00		14 50		167 81		232 31		7 91		30 10		58 40		96 41		135 90	
29 Larnak	127	25 00		25 00		41 15		107 00		138 15				56 65		145 25		195 90		2 25	
30 Lennox and Addington	120	25 00		50 00				31 49		106 49		20 06		36 00		30 35		86 41		20 08	
31 Lincoln	114	25 00		25 00				150 70		200 70		14 40				10 64		25 04		175 66	

APPENDIX F.—*DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.*

ADMISSION of Candidates to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1890.		July, 1891.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Alexandria.....	65	22	80	42
Almonte.....	42	23	77	65
Arnprior.....	24	17	38	24
Arthur.....	20	12	49	25
Athens.....	43	21	67	29
Aurora.....	35	20	43	30
Aylmer, C.I.....	52	26	101	55
Barrie, C.I.....	64	28	88	37
Beamsville.....	19	9	12	9
Belleville.....	137	42	182	91
Berlin.....	68	42	91	65
Bowmanville.....	47	32	59	20
Bradford.....	46	22	46	27
Brampton.....	74	25	97	40
Brantford, C.I.....	97	72	131	83
Brighton.....	21	9	39	18
Brockville, C.I.....	68	38	89	47
Caledonia.....	24	10	38	26
Campbellford.....	32	19	67	34
Carleton Place.....	61	21	55	40
Cayuga.....	24	11	33	22
Chatham, C.I.....	108	43	137	59
Clinton.....	64	46	86	56
Cobourg, C.I.....	43	25	71	48
Colborne.....	42	32	32	16
Collingwood, C.I.....	30	17	41	27
Cornwall.....	56	14	92	39
Deseronto.....	24	16	32	26
Dundas.....	39	21	65	46
Dunnville.....	41	27	57	44
Dutton.....	77	50	87	50
Elora.....	17	12	31	19
Essex.....	33	23	43	24
Fergus.....	38	26	58	49
Forest.....	49	12	74	49
Galt, C.I.....	107	54	163	107
Gananoque.....	63	28	91	66
Georgetown.....	39	16	58	48
Glencoe.....	32	15	61	20
Goderich.....	72	30	101	73
Gravenhurst.....	22	15	16	11
Grimsby.....	21	14	20	12
Guelph, C.I.....	105	49	133	93
Hagersville.....	31	12	49	35
Hamilton, C.I.....	273	142	286	192
Harriston.....	39	21	62	43
Hawkesbury.....	18	8	32	24
Ingersoll, C.I.....	55	29	78	50
Iroquois.....	51	24	81	48

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1890.		July, 1891.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Kemptville	43	23	62	44
Kincardine	63	33	91	47
Kingston, C.I.	95	57	141	106
Lindsay, C.I.	77	33	120	70
Listowel	52	42	78	62
London, C.I.	225	91	285	124
Lucan	54	27	110	69
Madoc	43	13	37	18
Markham	61	47	110	91
Mitchell	41	25	51	36
Morrisburg, C.I.	66	37	104	63
Mount Forest	47	20	61	49
Napanee, C.I.	103	39	120	46
Newburgh	47	25	84	29
Newcastle	26	12	36	23
Newmarket	58	31	64	57
Niagara	5	2	9	9
Niagara Falls South	52	41	55	31
Norwood	36	24	61	43
Oakville	30	17	38	27
Omeme	23	14	29	13
Orangeville	51	33	85	41
Orillia	57	27	71	42
Oshawa	49	28	76	52
Ottawa, C.I.	99	60	219	129
Owen Sound, C.I.	110	66	151	74
Paris	32	16	46	19
Parkhill	56	36	58	26
Pembroke	28	15	85	56
Perth, C.I.	42	19	106	44
Peterborough, C.I.	78	40	105	59
Petrolia	78	41	90	53
Pictou	98	38	118	75
Port Arthur	16	12	25	12
Port Dover	17	8	19	14
Port Elgin	34	23	58	49
Port Hope	39	28	67	47
Port Perry	50	35	102	81
Port Rowan	27	12	33	13
Prescott	44	18	75	41
Renfrew	36	13	67	39
Richmond Hill	32	11	56	36
Ridgetown, C.I.	85	41	102	59
Sarnia	101	48	165	112
Sault Ste. Marie			10	8
Seaforth, C.I.	52	27	85	34
Simcoe	73	49	120	68
Smith's Falls	33	20	56	34
Smithville	32	19	41	16
Stirling	13	8	26	15
Stratford, C.I.	105	49	131	88
Strathroy, C.I.	94	58	123	69
Streetsville	18	15	22	14
St. Catharines, C.I.	23	18	119	74

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1890.		July, 1891.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
St. Mary's, C.I.	63	26	88	58
St. Thomas, C.I.	89	44	134	66
Sydenham	70	23	124	54
Thorold	39	20	37	18
Tilsburg	51	29	63	36
Toronto, C.I., (Jarvis Street).....	165	81	336	203
do (Jameson Avenue).....	93	38	185	92
Trenton.....	44	13	61	42
Uxbridge	30	17	42	29
Vankleekhill.	34	12	38	23
Vienna	9	5	20	13
Walkerton	35	20	81	58
Wardsville	16	11	23	16
Waterdown	42	19	73	41
Watford	67	34	125	70
Welland	46	21	80	50
Weston	43	22	71	44
Whitby, C.I.	49	22	110	65
Williamstown.....	30	11	58	28
Windsor	67	19	84	56
Woodstock, C.I.....	119	71	210	125
OTHER PLACES.				
Alliston.....	45	36	40	26
Alvinston.....			39	24
Ameliasburg	32	13	52	28
Amherstburg	22	14	16	11
Ancaster.....	40	19	20	9
Angus			12	8
Ayr			26	21
Bancroft	6	2	10	5
Bath			48	23
Belle River	18	11	30	16
Beeton.....			12	10
Bintbrook	38	11		
Blenheim	18	16	30	15
Bobcaygeon.....	10	5	16	8
Bolton	39	15	36	8
Bracebridge.....	14	10	13	6
Brussels	16	10	47	20
Burk's Falls			27	18
Cardinal	10	5		
Charleston	4	3	14	1
Chesley			48	30
Comber	10	9	17	11
Cookstown.....			39	29
Creemore			31	15
Drayton	27	14	39	34
Dresden.....	31	9	48	11
Dundalk			29	19
Dungannon	18	10	32	18
Durham			34	24

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1890.		July, 1891.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Eganville			30	17
Elmira			28	18
Elmvale			9	6
Erin	20	11	28	23
Exeter	24	15	59	36
Fenelon Falls	3	2	25	15
Fingal			32	18
Flesherton	44	25	38	20
Florence			31	19
Gore Bay			29	6
Grand Valley			16	9
Hanover			24	14
Harrow	11	7	27	11
Huntsville	16	10	16	13
Jarvis			41	28
Kimberley			7	7
Kingsville	2	1	29	23
Kirkfield	19	6	30	10
Lakefield	26	14	22	15
Lanark	21	9	21	16
Leamington	49	22	42	24
London, East	99	44	171	82
Lucknow	29	13	51	30
Markdale			35	17
Marshville			12	8
Mattawa			9	4
Meaford	18	11	75	35
Merrickville	18	6	27	13
Midland			16	9
Millbrook	30	17	60	27
Milton	70	41	117	92
Milverton			35	24
Mount Hope			38	18
Newboro'	41	18	58	33
New Hamburg			26	22
Newington	36	18	47	29
Neustadt	21	14	7	4
North Bay			15	8
Norwich	36	21	33	14
Oakwood	38	16	71	25
Odessa	27	7		
Oil Springs	27	9	24	15
Paisley	18	12	33	20
Palmerston			24	15
Parry Sound			29	16
Pelham, S.S. No. 2			27	20
Penetanguishene	18	10	15	12
Plantagenet	19	10	20	15
Port Stanley			19	14

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1890.		July, 1891.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Rat Portage			12	10
Richmond	21	15	45	26
Ridgeway			24	21
Schrieber	3	3	3	1
Selkirk	25	11	38	21
Shelburne	34	26	45	25
Stayner	25	19	30	19
Stoney Creek			36	21
Sudbury			7	7
Sutton West			41	26
Tara	48	31	34	18
Teeswater			18	15
Thamesville	26	7	33	18
Thessalon			20	10
Thornbury	40	18	35	9
Tillbury, Centre	23	15	13	6
Tottenham			17	11
Twee	6	1	28	19
Wallaceburg	21	15	33	8
Waterford			33	23
Waubashene			12	12
Westport	13	7	27	16
West Toronto	22	9	51	35
West Winchester	75	35	114	70
Warton			35	17
Wingham	31	22	48	42
Wroxeter	13	8	18	11
SUMMARY.				
Collegiate Institutes	2,834	1,440	4,292	2,446
High Schools	3,968	2,044	5,838	3,574
Other Places	1,604	843	3,333	1,934
Grand total	8,406	4,327	13,463	7,954
Comparison with December 1889 and July 1890 :—				
Increase	635	314	3,590	2,890
Decrease				

APPENDIX G—CERTIFICATES, 1891.

(Continued from the Report of 1890.)

1. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

Campbell, Alexander, B.A. Chapman, William Francis. Clark, William. Craig, Thomas Allan. Craig, William Barclay.	Elliott, Walter H. Garvin John William. Irwin, William. Markle, Jacob Hiram.	Patterson, William John. Robertson, Hugh S. B.A. Shepherd, Richard. Wood, Isaac, M.A.
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2. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES.

McDonald, Alexander.	McDonald, Donald.
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3. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' CERTIFICATES.

Campbell, Alexander, B.A. Carman, James A. B.A. Colbeck, Franklin Charles, B.A. Corkill, Edward James, B.A. Forfar, Charles, B.A. Gourlay, Richard, B.A. Hardy, Edwin A. B.A. Henderson, John, M.A. Hill, Ethelbert L., B.A. Hogarth, Eber Septimus, B.A. Kerr, Charles Staple, B.A.	Lees, Richard, M.A. McDougall, Alexander H., B.A. McKechnie, John Gray, B.A. McPherson, Wallace Alexander, B.A. McNicol, James, B.A. Mills, John Hudson, B.A. Morrow, Archibald Elston, B.A. Murray, Alexander, M.A. Paterson, Andrew, B.A.	Phillips, William Alexander, B.A. Robertson, William John, B.A. Rose, Robert Charles, B.A. Ross, Alex. Herbert Douglas, B.A. Scott, Alexander Young, B.A. Sliter, Ernest Oscar, B.A. Tytler, William, B.A. Wood, Isaac B.A.
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4. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE QUALIFIED AS HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.

Addison, Margaret Eleanor T., B.A. Asman, Henry Oldrid E, B.A. Bradbury, Emily. Bishop, Charles P. Bunnell, Effie Maria, B.A. Barber, Ella Ursula, B.A. Cushing, Alfred Bruce Coombs, Ernest. Croll, John A., B.A. Conklin, James Davidson. Dobbie, William J. Dillane, William B.A. Doidge, Thomas Clarke, B.A. Forbes, William B. Gavin, Frederick Pearce. Hight, Minnie Elizabeth, B.A. Howson, Bertha. *Hardie, William, B.A. *Hoag, James Perry. Hammill, George, B.A. Howard, Edwy S. Hillen, Elizabeth Madill.	Hubbard, John Philip, B.A. Jones, Laura Lucinda, B.A. Kerr, Edith Myra, B.A. Keillar, James. Laidman, Allan W. Maudson, William. Miller, May. Mills, George. Mowat, Alexander, B.A. Marquis, Thomas G., B.A. Mions, James Edward, B.A. Mueller, Adolf. McLay, William Scott W, B.A. McKellar, John, B.A. Mac Murchy, Norman, B.A. McDonald, George Leslie. McKay, Donald. McGowan, John, B.A. McQueen, William. Olds, Walter P., B.A. Panton, Agnes Wilkie. Rand, Wilfred Erle, B.A.	Rose, Jennie May, B.A. Richardson, Robert John. Robertson, Alexander Morton. Scott, Bessie Mable. Sykes, William John, B.A. Selwood, Frederick Shelton. Spence, Frances. Sidey, Thomas Kay, B.A. Sawle, Emily J. Sawyer, Frederick Lawrence, B.A. Slemmon, Edward T., B.A. Schofield, Alice Maud. Simmons, William Charles. Treleaven, John Wesley, B.A. Thompson, Alfred A. Whitside, Caroline May. Wright, Katharine Morgan. White, Jessie Orr. Watterworth, Minnie Della, B.A. Walker, Duncan, B.A. Wright, Josephine.
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*Honors.

5. NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

THIRD, SECOND AND FIRST CLASS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Third Class, as per County Model School Report, p. 78	576	804	1380
Second Class :			
From Ottawa Normal School	71	101	172
" Toronto " " "	36	182	218
First Class.....	35	9	44
Total.....	718	1096	1814

District Certificates.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number of Candidates.	Number who obtained Certificates.
Algoma	47	16
Frontenac.....	61	59
Haliburton.....	36	21
Hastings.....	11	10
Parry Sound.....	59	41
Prescott and Russell.....	62	46
Renfrew.	98	55

6.—LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Armstrong, George H.		B	Chadwick, Maud Ena		1
Anderson, Louise		1	Clemes, Elizabeth		1
Allen, Thomas George		1	Clow, Etie		1
Armstrong, John Arthur		1	Collison, Mary		1
Armstrong, Samuel Robert		1	Colquhoun, Alice Amy		1
Adams, Annie		1	Connell, Luella Jane		1
*Alexander, Berenice Maud		1	Connor Emma		1
Allan, Maud		1	Craig, Ida Alicia		1
Adams, William Albert		1	Cunningham, Agnes Mary		1
Atkinson, John White		1	Campbell, Donald L.		1
Andrews, Harriet		1	Church, Thomas		1
*Armour, Amy Annette		1	Copeland, Oliver Green		1
Anderson, Maria Louise		C	Corner, Thomas		1
Batten, Alexander Campbell		1	Carlton, Mary Eleanor		1
Brethour, Frederick G.		1	Chalue, Tena L.		1
Ballagh, Sarah Isabella		1	Commander, Mary Edith		1
Bell, Mary Ellen		1	Copeland, Margaret Ann		1
Berry, Ada		1	Corbin, Gertrude Anna		1
Blondin, Delia		1	Craig, Mary Ellen		1
Bocarde, Beatrice		1	Cudney, Florence Irene		1
Boles, Edith		1	Cook, Mary		1
Brazier, Laura		1	Gameron, Alexander		1
Brett, Martha Letitia		1	Coone, Arthur William		1
Brodie, Sarah		1	Campbell, Letitia		1
Byers, Florence		1	Collison, Minnie		1
Bryden, Jennie		1	Coons, Martha		1
Buchanan, Emma Alice		1	Cran, Catharine		1
Brown, Percy William		1	Cobban, William E. M.		C
Baird, Martha		1	Dench, Catharine Ethel		1
Bell, Nellie		1	*Dent, Carrie Louise		1
Buckley, Hannah Grace		1	Dey, Lily Douglas		1
Barber, Una May		1	Dodds, Mary		1
Bowman, Susan		1	Deanard, Elizabeth		1
Brookfield, Mary Palmer		1	Dingman, Lily May Flint		1
Burritt, Gertrude		1	Donnelly, Ida		1
Black, Jean Bethune		1	Davidson, John		1
Booker, Helena		1	Dundass, Brock		1
Burns, Florence May		1	Dixon, Hattie Adela		1
Bodkin, Louise Emily		1	Dyke, Jennie Ethel		1
Budge, Alice		1	Deacon, Minnie		1
Barton, Robert John		1	DeLury, Abby		1
*Brown, Robert James		1	Dingle, Alice B.		1
Baker, Mabel Catharine		1	Dunsmore, Alice Lillian		1
Bawtinheimer, Dora Jane		1	Durdan, Catharine S.		1
Benson, Annie		1	Dunbar, Tillie		1
Blackwell, Etta		1	Dwyer, Mary Josephine		1
Blair, Mary Ann		1	Doyle, Mary		1
Bowyer, Carrie		1	Delamere, Florence S.		1
Blandford, Eva Maud		1	Diefenbaker, William Thomas		1
Barr, Lydia Adams		C	+*Davidson, Jennie		1
Bridle, Augustus		C	Davidson, Nellie		1
Chapman, William Francis		A	Duncan, Mary		1
Cole, James McLarty		A	Elliott, Walter Herman		A
Connolly, John		A	Ewers, Charles Franklin		1
Clark, William		A	Edmonds, Jessie Maud		1
+*Campbell, Neil A.		1	Edmonds, M. Mary		1
Campbell, Annie C.		1	Elder, Annie		1
Clark, Isabella Adelaide		1	Essex, Beatrice		1
Clarkson, Annetta		1	Elliott, Edwin Herbert		1
Cranfield, Florence		1	Emmett, George		1
Cunningham, Emma		1	Ewers, George A.		1
Church, John Muir		1	Ewing, Mary		1
Consaul, John Allen		1	Elliott, George James		1
Coughlin, Eliza		1	Fowler, Howard		1

* Honors. + Medallist.

6.—LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Fallas, Mary Christina		1	Joyce, John Augustine		1
Ferguson, Jessie Thorburn		1	*Kennedy, Margaret Riddle		1
Fitch, Edith Maud		1	Kerr, Elizabeth		1
Forman, Nelhe		1	Kerr, Lydia		1
Fenton, Robert Leslie		1	Ker, Leilah Annabel		1
Freel, Jeanette Ross		1	*King, Edith Marguerite		1
Fielding, Daisy		1	Kelly, Annie Maroy		1
Fraser, Helen F		1	Kerr, Ella		1
Fierheller, George Edgar		1	Kalbfleisch, William H.		1
Fowler, Frederick		1	Kenny, Hiram Marten		1
Fee, Emma		1	Kennedy, Catharine		1
Fletcher, William Hugh	C		King, Florence Mary		1
*Freleigh, Rachel May		1	King, Mary		1
Fulton, Annie Trifena		1	Kaine, John Mease		1
Garvin, John William	A		Klinck, Walter Thompson		1
Grant, William Jesse		1	Kingston Jennie		1
Gould, Isabella		1	Lamphier, Theresa		1
Geddes, Annie Williams		1	Lind, Agnes Mary		1
Gerrard, Annie Davidson		1	Little, Elizabeth		1
Giddeus, Millicent O.		1	Loghlin, Elizabeth		1
Gordon, Jane Eva		1	Lee, William John		1
Gray, Alice		1	Laird, Annie Lewisa		1
Gurley, Edith Blanche		1	Lane, Effie		1
Gaudin, Irving Esdale		1	Lester, Maud		1
Gunter, Fannie Caroline		1	Leach, Jennie Emily		1
Geddes, Margret		1	Livingston, Mary C.		1
Geddes, Isabel		1	Lucas, Rose Anna		1
Gillet, Alta		1	Lawlor, Richard Gardiner		1
Glanville, Elizabeth Maud		1	Lott, Embury Burnam		1
Glen, Jessie		1	Loucks, James Elkanah		1
Gilmurray, Ellen		1	Lang, Minnie		1
Goudy, Letitia		1	Lavin, Minnie Ella		1
Grove, Ada Bella		1	Laven, Adelaide Frances	C	
Hinde, Edward William	B		Leary, Joseph Lincoln	C	
Holmes, Matthew		1	Markle, Jacob Hiram	A	
Hannahoe, Helen		1	Meyer, James Elmer	A	
Harbottle, Jane		1	Manning, Herbert Ernest		1
Harvey, Mary Frances		1	Morley, Thomas King		1
Hogg, Edith Martyn		1	Maley, Margaret R.		1
Hughes, Alma		1	Mallory, Bertha		1
Husband, Emily Maria		1	Mark, Margaret Ann		1
Hayes, Frank		1	Marritt, Carrie Albert		1
Hedley, William Powell		1	Morrison, Isabella M.		1
Hoatham, Arthur Wellesley		1	Mortson, Mary Margaret		1
Harper, Annie Amelia		1	Murray, Annie P		1
Hill, Etta Maud		1	Mabee, Malcolm Cameron		1
Horne, Alma Rosena		1	Middleton, Ernest		1
Hutchison, Ida		1	Milloy, Annie Victoria		1
Houston, David Wesley		1	Mather, Isabella		1
Hoidge, Edward Thomas		1	Matheson, Emma		1
Harrison, Bertha		1	Merrill, Arthur Lawrence	A	
Holmes, Julia Macallister		1	*Miller, Elizabeth		1
Henry, Etta Theresa		1	Milne, Jessie Louise		1
Howell, Alberta Catharine		1	Muir, Fella		1
Hughes, Catharine		1	Moshier, David Pingman		1
Harris, Nellie Louise		1	Macaulay, Maud		1
Henderson, Minnie Jane	C		Malloy, Sadie		1
Hall, Zachariah A.	C		Miller, Gideon Alexander	B	
Hanington, Florence	C		McDougall, Allan L.		1
Hull, William John	C		McLellan, Duncan		1
Ingram, James Alexander		1	McPherson, Harmon Samuel		1
Jackson, Sarah Elizabeth		1	McPherson, John		1
Johnston, Minnie		1	McDonald, Benson Smith		1
Johnstone, Annie Elizabeth		1	McDonald, John McKay		1

* Honors. + Medallist.

6.—LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
McAdam, Maud C		1	Roberts, Rose Selina		1
McDougall, Margaret		1	Robinson, Henrietta		1
MacMillan, Elizabeth		1	Rollins, Margaret Jane		1
McWain, Bertha		1	Rushton, Elizabeth		1
McConnell, Margaret		1	Riddell, Annie		1
McCool, Mary Alicia		1	Ryan, Elizabeth Esther		1
McCurrah, Eliza		1	Rogers, Jessie Ferguson		1
McFarlane, Jennie B		1	Rolston, Martha Jane		1
McLellan, Jessie		1	Redford, James		1
McCiellan, Oscar		1	Rose, Alexander		1
McClure, Matthew David		1	Ross, Alexander		1
McLean, Donald		1	Rowe, Ernest Percy		1
McNaughton, Peter F		1	Ruppert, Andrew		1
McNeice, James, jr.		1	Reycraft, Libby		1
McCallum, Margaret		1	Rogers, Isabella Heys	C	
McCORD, Mary Jane		1	Shepherd, Richard	A	
+McFarlane, Margaret		1	Sheppard, Frederick Wm	B	
McGregor, Eliza Jane Greenfield		1	Stevenson, William J	B	
McInnis, Catharine Bella		1	Shald, Alfred Smith		1
McLachlin, Minnie E		1	Shaw, Annie Mary		1
McLaughlin, Catharine		1	*Simmons, Maud Olive		1
McLennan, Mary		1	Smith, Elizabeth Olive		1
McRae, Jane		1	Smyth, Marga et		1
McCalla, Susan		1	Steinhoff, Edith		1
McLellan, A. May		1	Summers, Euphemia		1
McLellan, Annie Isabel		1	Scholes, Thomas Albert		1
McMurchy, Annie		1	Staples, Clark		1
McAuley, Miles Edward		1	Stephens, Percy John		1
McIntosh, Wilfred Alonzo		1	Sim, Margaret Ellen		1
MacLennan, Catharine Ann		1	Southard, Laura May		1
McCormick, Jane Ann		1	Stanton, Sarah		1
McDonald, Catharine Ann		1	Sutherland, Alexander		1
McDougall Janet		1	Sutton, Eleanor		1
McHenry, Annie		1	Sunders, Edwin James		1
McNeil, Ella		1	Samson, Minnie		1
McDonald, Johanna		1	Scott, Mary Smith		1
McCraig, James	C		Sutherland, Bella Margaret		1
*McIntosh, Alexander William	C		Smith, Mary Elizabeth		1
*Nicol, Margaret Annie	C		Sterritt, Jennie		1
Nicol, James		1	Stephenson, Lillian Josephine		1
Nelson, Orland		1	Schilz, James		1
Nichol, Arthur Henry		1	Simpson, Arthur Alexander		1
Neve, John Horatio		1	Strader, Alexander A		1
Nasmith, Clara Lyle		1	Strader, Edward		1
Nicoll, Margaret Ann		1	Swain, Levis Michael		1
Niece, Samuel Herbert		1	Sallows, Annie		1
Napier, Barbara Sinclair		1	Short, Sarah		1
Orton, Alvin	B		Smith, Jennie		1
Odbert, George Thomas		1	Stanley, Annie Abernethy		1
O'Connell, Mary Ann		1	Stewart, Catharine		1
Putman, John Harold	B		Struthers, Catharine		1
Page Bertha Florence		1	Symons, Elizabeth		1
*Porter, Margaret Adeline		1	Scott, Robert Hutchinson	C	
Paul, Celia Sophia		1	Smith, Robert Henry	C	
Pickering, Minnie		1	Standing, Thomas W	A	
Proudford, Agatha		1	Smith, James Harvey	A	
Pye, Mary Edith		1	Tough, William John		1
Perney, Frank Eugene		1	Taylor, Mary Ida		1
Patterson, William Franklin		1	Treblecock, Minnie Teresa		1
Paddon, Maud Louisa		1	Tamblyn, Mary Christina		1
Patterson, Nellie		1	Thomas, Annie		1
Pearson, Florence McBeth		1	Tripp, Edith		1
Poolemy, Bella	C		Tyrell, Louise		1
Quinlan, James		1	Thompson, Herbert Osborne		1

* Honors. + Medallist.

6.—LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

NAME.	GRADE.		NAME.	GRADE.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Thompson, Thomas George		1	Wood, George Restal		1
*Taylor, Agnes		1	Wallace, Jennie Graham		1
Tedford, Margaret		1	Wilson, Annie		1
Tennant Edith		1	Winter, Robert Alexander		1
Thorne, James	C		Wilgar, Jessie G.		1
Thompson, Robert	C		Wilkie, Janet		1
Urn, Herbert James		1	Wright, Susan Ann		1
Van Velsor, William Eugene		1	Wallace, Margaret Sterling		1
Van Dusen, Washburne		1	Watson, Annie		1
Voaden, Frederick James		1	Wilson, Nellie		1
Volume, Nellie Marshall		1	Whyte, David		1
Valade, Josie		1	Williams, David		1
Wafer, Grace M.		1	Walbourn, Carrie Harriet Fanny		1
Whyte, Duncan		1	Whyte, Elizabeth Cosley		1
Walker, Elizabeth		1	Wright, Bessie Eva		1
Wasley, Minnie Diana		1	Wright, Emma		1
Watson, Isabella Thorburn		1	Walker, Christina		1
Weatherby, Jane		1	Wood, Isabella Smith		1
Whiting, Sarah Amy		1	Wilson, William	C	
Whytock, Martha		1	Williams, Florence Eveline	C	
Woodrow, Bertha		1	Wood, Isaac	A	
Wheeler, Isaac Newton		1	Weidenhammer, Frederick	B	
Weir, James		1	Yemen, Margaret		1
Widdis, Jeffrey		1	Young, Alexander		1

* Honors. + Medallist.

7. KINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES.

Directors—		Assistants—	
Alexander, Isabel G.	Milne, Marguerite A.	Ayers, Susan.	Hardy, Sophia.
Bell, Margaret Jane.	Murray, Clemena S.	Bryans, Agnes E.	Lambe, Eliza Letitia.
Chambers, Rachel S.	Meade, Catharine.	Brown, Cora.	McLean, Lillie.
Christie, Annie.	Miller, Lillian M.	Burns, Ada H.	McLean, Mamie.
Drayton, Rosetta M.	McKirdy, Marguer. A.	Bowman, Mary Louise.	Magen, Mary.
Edwards, May W.	Nunn, Daisy.	Blandford, Winnifd. M.	Milligan, Nellie.
Flewellyn, Ada M.	Roy, Rosa Alice.	Byrne, Alice Marie.	Mack, Emma M.
Glover, Bella Eliz'beth.	Russell, Eliza M.	Bastedo, Mabel M.	Oaten, Catherine R.
Green, Lily.	Robinson, Bertha K.	Coleman, Minnie.	Peene, Elizabeth G.
Hall, Lila Bulley.	Thompson, Jessie.	Clark, Annie E.	Pearse, Caroline L.
Hendrie, Caroline E.	Vallance, Ethel.	Craig, Amy A.	Rupert, Edith A.
Holmes, Nellie.	Warner, Ella E. J.	Campbell, Annie.	Rupert, May O.
Irvine, Minnie Louise.	Williams, Elizabeth B.	Cryslar, Sauly.	Ronan, Lola May.
Johnston, Maud E.	Wilder, Laura.	Dent, Lillian M.	Stewart, Fairley Agnes.
Kennedy, Antoinette I.	Wickham, Adelaide J.	Dunn, Jeannie.	Servas, Amy E.
Kennedy, Jane.		Davidson, Susan W. G.	Seccomb, Edith R.
Kenny, Hannah May.		Duclos, Lillian.	Spence, Catharine A.
Kenay, Eva Jane.		Greey, Lillias Mary.	Tomlinson, Sophie.
Kirkland, Isabella.		Guilett, Elise.	Thompson, Mabel L.
Laidlaw, Jean Robson.		Henderson, Bella.	Walker, Mabel.
Little, Sarah.		Howell, Eva C.	Warner, Ella.
Martin, Esther.		Hamilton, Blanch G.	Welch, Lillie M.

S. TEMPORARY AND EXTENDED CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING 1891.

COUNTIES.	Temporary Certificates authorized by the Min- ister of Education dur- ing the year 1891.	Third Class Certificates extended by the Min- ister of Education dur- ing the year 1891.
Bruce	3	1
Carlton		2
Dundas		1
Elgin	1	4
Essex	8	2
Glengarry	2	1
Grenville and Leeds		4
Grey	1	7
Hastings		2
Haliburton	1	
Huron	1	1
Kent	8	5
Lambton	2	1
Norfolk	2	15
Northumberland	2	1
Prescott and Russell		1
Renfrew	1	
Simcoe	1	4
Stormont		3
Victoria	1	1
Waterloo	1	
Welland		4
Wentworth		1
York	1	2
Districts		3
Eastern Ontario, R.C.S.S.	32	9
Western " "	4	4
Total, 1891	72	79
" 1890	73	69
Decrease	1	
Increase		10

Of those receiving Temporary Certificates in 1891, 46 had previous experience in teaching.

Of the 79 teachers whose Third Class Certificates were extended, 6 had attained Second Class non-professional standing. The periods of previous service were:—

Three years and under	32
Four to six years	19
Seven years and over	28
	79

APPENDIX H.—*SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS, 1891.*

(CONTINUED FROM REPORT OF 1890).

(1) *Allowances granted during 1891.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.	
				\$	c.
890	David Macfarlane	61	31	186	00
891	Isabella McDonald	47	26	178	00
892	Elizabeth Murray	41	21	126	00
893	*Andrew Weir	61	8½	59	50
894	*James T. Morphy	60	7½	52	50
895	*James P. Pegg	44	11½	80	50
896	*Lillias C. Bell	53	32	219	50
897	*Adam Adams	54	14	84	00
898	*Nicholas Jarvis	59	32	209	00
899	*Susan Goodbody	59	35	210	00
900	*Wm. Bradley	44	17½	105	00
901	*Thomas Tubman	56	26½	178	00
902	*John Collins	54	18	108	00
903	*Wm. Thornhill	63	20	120	00
904	*Eliz. M. Simpson	51	23	153	00
905	*Lucinda Warburton	59	36½	245	50
906	*John Campbell	58	37	245	50
907	*Robert Price	61	30	210	00
908	*Jno. C. Elliott	61	43	297	00
909	*Wm. Donaghy	61	26	180	00
910	*Sebastian Gfroerer	60	21	126	00
406	*†Mrs. C. Elliott	48	12	72	00
572	*†Rev. Geo. Blair	73	28	196	00

*First payment commences with 1892.

†Allowance renewed, name off the list for some time.

(2) *Summary for Years 1879 to 1891.*

YEAR.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross Contributions to the Fund.	Amount Refunded to Teachers.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1879	360	43,774 50	14,064 84	2,237 79
1880.....	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92
1881.....	399	49,129 83	14,197 75	2,872 13
1882.....	422	51,000 00	13,501 08	3,660 10
1883	422	51,500 00	12,515 50	3,763 01
1884.....	443	54,233 93	15,802 50	4,037 59
1885.....	423	55,003 09	11,525 50	10,593 30
1886.....	440	58,791 37	18,095 29	6,046 05
1887.....	454	58,295 33	1,489 90	3,815 80
1888.....	472	58,290 00	1,700 25	3,588 97
1889.....	457	60,365 00	1,490 77	1,998 44
1890.....	463	62,104 63	1,191 65	1,992 78
1891.....	456	61,080 40	1,584 74	1,067 37

(3) *Teachers who withdrew their Subscriptions from the Fund during 1891.*

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Dundas	1	Oxford	1
Grenville	2	Waterloo	3
Leeds	1	Wellington	1
Prince Edward	1	Grey	1
Hastings	3	Perth	1
Durham	1	Huron	4
Peterborough	1	Middlesex	3
Ontario	1	Kent	3
York	6	Lambton	1
Simcoe	1	Essex	3
Halton	1	Parry Sound.....	1
Wentworth	1	Nipissing	1
Welland.....	1		
Norfolk	1	Total	45

APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, 1891.

I. PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.

(1) List of Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.	SALARY.	
			*	
			\$	c.
M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.	Brant, City of Brantford, Town of Paris.	Brantford.	1016	00
W. S. Clendening.	Bruce, East; Town of Walkerton, Villages of Chesley, Paisley, Tara, Wiarton.	Walkerton.	1345	00
Alexander Campbell.	Bruce, West; Town of Kincardine, Villages of Lucknow, Port Elgin, Southampton, Teeswater, Tiverton.	Kincardine.	1 00	60
Archibald Smirle.	Carleton; Villages of Ottawa East, Richmond.	Ottawa.	1620	00
Arthur Brown.	Dundas; Villages of Chesterville, Iroquois, Morrisburg, Winchester.	Morrisburg.	1080	00
Nathaniel Gordon.	Dufferin; Town of Orangeville, Village of Shelburne.	Orangeville.	1403	00
W. E. Tilley, M.A.	Durham; Towns of Bowmanville, Peterborough, Port Hope, Villages of Millbrook, Newcastle.	Bowmanville.	1400	00
Welbern Atkin.	Elgin; Town of Aylmer, Villages of Dutton, Port Stanley, Springfield, Vienna.	St. Thomas.	1300	00
Theo. Girardot.	Essex, No. 1; Town of Sandwich, Village of Belle River.	Sandwich.	1000	00
D. A. Maxwell, M.A., LL.B., Pa. D.	Essex, No. 2; Towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Leamington, Walkerville, Windsor, Village of Kingsville.	Amherstburg.	1000	00
William Spankie, M.D.	Frontenac; Villages of Garden Island, Portsmouth.	Kingston.	1444	00
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry; Villages of Alexandria, Lancaster.	Athol.	945	00
Andrew Grier.	Grey, East; Town of Thornbury.	Thornbury.	925	00
Thomas Gordon.	Grey, West; Town of Owen Sound.	Owen Sound.	820	00
N. W. Campbell.	Grey, South; Towns of Durham, Meaford, Villages of Dundalk, Markdale.	Durham.	1132	50
Clark, Moses.	Haldimand; Villages of Caledonia, Cayuga, Dunnville, Hagersville.	Caledonia.	1154	00
C. D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton; Village of Minden.	Minden.	595	00
J. S. Deacon.	Halton; Towns of Milton, Oakville, Villages of Acton, Burlington, Georgetown.	Milton.	1385	00
William Mackintosh.	Hastings, North; Villages of Madoc, Stirling.	Madoc.	1405	00
John Johnston.	Hastings, South; City of Belleville, Towns of Deseronto, Trenton, Village of Wallbridge.	Belleville.	1095	00
David Robb.	Huron, North; Towns of Clinton, Seaford, Wingham; Villages of Blyth, Brussels, Wroxeater.	Clinton.	1300	00
J. E. Tom.	Huron, South; Town of Goderich, Villages of Bayfield, Exeter.	Goderich.	1290	00
Rev. W. H. G. Colles.	Kent, East; Towns of Bothwell, Dresden, Ridgetown, Village of Thamesville.	Chatham.	1020	00
W. M. Nichols, B.A.	Kent, West; Towns of Blenheim, Wallaceburg, Village of Tilbury Centre.	Chatham.	930	00
C. A. Barnes, B.A.	Lambton, No. 1; Villages of Alvinston, Arkona, Thedford, Watford, Wyoming.	London.	1212	00
Jno. Brebner.	Lambton, No. 2; Towns of Petrolia, Sarnia, Villages of Oil Springs, Point Edward.	Sarnia.	1527	00
F. L. Michell, M.A.	Lanark; Towns of Almonte, Carleton Place, Perth, Smith's Falls, Village of Lanark.	Perth.	1600	00
William Johnston, M.A.	Leeds, No. 1; Town of Gananoque, Villages of Athens, Newboro'.	Athens.	1100	00
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds, No. 2; Town of Brockville.	Brockville.	1030	00
T. A. Craig.	Leeds, No. 3, and Grenville; Town of Prescott, Villages of Cardinal, Kemptville, Merrickville.	Kemptville.	930	00
Frederick Burrows.	Lennox and Addington; Town of Napanee, Villages of Bath, Newburgh.	Napanee.	1345	00
J. B. Grey.	Lincoln; City of St. Catharines, Town of Niagara, Villages of Beausville, Grimsby, Merritton, Port Dalhousie.	St. Catharines.	1215	00
John Dearnass.	Middlesex, East; Villages of London West, Lucan.	London.	1300	00
H. D. Johnson.	Middlesex, West; Towns of Parkhill, Strathroy, Villages of Ailsa Craig, Glencoe, Newbury, Wardsville.	Strathroy.	1296	00

*In some instances travelling expenses are included.

List of Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.	SALARY.
			\$ c.
*T. O. Steele.....	Norfolk, North; Town of Simcoe.....	Simcoe.....	816 00
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk, South; Villages of Port Dover, Port Rowan, Waterford.....	Simcoe.....	790 00
Edward Scarlett.....	Northumberland; Town of Cobourg, Villages of Brighton, Campbellford, Colborne, Hastings.....	Cobourg.....	1440 00
James McBrien.....	Ontario; Towns of Uxbridge, Whitby, Villages of Beaverton, Cannington, Port Perry.....	Prince Albert..	1690 00
William Carlyle.....	Oxford; Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburg, Woodstock, Villages of Embro, Norwich.....	Woodstock....	1400 00
Allan Embury.....	Peel; Town of Brampton, Villages of Bolton, Streetsville.....	Brampton.....	1160 00
William Alexander.....	Perth; City of Stratford, Towns of Listowel, Mitchell, St. Mary's, Village of Milverton.....	Stratford.....	1570 00
J. C. Brown.....	Peterborough; Villages of Apsley, Ashburnham, Lakefield, Norwood.....	Peterborough..	1280 00
W. J. Summerby.....	Prescott and Russell; Villages of Casselman, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Rockland.....	Russell.....	1100 00
Otilon Dufort, (Assistant) ..	Prescott and Russell; French Schools.....	Curran.....	800 00
G. D. Platt, B.A.....	Prince Edward; Town of Picton, Village of Wellington.....	Picton.....	990 00
R. G. Scott, B.A.....	Renfrew; Town of Pembroke, Villages of Arnprior, Eganville, Renfrew.....	Pembroke.....	1982 00
J. C. Morgan, M.A.....	Simcoe, North; Towns of Barrie, Midland, Penetanguishene.....	Barrie.....	1300 00
Rev. Thomas McKee.....	Simcoe, South; Towns of Stayner, Alliston, Villages of Beeton, Bradford, Creemore, Tottenham.....	Barrie.....	1300 00
Isaac Day.....	Simcoe, East and Muskoka; Towns of Gravenhurst, Orillia.....	Orillia.....	845 00
Alexander McNaughton.....	Stormont; Town of Cornwall.....	Cornwall.....	970 00
J. H. Knight.....	Victoria, East; Town of Lindsay, Villages of Bobcaygeon, Omemee.....	Lindsay.....	726 00
Henry Reazin.....	Victoria, West; Town of Bracebridge, Villages of Fenelon Falls, Huntsville, Woodville.....	Linden Valley..	1519 00
Thomas Pearce.....	Waterloo; Towns of Berlin, Galt, Villages of Ayr, Elmira, Hespeler, New Hamburg, Preston.....	Berlin.....	1900 00
J. H. Ball, M.A.....	Welland; Town of Thorold, Villages of Chippewa, Port Erie, Niagara Falls South, Port Colborne.....	Thorold.....	1110 00
D. P. Clapp, B.A.....	Wellington, North; Towns of Harriston, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Villages of Arthur, Clifford, Drayton.....	Harriston.....	1213 00
J. J. Craig.....	Wellington, South; Villages of Elora, Erin, Fergus.....	Fergus.....	1100 00
J. H. Smith.....	Wentworth; Town of Dundas, Village of Waterdown.....	Ancaster.....	1260 00
A. B. Davidson, B.A.....	York, North; Towns of Aurora, Newmarket, Villages of Holland Landing, Richm'd Hill, Sutton.....	Newmarket.....	1074 00
David Fotheringham.....	York, South; Towns of North Toronto, West Toronto, Villages of East Toronto, Markham, Stouffville, Weston, Woodbridge.....	Toronto.....	1204 00
Donald McCaig.....	District of Algoma; Towns of Collingwood, Gore Bay, Little Current, Sault Ste. Marie, Villages of Day Mills, Port William, Keewatin, Manitowaning, Rat Portage, Sudbury.....	Collingwood....	1500 00
Rev. George Grant, M.A.....	Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound; Towns of North Bay, Parry Sound, Villages of Burk's Falls, Mattawa, Sturgeon Falls, Sundridge ..	Orillia.....	1500 00
Rev. R. Torrance.....	City of	Guelph.....	500 00
W. H. Ballard, M.A.....	"	Hamilton.....	1800 00
W. G. Kidd.....	"	Kingston.....	1300 00
W. J. Carson.....	"	London.....	1100 00
John C. Glashan.....	"	Ottawa.....	1800 00
John McLean.....	"	St. Thomas....	225 00
James L. Hughes.....	"	Toronto.....	3000 00
Rev. A. McColl.....	Town of	Chatham.....	400 00
C. W. Chadwick.....	" Forest	Stratford.....	50 00
Rev. S. H. Eastman.....	"	Oshawa.....	84 00
Rev. John Pringle, B.A.....	"	Port Arthur....	60 00
Thomas Hilliard.....	"	Waterloo.....	80 00
Hon. Richard Harcourt, B. A., Q.C., M.P.P.	" Welland and Niagara Falls	Toronto.....	75 00

*Since Mr. Steele's death there is but one inspector for Norfolk (J. J. Wadsworth, Esq.)

Separate School Inspectors.

James F. White, Toronto.
Cornelius Donovan, M.A., Hamilton.

County Model School Inspector.

John J. Tilley, Toronto.

High School Inspectors.

John E. Hodgson, M.A., Toronto.
John Seath, B.A., Toronto.

Principal, School of Pedagogy and Inspector of Normal Schools.

James A. McLellan, LL.D., Toronto.



CHURCH STREET SCHOOL, TORONTO.

(2) *Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.*

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

So far as the rural schools are concerned, nothing of an eventful character has transpired during the year. The work goes tranquilly on ; the teachers as a rule discharge their duties faithfully and well, and the evidences of healthy progress are generally manifest. As might be expected it is not *couleur de rose* everywhere. In a few sections there is an unpleasant exhibition of apathy, but, on the whole, the prospects are encouraging. When the importance of the subject, its far-reaching and enduring influences, and its beneficent aims are considered, it is surprising that there should be apathy anywhere. The educational problem has been before the world so long ; has been so often examined ; so ably and exhaustively discussed by the most eminent men of all ages and countries, that its further consideration is apt to pall upon the attention of the public. Cicero, the greatest, the most universally learned of Roman orators, in the defence of his old tutor, the poet Archias, pronounces a glowing eulogy upon the subject, which has been paraphrased as follows :—" Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress ; no clime destroy ; no enemy alienate ; no despotism enslave. At home a friend ; abroad an introduction ; in solitude a solace ; in society an ornament. It chastens vice ; it guards virtue ; it gives at once a grace and a government to genius." According to Plato, the profoundest of Greek philosophers, " Education is to place youth in happy circumstances, in which no sights or sounds of evil, or allurements of passion, can hurt the character or vitiate the taste. They are to live in an atmosphere of truth ; the breeze is always to be wafting to them impressions of truth and goodness." Socrates, his master, considered preparation for citizenship the prime function of all instruction. Addison says :—" What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul." The great Edmund Burke calls it :—" The cheap defence of nations." And so the testimony runs. Still the problem is not satisfactorily solved, nor is it likely to be in our day. Socrates,

" Whose crime was to be kind,
To render with his precepts less
The sum of human wretchedness,
And strengthen man with his own mind."

even in his remote age, made a fairly successful attempt at the solution. After him his disciples tried it. Then at Rome, Quintilian and others, to be followed by Abelard in the Middle Ages ; and later by Erasmus, his friends Sir Thomas More and Colet ; Roger Ascham, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, Fenelon, the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and within living memory by a numerous throng in England, the continent of Europe and America. But no true consensus of opinion has been reached among those whose views are entitled to the highest and most respectful consideration.

Much has been said and written in recent years about new methods or modes of instruction, and extraordinary merit has been claimed for some of them by so-called educational reformers. Those of us whose memories can go back beyond the middle of the present century will remember how the Latin rules of syntax and prosody, with all illustrations and exceptions in the old Eton grammar, had to be learned by heart in the grammar schools of the day, and the late Rev. Dr. McCaul, fine scholar and variously accomplished man as he was, used to insist on the 2nd year's men in University College learning verbatim, all the definitions, rules, etc., in Murray's Logic. The Right Honorable Sir Robert Lowe, before he had buried himself in the House of Lords, was wont to bemoan the time he had spent in classical study, and to regret that he had not devoted it to science and what are termed the useful arts. Brougham, of whom Lyndhurst, when he heard of his appointment as Lord Chancellor, said :—" If he knew a little law he would know a little of everything," at an earlier day advocated sending " the schoolmaster

abroad" to scatter the seeds of useful knowledge. The late Matthew Arnold, who, as an Oxford professor, an inspector of schools and an investigator of continental systems of instruction, ought to have known what he was writing and talking about, was not pleased with the methods prevalent under his own inspection. Professor Goldwin Smith, a competent authority on everything that pertains to education, entertains similar opinions. As an outcome, partly, of this agitation, we in Ontario are launched upon the unknown and perilous seas of "the new education," with Colonel Parker of "Quincey methods" notoriety, if not as helmsman, at least as *compagnon du voyage*. And what is the net result so far? In arithmetic, the unitary method, (not new) which has consigned to the limbo of forgotten things the good old golden rule, with all thereto belonging; in Algebra a few devices in factoring; in other subjects, *nil*. Instruction in drawing and designing has been emphasized and made more general, and the Kindergarten, a somewhat expensive luxury, has had its sphere extended. There ought to be a satisfactory return for so much additional outlay. Time will show.

I. School Inspection.

Every school in the county was visited and inspected twice during the year, several three and four times. In twenty years no school has been missed which was not closed at the time of my visit. The aim has been to encourage teachers and pupils in their work, to cheer them on their way, rather than to make a display of new methods, most of them worn out, and discounted fads of no educational value under the sun. Nor has there been any attempt to dictate or coerce trustees in all these years, and yet I am inclined to believe that there are few counties in Ontario in which more has been done in the interval in the way of school accommodation and equipment than in the county of Brant. The credit for this is mainly due to the teachers, the trustees and the people themselves, who needed but little external pressure to urge them in the performance of duty.

II. School Attendance.

This is one of the subjects in connection with schools that cannot be kept too constantly before the public—it is a chronic evil everywhere and at all times. At the late sitting of the Ontario Legislature, the Minister of Education submitted a report on "Compulsory Education," embracing the regulations in connection therewith in Canada, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. Out of this, legislation may spring of a nature to solve the problem, but the issue, in any case, is doubtful. The percentage of attendance in the rural schools of all the townships of the county was a little better than in 1889. A little lower in Paris; the same in the City of Brantford. The Township of Oakland and the Town of Paris it will be seen are still ahead, while Burford, as heretofore, is the lowest of all.

	Registered.	Average.	Percentage.
Oakland	155	107	69
Onondaga	354	195	57
South Dumfries	737	397	54
Burford	1304	572	43
Brantford	1598	820	52
Paris	599	361	60
City of Brantford	2605	1504	58

III. Receipts and Expenditure.

The amount received from all sources during the year in the rural sections was \$48,184; amount expended, \$40,074; leaving a balance of \$8,110 a little more received and a little less expended than in the year before, with, of course, an increased balance to the good. The Legislative grant was \$1,934; the Municipal, \$2,775. The Township of Brantford drew for school purposes, interest on invested Municipal Loan Fund Surplus, amounting to \$3,658. Burford and Oakland from a similar source, and from Clergy Reserves Fund, derived considerable sums for the same purpose.

IV. Additional School Accommodation.

In No. 13 Burford—the Village of Harley school—the trustees have converted their frame school house into a brick one, with a good basement, all above ground. There is a large porch in front reached by a flight of stairs on each side. The new building is a great improvement on the old one. In No. 23 Brantford, a few years ago, the trustees built at considerable expense, a new brick school house with a good basement, in which a school room was fitted up for the primary classes. Owing to the rapid increase of population in Eagle Place, it was found necessary to employ an additional teacher (making three in all) and to provide a house for her in that populous end of the section; there the bulk of the small children received instruction. But this is an age of advancement; when the march of intellect is under consideration, money is not and should not be an object; at least so thought or seemed to think the enterprising trustees of this section, for they resolved to build anew and on an urban rather than a suburban scale. The site was chosen in the classic regions of Parkdale, and on a hill that all might see the new and imposing edifice. The house is of white brick, two stories high, on a good, lofty stone foundation, with a basement divided into two compartments, entered by doors from a wide passage with no separating wall, so that the boys and girls may mingle freely and take their choice of playrooms. In these the furnaces (very good ones) are. The basement is still unfinished. The building fronts southward, ostensibly so that the farmers and their families on their way to market from Townsend, Oakland, Burtch, Newport and the Reserve may be duly impressed with a sense of its architectural beauties. The rear is presented to the city as if in mild protest against annexation. There is the main hall to furnish entrances, to which extensions beyond the side walls have been made, which certainly detract from the symmetry of the structure. These extensions terminate above in what may be called turrets, and which give the roof, and indeed the whole building, a somewhat grotesque appearance. Had the house fronted city-wards, as it should have done, the visitors from the south would have had a fine view of it on their return journey, a view that would have been shared in by the citizens of Brantford. In that event too, the public entrance, which is now neither useful nor ornamental, would have opened into the principal hall or into a hall leading to it, as is the invariable custom, and not as at present by doors into school rooms—a fatal and unpardonable defect, which, unfortunately as things now are, cannot be remedied. The four rooms are well lighted, heated and ventilated. Three are in use; one supplied with new furniture, the other two still keeping the old. Upstairs, an attempt has been made to convert the two school rooms, on public occasions, into an audience hall; but as only a very small portion of the separating wall can at present be thrown open, and that at one end, an excellent opportunity is afforded a peripatetic orator to play hide and seek with his hearers. According to the figures given me a few weeks ago by the secretary-treasurer, the cost of the new school when completed, will be something over \$6,000. It would be hard to find anywhere a better illustration of the old injunction: “*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*”

V. Teachers' Certificates, Salaries, etc.

The number of teachers employed in the rural schools during the year was 75; of these two had first class certificates; 37 second class; 1 old County Board; and 35 third class ones; 36 had graduated from a Normal School. The amount paid in salaries was \$25,613, something in excess of the previous year. The highest salaries are paid in Brantford township and the lowest in Burford. The highest salary paid a gentleman was \$600; the average for the county was \$428. The highest salary paid a lady was \$475, the lowest \$200; the average for the county \$304. The schools were open during the year, an average of 212 days. Probably in no other county can more be said for school opportunities.

VI. School Population, Attendance, etc.

The total number of all ages enrolled was 4,138, boys 2,226, girls 1,912. Total number of days attended the first half of the year was 270,987; the average attendance,

2,168. The total the second half of the year was 191,392; the average 2,015. The total school population reported between the ages of 5 and 21 years was 5,060. The attendance of enrolled pupils was something better than in 1889. Attended no school during the year, 22. Attended less than 100 days, 690. The proposed legislation now under the consideration of the Department and the Legislature, may help to improve the attendance which has been affected during the year by an unusual prevalence of sickness, and especially by *la grippe*.

VII. Promotion Examinations.

These examinations were established many years ago, under the auspices of the Teachers' County Institute. They had been held (and were so last year) usually in the month of March, but at the last meeting of the Institute it was resolved to hold them hereafter just before the Christmas holidays. The examinations will take place next December.

VIII. Departmental Examinations.

Two entrance examinations were held in 1890, in July and December. In Paris Mr. Acres, B.A., Headmaster of the High School, was and has been for many years in sole charge; in Brantford, Mr. W. Oliver, B.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, and the Inspector of Schools, constitute the Board. At Paris, in July, 35 wrote and 13 passed; in December 32 wrote and 16 passed. In Brantford, at the same dates (July), 102 wrote and 82 passed; (December) 97 wrote and 75 passed. The rural schools, as has been the case for several years past, did remarkably well—a pupil from Cathcart school heading the list at the first and a pupil from No. 18 Brantford, at the second examination. In addition the following rural schools sent up successful candidates for non-professional certificates: Burford Village, 2 for third class; Scotland, 1 for third class; No. 14 Burford (Big Creek), 3 for third and one for second class; this school also sent up to the entrance examination in Oxford County, five successful candidates, one of whom distanced the whole county by 63 marks.

IX. County Model School.

This school was opened with twenty candidates, one of whom dropped out before the school was properly organized; the rest pursued their professional studies with commendable diligence, and at the close of the term in December succeeded in passing the examinations. The examiners of the written papers were Mr. A. McIntosh, Headmaster of the Provincial Boys Model School in Toronto, and the County Inspector of Schools; of the practical teaching, the Inspector alone. Several of the candidates have since secured schools.

X. Teachers' Institute.

The last meeting of the Institute was on the 15th of May, 1890. The session extended over two days. The Provincial Director conducted the Institute. He discussed during the sessions: "Raw Materials of Intellectual Life," "Phonetic Reading," and "Psychology." On the evening of the first day he lectured on "English Literature and its Value in Education," to a large audience in the assembly hall of the Collegiate Institute. The lecture was much appreciated by the teachers and others present. Excellent papers were read or lessons given on various subjects by Miss Capron, of Paris, Mr. A. H. Morrison, of the B. C. I., and Mr. Jones, of Grandview. There was a large attendance both days, and much valuable work done.

XI. Tuscarora Schools.

These Indian schools, though receiving for their support no provincial or county funds, are nevertheless entitled to notice here, from the circumstances of their location, and the influence they are likely to exercise on the future of an interesting if decaying

race. There are 12 of them—one, that of Oshwekan, was closed during part of the year—the bulk of the others are fairly well accommodated and equipped, and do satisfactory work. They were inspected twice during the year, and the results of each inspection reported to the Indian Department at Ottawa.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

The city schools have been conducted at much disadvantage during the year, scattered as the various divisions of the old Central have been throughout Brant and Queen's wards. On the 6th February, 1890, a fire occurred in the main building of the Central, extending from the library and hall on the first floor up the principal stairways, and causing so much damage that it was deemed advisable to build a new instead of attempting to repair the old structure. The question was submitted to the ratepayers, who decided in favor of a new building. Mr. Stewart of Hamilton was selected as the architect, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Schultz Bros., of Brantford. The work commenced at the beginning of the summer vacation, and the foundation stone was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 15th of October. The original contract price was \$38,744, and the Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilation cost \$3,840. The probable ultimate cost will be \$50,000. There are seven large class-rooms, two recitation rooms, a library, two teachers' rooms, seven cloak rooms, and in the basement, play-rooms, closets, coal and fresh air rooms. The halls and stairways are spacious and the whole is admirably lighted.

TOWN OF PARIS.

No notable change has taken place in the schools of the town of Paris during the year. They have kept steadily "the even tenor of their way," a fact that of itself indicates a normal and healthy state. Quiet work unostentatiously done savors more of real progress in education than the fitfulness and clamor that usually accompany what are often falsely and foolishly called reforms. The present age is one of educational fads, which are taken up and dropped with surprising facility, but like the hydra of mythology, no sooner is one head struck off than another takes its place. The trustees of the Paris schools take an active and intelligent interest in the work committed to them, and willingly provide whatever is needful for their welfare.

Finances.

The amount received from all sources for the support of these schools last year was \$7,878. Paid out in salaries to teachers \$3,098; for rent and repairs \$798. There is only one male teacher in the public schools; his salary is \$650. There are eight lady teachers, all with 2nd class certificates, whose salaries range from \$260 to \$380. Two written promotion examinations were held during the year, just before the midsummer and Christmas holidays. The senior class did very creditable work at the two entrance examinations. The order, progress and management of the schools reflect credit on the teachers and trustees, and leave little to be desired.

COUNTY OF GREY—EAST.

Extract from Report of A. Grier, Esq., Inspector.

The Consolidated School Act, revising the laws respecting the Education Department, will, in my opinion, be a great benefit to weak and poor sections, as it will make the taxes in township municipalities more uniform, equitable and just; it is a step in the right direction.

There are so few changes in the Eastern inspectorate since my last report that I do not think it would be important to make a lengthy report.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that the County of Grey has received the largest Legislative grant for 1891 of any county in the Province, Grey receiving \$6,374, Simcoe, \$6,028, and Bruce, \$5,018.

COUNTY OF GREY—WEST.

Extract from Report of Thomas Gordon, Esq., Inspector.

Generally, the condition of the schools is satisfactory, and the provision made for their support such as to enable trustees to employ efficient Third Class teachers, which grade is held by sixty out of the seventy-two teachers employed. The distribution of teachers was as follows:—Derby, two Second Class, six Third Class; Holland, two Second Class, sixteen Third Class; Keppel, two Second Class, ten Third Class; Sarawak, one Second Class, four Third Class; Sullivan, two Second Class, one Second Class old County Board, ten Third Class, one temporary; Sydenham, one Second Class, one Second Class old County Board, thirteen Third Class. Two townships, Keppel and Sarawak, increased the number of Second Class teachers over that of 1889 one each, but the number was diminished in Derby one, Sydenham two. There was but one permit or temporary certificate operative, and the allowance of that was occasioned only by the failure of the trustees of the section interested to obtain a certificated teacher. In view of the large number of candidates who pass through the Model Schools each year it seems to excite surprise that there should be any deficiency in the supply of teachers having valid certificates, but in several instances during the current year (1891) difficulty has been found in procuring such.

In 1890 there were employed in Derby, 5 males, 3 females; Holland, 6 males, 12 females; Keppel, 6 males, 6 females; Sarawak, 5 females; Sullivan, 3 males, 11 females; Sydenham, 8 males, 7 females.

The total annual salaries were: Derby—Males, \$1,675; females, \$825. Holland—Males, \$2,085; females, \$2,870. Keppel—Males, \$1,620; females, \$1,880. Sarawak—Females, \$1,340. Sullivan—Males, \$1,015; females, \$3,085. Sydenham—Males, \$2,805; females, \$1,960. Average salaries—Males, \$328.57; females, \$271.80. The Township of Keppel affords an instance of the salaries of females being in excess of those of males, the average of the former being \$313, while that of the latter is but \$270.

The registered number of pupils, as before stated, was 4,756. The average attendance for the first half year was 1,868; for the second half year, 2,010; for the whole year, 1,939.

The total amount paid for teachers' salaries was \$24,700, and for all purposes, including salaries, \$29,775; and now, computing the cost per pupil, according to the registered number, it will be found that for teachers' salaries it is \$4.56; for all purposes, \$6.26 nearly; while, computed on the average attendance, the cost per pupil will be: for teachers' salaries, \$10.67; for all purposes, \$15.46.

Such an exhibit as this affords the strongest evidence that there was warrant for the interference of the Legislature in seeking to compel a better attendance of pupils, and a more effective supervision on the part of parents and guardians. Irregularity of attendance has been and is the occasion of great waste of time to pupils other than the absentees, and of greatly increased work to the teacher because of the disarrangement of studies and the necessity of again going over the work done when the absentees were not in school; and, besides the evil wrought in this way, injustice is generally done to the teacher by the attributing to him the falling behind of those who have not been regular and punctual. My visits to the schools enable me to bear testimony to the faithfulness of teachers generally in the performance of their duties, and to the anxiety and

diligence exhibited by them to advance the pupils under their care. They appear to realize the responsibility of their position, and to perform their work with zeal and industry and a single desire to forward the educational and moral interests of their charges.

COUNTY OF GREY—SOUTH.

Extract from Report of N. W. Campbell, Esq., Inspector.

The following summary of statistics is submitted :—In 1890, the total receipts for the maintenance of the schools of the Riding increased \$6,933 over 1889, while the payments increased \$5,509. This increase is largely due to the erection of the new school house in Markdale.

The amount of Legislative grant for the townships and villages was \$254 less than in 1889. This was owing either to a decrease in the amount of money apportioned by the Minister of Education for Public School purposes in the Province, or to a decrease in the total population returned by the assessors of the several municipalities.

There were in the inspectorate during 1890, 111 teachers—48 males and 63 females ; 32 of these held Second Class certificates and 27 had attended the Normal School ; the remainder, except one, held Third Class certificates. The teacher of No. 11, Proton, held a temporary certificate ; this had to be granted, as no applications, except hers, were received by the trustees in answer to their advertisement.

The number of children of all classes and creeds returned for the year was 7,895 ; of these, 7,403 were entered on the School Registers during the year ; this leaves some 400 children without proper instruction in the Public School course. 4,072 children are reported as having attended school less than 100 days during the year. It is hoped the Truancy Bill, which comes into operation on the 1st of July, will secure to many of these a better education.

There were 2,938 pupils in the First Reader ; 1,456 in the Second ; 1,494 in the Third ; 1,073 in the Fourth, and 168 in the Fifth. Nearly all the children registered take writing, and I believe a marked improvement has been made in this subject.

668 trees were planted in the school grounds during the year. We shall soon have every school yard in the riding “a thing of beauty and a joy forever”—an important advance in our educational life.

During the year satisfactory progress was made in most of the schools. For the past six months the work has been going on with varying success. Forty-two teachers are employed in the riding for the first time ; many of these are beginners ; many others have changed schools in the inspectorate. So many teachers working with new material retards progress in very many schools. I have been compelled to report to trustees in not a few cases that the progress being made was not quite satisfactory. Better work can, however, be done during the Fall term.

The holding of the Entrance Examination this year in so many places in this inspectorate will enable a large number of candidates to avail themselves of its benefits with but little inconvenience to themselves. About 150 candidates have already sent in their names, and there are some more to hear from. After this year no fees can be collected from county pupils for the Entrance Examination.

The marked favor with which the subject of Agriculture has been received by all the schools into which it has been introduced is a hopeful sign for the future. The textbook is worthy of a place not only in every school, but in every farmer's library, and I have no doubt its introduction will mark a new era in the development of the agricultural interests of the Province.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Extract from Report of J. S. Deacon, Esq., Inspector.

Inspection.—The number of my official visits during the year was 197, being 20 in excess of the number required by Statute. During these visits an inspector readily discovers excellencies or defects in teaching and management, whether by examination of the pupils or by observation alone. Inefficiency may be the result of apathy on the part of parents, or the bad training of pupils in the early stages of their educational growth. Considerable time and careful judgment are required to locate properly the causes of success or failure in any school. Taken altogether, our teachers of 1890 proved themselves much superior to those of 1889. The few who have failed to earn a good record owe it largely to the lack of energy required to accomplish the great amount of work devolving upon them, or to the lack of *will power* required to secure faithful study on the part of pupils. Judicious selection of lessons; tact in arousing interest of pupils; co-operation of parents; regular attendance, etc., etc., are additional elements of success. I am glad to notice that the majority of our trustees are learning to appreciate the services of a diligent and efficient teacher, and are loth to part with such for the sake of a *temporary* financial advantage. There are instances, however, where superior work has been done for less than the previous average salary, and the teacher has had no choice but to accept for a second term an inferior salary, or leave, for another to build upon the foundation he has so carefully laid.

All the subjects of study on the programme are carefully taught by the majority of our teachers. I regret to say the instructions given in Reading and Writing are not equal to those given in less important subjects, but some of our teachers give very efficient and thorough instruction in these branches of study. Perhaps the low value hitherto placed upon these subjects at the Departmental Examinations has tended to their comparative neglect in High Schools and other institutions where teachers receive their non-professional instruction, consequently they are inadequately prepared to give instruction therein.

Objection is frequently made that we have too many subjects on the programme of studies in our Public Schools. This may or may not be true; it is an open question which can only be decided by the practice of the individual teacher. Calisthenics, Drawing and Music should be utilized in every school as auxiliaries to awaken greater interest and enthusiasm in the other subjects of study. Temperance and Agriculture are supposed to require from one to two hours per week according to season and circumstances. Only two schools have given attention to Agriculture, but it will probably be a subject of study in every rural school in 1891, since the text book is now published.

Teachers' Certificates, Salaries and Changes.

(a) Ninety teachers were employed, 48 ladies and 42 gentlemen.

(b) Three teachers held First Class Certificates, 36 Second, 49 Third, and two First Class (Old Standard); this gives Halton $43\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of First and Second Class Provincial Certificates, while the province has but 41 per cent.

(c) The highest salary paid a male teacher was \$750, the lowest \$275. The highest salary received by a female teacher was \$500, (this is really the highest sum received by a male teacher except in the towns and incorporated villages), the lowest was \$200. The average salary of male teachers was \$430, increase, \$6; of female teachers, \$280, decrease, \$19.

(d) Only 23 changes occurred—one in August and 22 in December; nine of these were owing to expiration of certificates. Of the teachers employed for 1891, 76 were trained in Halton, or have taught in the county at least ten years.

School Visits and Public Examinations.

(a) There were 3,388 visits reported, of which 303 were credited to trustees. Eleven trustee boards neglected to visit their schools, and twenty permitted their teacher to neglect the important duty of holding *at least one* public examination of his school.

(b) There were 87 Public Examinations.

School Houses, Apparatus and Grounds.

Of our 62 school houses, 18 may fairly be graded as *excellent*, 33 *good*, 9 *fair*, and 2 *inferior*. Brick and stone school houses form 49 per cent. of the whole Province. Halton has 28 brick, 15 stone, and 19 frame or concrete, brick and stone forming 68 per cent. of the whole. Our school houses and sites are valued at \$93,000, the apparatus at \$13,950. The old frame school house in S. S. No. 12, Nelson, has been remodelled, or rebuilt, at an expense of about \$800, and now presents a modern appearance within and without; it is veneered with red brick and is practically a *new* building; new desks and seats of modern style have been furnished for teacher and pupils.

Minor Improvements in other Sections.

NASSAGAWEYA.—No. 3, new clock, additional Preston seats, blackboards reslated No. 1, new set of maps.

ESQUESING.—No. 1, new wood ceiling; No. 2, new wood ceiling; No. 9, new floor and painting of woodwork; No. 15, east wall rebuilt at cost of \$85, fences, etc., put in repair.

TRAFALGAR.—No. 7, new folding desks and seats; No. 10, excellent outbuildings and general improvements; No. 14, new woodshed.

A new section should be formed from parts of sections 1, 2 and 6, Nassagaweya, and a school house built in Campbellville. These schools are each too large for one teacher; and besides this, a private school of about 40 pupils is maintained in Campbellville during the winter, on account of the inconvenient location (for them) of the present school house. There should be two school houses in No. 1, or a new section formed.

School Population, Attendance and Cost.

(a) The population of school age (5 to 21 years) was reported as 7,022, increase 3.

(b) The number between the ages of 7 and 13 reported as not attending any school, is 44, increase 18. The number between 7 and 13, attending less than 100 days in the year, is 778, decrease 47. Pupils removing from one section to another are reported *twice* as attending less than 100 days, although they may have attended nearly 100 in each section.

(c) There were 5,162 pupils enrolled, decrease 184. In First Class, Part I, 1,252; Part II, 867; Second Class, 866; Third, 996; Fourth, 1,013; and Fifth, 168. The number in Drawing was 5,162; Drill and Calisthenics, 3,070; Music, 2,568; Canadian History, 1,932; Agriculture, 63; Temperance and Hygiene, 2,240. Average attendance, first half year, 2,662; second half, 2,628.

(d) The percentage of attendance compared with the number enrolled was, in Milton, 60.2; Georgetown, 60.1; Acton, 57.2; Oakville, 57.1; Burlington, 52.6; Esquesing, 52.2; Nelson, 51.1; Trafalgar, 47.8; Nassagaweya, 44.8; and for the whole county, 51.2. The percentage for the Province was 50.

(e) The cost per pupil was \$6.96 for Ontario. The highest in any county was \$8.97, and the lowest was \$5.97, (County of Glengarry); the cost in Halton was \$7.24 per pupil.

Departmental Examinations.

At the Non-professional Examinations held in Oakville Georgetown and Milton there were 45 Third Class candidates, 20 Seconds and 5 Matriculants. At the H. S. Entrance Examinations in July there were 135 candidates, of whom 82 passed; in December 140, of whom 74 passed; total for the year 275, of whom 156, or 57 per cent. passed. Oakville had 82 candidates, Georgetown 85, and Milton 108, of whom 48, 39 and 69 passed.

Model School.

There were in attendance 11 ladies and 6 gentlemen during the session of 1890. All passed the final examination, and 14 of them are now teaching in Halton. The school maintains its high state of efficiency with the same staff of teachers as at last report.

Teachers' Institute.

The Institute met in February and October, 4 days. Eighty teachers and all the "Model" students received the benefit of attendance at its sessions. Papers were read or subjects discussed by Misses Laidlaw, Cleveland, Montgomery, Pattison, Kelly, Maclean, Ezard, Willis, B. Harrison, and Messrs. Harrison, Meade, Malcolm, Rivers, McGillivray, Husband, H. W. Bell, T. J. Moore, Gray (2), McNiven (2), Prof. Tagg, N. J. Wellwood, B.A., J. H. Smith, P.S.I., (3), and Rev. A. H. Drumm.

COUNTY OF HURON—WEST.

*Extract from Report of J. E. Tom, Esq., Inspector.**School Buildings.*

There are 95 school sections or school corporations in this division, with 100 school-houses; of these 35 are brick, 2 are stone, 62 are frame, and 1 is a log building. More than one-half are good substantial buildings, many of the others are in good repair, while about twenty should be considerably repaired or replaced by new buildings. In four sections, Nos. 2, 7 and 13, Ashfield, and No. 8, Stephen, new houses should be erected immediately.

The majority of the schools are furnished with improved desks. About a dozen schools have old, uncomfortable desks, which I hope will be replaced by better ones soon. Great improvement has been made in the desks, floors, ceilings and blackboards during the last three years.

Only a few sections have woodsheds.

Care of School Houses and Grounds.

I find considerable difficulty with the sweeping. In too many schools the sweeping is done in the morning or at noon by the children; the school-room is thus filled with the most injurious kind of dust, which the children are forced to breathe for hours. To save a few dollars trustees and parents are willing to sacrifice the lives of many of the children. Regulation 9 of the School Act should be changed so that the sweeping must be done after four o'clock.

In some sections the closets and grounds are not as well looked after as they should be; trees have been planted and improvements made, but these are not taken care of.

Most of the teachers see that the school is kept clean and made attractive by hanging pictures on the walls and placing flowers in the windows. The outbuildings and grounds are always in good condition. A few teachers and trustees do not appear to take any interest in the state of the school property; the floors are dirty, the walls naked, the maps are standing in a corner of the room, the yard strewn with pieces of boards or stove wood, the trees broken or dead, and not a flowering plant to be found in the windows or yard. The standing and discipline of the pupils are generally in keeping with the school house and grounds. During the last five years 3,925 trees have been planted; many of these are growing nicely, while others have been destroyed, the teachers who planted them having been succeeded by those who take no interest in the appearance of the school property.

School Population and Attendance.

The number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 resident in the inspectorate was 10,605. The number of registered pupils was, 8,214. The average attendance for the first half year was 4,544, and for the second term it was 4,293, being an average for the year of 54.8 per cent. of the pupils enrolled. Irregularity greatly retards the progress of some schools. In some cases parents are to blame, while in others the teacher is responsible for the irregularity and want of punctuality. I have found several cases where the pupils were very irregular and frequently late, and in a short time after another teacher took charge of the school the same pupils became both regular and punctual. When the teacher is thorough, energetic and interesting the pupils soon acquire a love for their work, so that they are seldom late or absent.

Of the 8,214 registered pupils

626	attended less than 20 days.
1,121	attended between 21 and 50 days.
1,663	" " 51 " 100 "
1,876	" " 101 " 150 "
2,406	" " 151 " 200 "
522	" " 200 " 220 " (the whole year).
65	between 7 and 13 years did not attend any school.
1,304	" " " 100 days as required by law.

The clauses of the School Act compelling children between the ages of 7 and 13 to attend school at least 100 days each year is a dead letter, as trustees do not see that its provisions are enforced. Something should be done in this matter.* When parents do not avail themselves of the means provided to fit their children to become intelligent citizens, it is the duty of the State to see that these children are given an elementary education.

Classification of Pupils.

There were	1,772	pupils in I. class, part I.
	1,137	" I. " " II.
	1,578	" II. "
	1,823	" III. "
	1,535	" IV. "
	369	" V. "

Those in the V. class have passed the H. S. entrance examination.

Uniform Promotion Examinations.

There are two examinations held each year, the first in March, the other in October. Papers are prepared and sent to the teachers by the inspectors, for promotion from II. to III. class, III. to IV. class, and V. to VI. class. Those who pass the H. S. entrance

* By the Truancy Act of 1891, all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term.

examination are promoted from IV. to V. class. The County Council pays the expense of printing the papers and distributing them to the different schools. The answers of the pupils are read and marked by the teacher, and a complete list of all the classes in the school sent to the inspector after each examination. Since these examinations have been established I find the standing of the schools taking them, higher and more uniform than before. The written work is greatly improved, and any subjects which were formerly neglected now receive their proper share of attention. When the teacher conducts these examinations thoroughly and regularly I know no other means that enables him so efficiently to classify his school, to stimulate his pupils and create an interest in their homes. There are a few teachers who do not have their pupils try them much to the loss of the children. These examinations give the teachers and inspectors considerable extra work, from which the children profit. Where they are not taken, I find the progress and proficiency of the classes inferior to those taking them.

Public Examinations.

In 62 schools one or more public examinations were held during 1890, leaving 38 sections in which none was held; when properly conducted they are of much value to the pupils and teacher.

Entrance Examinations.

The entrance examinations for this inspectorate are held at Goderich, Exeter, and Dungannon for admission to the high schools or the V. class in the public schools.

In 1890, at Goderich, 62 candidates passed.

"	Exeter, 54	"
"	Dungannon, 31	"

Some 65 were successful at other centres, making a total of 212 pupils of West Huron who passed the H.S. entrance examination in 1890. These examinations have proved of great benefit to the public schools, and should be encouraged by teachers, trustees and parents. From many of the public schools, pupils are sent regularly to them. That they may be successful, good work has to be done in the lower classes as well as in the fourth class. Although it may be a convenience to the high schools, I believe the dropping of the December entrance examination will prove a loss to the public schools. Many of those who pass the H. S. entrance remain in the public schools for some time afterwards, there being 369 of such pupils in the public schools in 1890.

Number of Teachers, etc.

The number of schools and departments in operation was 129. Three of these were open during part of the year only, and 126 the whole year.

There were 70 male teachers engaged at an average salary of \$398, and 59 female teachers at an average salary of \$285.

Of these 2 held First-Class professional certificates.

55 held Second-Class	"
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72 held Third-Class	"
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Many of the latter held Second-Class non-professional certificates.

The average time for which the schools in the whole inspectorate were kept open was 211 days.

Financial Statement.

The total amount received from all sources by Trustees was \$67,978, and the whole amount expended was \$58,657, of which \$44,482 were paid for teachers' salaries. This is an average cost of \$5.41 per pupil for salaries, and \$7.14 per pupil for all purposes.

School Grants.

The division of the Legislative and municipal grants among the schools according to average attendance does not increase the average attendance in any section. In the division of these grants I find the strong sections receive the large amounts and the weak sections get very little. I know there is a temptation to report the average attendance larger than it really is. Some method of dividing the grants which will encourage trustees to improve the school property and maintain a first-class school, should be adopted.

School Reports.

Trustees and teachers do not exercise sufficient care in filling the annual and half-yearly reports. Some of them appear to have the same opinion of these reports that ignorant people have of the census returns—that their taxes in the future will be in proportion to the number of questions answered. The teachers are not as particular about their part as the trustees, and when retiring at the end of the year frequently leave the reports unfilled.

The assessors are not sufficiently careful in obtaining the school census.

Model School.

The Model School at Goderich was attended in 1890 by 33 teachers-in-training, and 32 of these were granted certificates. The whole time of the Principal was devoted to the Model School work. I visited the school six times during the term, and was well pleased with the management, discipline, and work done. The Principal is in every respect a first-class man for the position; and any candidates who leave the school unable to discharge efficiently all the duties of a teacher have mistaken their calling. The best methods of teaching each subject, the classification and management of ungraded schools, receive special attention. The teachers-in-training are inspired with a love for their work, and impressed with the fact that success in teaching can be achieved only by continued study and hard work in the schoolroom. I am satisfied that the teachers trained at the Goderich Model School are as well equipped for their work as those from any other school in the Province. I am pleased to bear testimony to the excellence of the work done at the Clinton Model School.

Change of Teachers.

Most of our teachers who go into new schools do so at the beginning of the year. In January, 1890, there were changes in 55 schools in West Huron, and 46 changes in January, 1891; many of these were beginners; these took charge of their schools at the most difficult time of the whole year. Many old pupils who are indifferent about their work go to school in January to see the new teacher, and to have "a good time" if possible. Frequently the new teacher, who has never taught before, is not possessed of sufficient force of character to control these pupils, and for three or four months the discipline is so bad that very little work is done in the school, and the teacher becomes discouraged if not thoroughly disgusted with teaching. Had the same individual taken charge of the school in August good discipline would have been secured at once, and the teacher who was a failure when beginning in January would be a decided success in August.

The Model School examination should be held in May or June instead of December, and in a short time all inexperienced teachers would enter on their duties at midsummer; this would be a benefit to them, but a far greater gain to the pupils. I do not know any other change that would benefit our schools as much as this change in the Model School term.

Teachers' Institutes.

An excellent Institute meeting was held at Exeter on May 22nd and 23rd. Those present were greatly interested in all the discussions, which were both practical and profitable. The autumn meeting was held at Goderich on the 9th and 10th of October. This meeting was well attended by teachers and members of the Model School class. 105 of the public school teachers of this division attended one or both of these meetings. The Masters of the Goderich High School were present at the autumn meeting. I believe the usefulness of these meetings is increasing.

I have visited all my schools twice each year, except the seven in East Wawanosh, which were added to this inspectorate in June last. In 1890 I found the work done in nearly all the schools both thorough and practical. There are many excellent teachers in West Huron—teachers who recognize the fact that it is not the quantity but the quality of the instruction that benefits the pupils—who find by frequent reviews that the pupils are mastering the work as they proceed, and who insist on them taking the regular promotion examinations before passing to a higher class. In a few schools the business is gone over superficially, and pupils are passed from one class to another without becoming efficient in the work they are leaving; they never take the promotion examinations, do poorly at inspections, and are not educated in the true sense of the term; not having overcome any difficulties at school, these pupils are ill prepared for the battles of after life.

I am pleased to be able to report such substantial progress in the teaching and management of nearly all the schools of West Huron and the Town of Goderich, during the year 1890.

*COUNTY OF KENT—WEST.**Extract from Report of W. M. Nichols, B.A., Esq., Inspector.*

During the greater part of the past year there were 78 schools and departments open, including those in Blenheim, Wallaceburg and Tilbury Centre. As to certificates, there were 1 first class, 26 second, 47 third, and 4 temporary, three of the last named being employed in as many of the 7 French Schools, and one holding both third and second non-professional certificates, and acting as assistant in a rural section employing three teachers.

Thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the teachers in the County of Kent held certificates of the second class, being five and one-third per cent. above the percentage of the Province. I have steadily advocated the employment of teachers with an established record of successful experience. I regret that in a few cases trustees have been designedly chosen because they would *keep down salaries*. I fear I am not the only one who can make such a complaint.

School Houses, etc.

There are in all 63 school houses, including 18 of brick, and 44 frame. Nearly all the old and inferior ones have been replaced by others well built, and efficiently heated and ventilated by hot air, by means of which the requirements of the regulation on this point are fully met. Thus in 1877, Raleigh had but one brick school house, now there are six. Two of these justly challenge admiration for their beauty, excellence and completeness; these are in S. S. 3 and in U. S. S. 6. The last one, beautifully situated on the Thames River Road, with its grounds, and a commodious teacher's residence

in a separate building, has cost about \$4,500. During this period (1877 to 1890) 14 brick, and 17 frame buildings have been erected, including one four-roomed brick building in Tilbury Centre, a thriving village now, though its growth has been the work of less than ten years. In Wallaceburg, where the Public School in 1877 was wretchedly accommodated in two old frame buildings, there is now a two-story brick on the south side, and a magnificent and imposing brick building on the north side of the River Sydenham. This latter contains eight fine cheerful rooms, all so arranged that light is thrown upon the pupils' desks from the rear and from the left side. The whole building, standing in the centre of a fine plot of ground, is heated by the *Smead-Dowd* system. I am happy to add that enlargement of school sites, planting shade and ornamental trees, better seating accommodation, more maps, globes, large dictionaries, and above all, more blackboards of larger extent and of better construction (including some of *solid slate*), have all combined to furnish a most cheering and convincing evidence of improvement in public sentiment as to our schools. In 1868 I introduced uniform promotion and review examinations, and after considerable effort on my part, and delay on the part of some of the Township Councils, and finally of the County Council, partial provision was made for maintaining them. These examinations have since their introduction been held twice a year, and with very good results as to their general effect upon the schools. I believe their utility is now pretty generally admitted, and therefore provision should be made by *statute* for their *maintenance*, and regulations be framed for general guidance.

Last year I tried the experiment of holding (not exactly township, but) local meetings, one or more in each township, and instead of *two general* meetings, we had only one. The local meetings were simply an *actual visit* by several teachers to some one school on a set day. I was present at each of the ten meetings thus held in the *first* term; the regular school work was carried on by the teacher in charge; school was dismissed at the time for the afternoon recess; then followed informal discussion in the presence of all who chose to remain, trustees and others, all having been especially invited; proceedings usually ended about 5 o'clock. In many cases *unusual* interest seemed to be awakened in the section thus visited. So beneficial do these gatherings appear to be that I propose to continue them, and to endeavor to make them increasingly interesting and beneficial. In order to bring out discussion, visiting teachers were requested to avail themselves freely of the opportunity of looking closely into every detail of the working of the school.

Entrance Examinations.

have now been established in Blenheim, Wallaceburg and Tilbury Centre. The County Council has furnished a supply of neatly designed and ornamentally printed certificates on light fine cardboard. These have had an excellent effect, and are greatly prized by their recipients. I think it is safe to say that these *local* examinations and the attractive certificates have induced *many* pupils to *extend the range of study* beyond the limit with which both they and their parents would otherwise have been satisfied. If, then, *some* have thus been "caught with guile," the effort must, I think, be justified, notwithstanding some slight grumbling at the additional expense incurred.

On taking a retrospect of the schools, as to their condition in 1877 and in 1890, there is a most gratifying change in nearly every particular. The accommodation is better, the *general management* by teachers is better, and could we only *retain* our *best* teachers *longer* than we do, the outlook would indeed be very bright for the schools of West Kent.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.—No. 1.

*Extract from Report of C. A. Barnes, Esq., B.A., Inspector.**School Houses and Grounds.*

In East Lambton there are five townships and five incorporated villages.

TOWNSHIPS OR INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	Brick buildings.	Frame buildings.	Stone buildings.
Euphemia	8	2	.....
Brooke	2	17	.....
Warwick	9	8	.....
Bosanquet	8	4	1
Plympton	10	8	.....
Watford .....	.....	2	.....
Alvinston	1	.....	.....
Thedford .....	.....	.....	1
Arkona	1	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	.....	.....
Total	40	41	2

It will be noticed that Brooke has a large preponderance of frame buildings, but this is doubtless owing to the changes in the boundaries of the sections, which have been going on for some time, consequent upon the opening up of the western portion of the township; in the other townships, however, even now when a new building is required some preference, notwithstanding that the cost is about the same, and the brick building is the more substantial and durable of the two.

The rooms are not kept as clean as they should be. The school should be swept in the evening and the desks and furniture dusted in the morning before school hours; it should be frequently whitewashed and scrubbed, at least four times a year; but instead of such being the case, many schools are not scrubbed at all during the year, the sweeping is done at noon by the pupils, and the dusting also by the pupils rubbing the dust from seats and desks with their clothing.

In some sections Trustees deserve credit for the manner in which they discharge that part of their duty relative to the lighting of fires and cleaning the school-house. In one section an attempt was made to force the girls to sweep the floor, and the result was a cost of over \$100 for damages and law expenses.

Since some amendments have been made in the school law during the late session of the Legislature, I trust all our school authorities will familiarize themselves with the new law, and the regulations in force under its authority, and that next year I shall be able to report progress in regard to repairs and cleanliness of the school-rooms.

The school premises are generally enclosed, but the outbuildings are frequently in a deplorable condition; they are often too small, without doors, or if a door is there it cannot be properly fastened, and hence in rough, stormy, wintry weather is unfit for use.

The water supply is often very unsatisfactory. In some cases there is no well, in others the pump may be out of repair, or through defective covering or other imperfection the water is unfit for use; and I have in a few cases intimated that unless improvement was made both in regard to the condition of the outbuildings and the water supply, I would be compelled to report the matter to the Board of Health.

Shade trees have been planted in many of the school grounds, but in a few sections the trustees have neglected to take any interest in that part of their duties.

Some school-houses need to be replaced by new ones, and in others the furniture and equipment should be improved.

Teachers.

In the 83 school-houses there are 97 teachers with the following qualifications:—

Provincial First Class.....	1
“ Second Class.....	34
Old County Board.....	1
Third Class.....	61

I regret that so many of our schools are under the control of teachers holding only third class certificates; and the recent legislation continuing them as provincial certificates is, in my judgment, detrimental to the best interests of both teachers and schools. The number of teachers holding first or second class certificates does not increase, and although the certificate held by a teacher is not of itself a guarantee that he is successful, or that he does the work more efficiently than one holding a certificate of a lower grade, yet, if training and experience are of any value, and if the teacher is desirous of increasing his store of knowledge, both literary and professional, he will, with his superior scholarship and his experience and training, do more efficient work in the school-room than those who have only the culture and training necessary to secure the lowest grade of certificate.

Fifty schools changed teachers during the past year, and in the large majority of cases the certificates held by those in charge last year were equal to those held by their successors, but the salary asked was somewhat in advance of that required by the one just entering the profession and who was desirous of securing a school at any price; and in many cases the work done was proportioned to the salary paid, regardless of the responsibilities that the position carries with it.

I regret the tendency on the part of many trustees to engage young and inexperienced persons for the sake of saving a few dollars on the salary, and thus drive the experienced and thoroughly trained teachers to other places, or into other avocations in which they will receive better remuneration for their services, and our schools suffer in consequence; frequently these same trustees are the first to complain that the labors of the new teacher are not satisfactory, and as a consequence the school which before had probably occupied an honorable standing among the schools of the county, soon declines to the rank of those marked inferior or bad.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts for the year were \$51,402, being about \$200 in advance of last year; the total expenditure for the year was \$44,845, being about \$200 in advance of last year.

The amount paid for teachers' salaries \$32,463, being about \$500 in advance of last year.

The average salary of male teachers \$398. The average salary in the province last year was \$421.

The average salary of females \$298. The average salary in the province last year was \$296.

The salaries of male teachers have a downward tendency compared with those paid in the county during 1889, whilst those of females have slightly advanced.

The average cost per enrolled pupil is \$7 94, while the average cost for the province for 1889 was \$8.41.

Attendance.

The average attendance for the past year was 54.6 per cent. The average attendance for the province in 1889 was 47 per cent.

In comparing the attendance in East Lambton with that in other counties we find the following :

Attendance in Waterloo, in 1889	57 per cent.
“ Haldimand	53 “
“ Lambton and Oxford	52 “

The attendance in East Lambton for 1889 was 54.57 per cent., so that in point of attendance it is next to Waterloo (the highest in the province). While this is gratifying, there is still room for improvement, when we consider that 45 per cent. of the children are absent from school, and consequently 45 per cent. of the money spent is lost on account of non-attendance.

There were 2,976 boys and 2,671 girls enrolled during the year. There were 14 between the ages of 7 and 13 years of age who did not attend any school during the year, and 875 who did not attend 100 days as required by law. It is difficult to conceive why this is the case. Ample provision is made for all. The necessity for public school education is freely admitted. If parents understood as clearly as the teachers the loss sustained by absence not only to the children, but also to the section in loss of grants from the government, and the returns of school expenditure only half of what they should be, I fancy they would keep the children more regularly at school, except in cases of extreme necessity. The compulsory clause of the School Law has in the past been a dead letter. Trustees would not engender ill-feeling of neighbors by enforcing the Act. I trust the recent legislation will have a beneficial effect in securing greater regularity of attendance, in order that all may profit by the educational advantages provided by the State; and that boys growing to manhood and to the power of using the franchise, will be fitted as intelligent citizens to properly appreciate and exercise their rights.

Teachers' Institute.

Two meetings of the Institute were held during the year. The attendance of the teachers was good, and much interest manifested in the subjects under discussion.

The work is of a practical character, comprising the best methods of teaching the various subjects on the programme; the management, discipline and order most conducive to success; and how the interest and advancement of the schools may best be promoted. Some few were absent, but it is a pleasing fact that all good, earnest teachers, unless prevented by sickness or other circumstances over which they have no control, were present, and aided by influence and example in helping themselves and others in order that they might return better qualified for the discharge of their important duties.

Examinations.

Entrance examinations have been held at Florence, Alvinston and Watford with very satisfactory results. The Department has decided to hold only one Entrance Examination in the year, and it remains to be seen whether the result will be such as to

justify the change. Promotion examinations have been held twice in the year in all the schools of the division where any pupils were ready for advancement to a higher class, and the results have been fairly satisfactory. Some schools are always in the background, and some others, owing to continual change of teachers, fail to reach the standard of efficiency which we expect to find and which should characterize all the schools of the county. I regret that you did not see your way clear to adopt the suggestion made last year in regard to bearing part of the expense of the examinations, although recommended by the Educational Committee.

All the schools of the inspectorate were visited at least twice during the year, except in two or three cases where they were closed and no notice had been sent to me. Many additional visits were made where I thought such visits would be beneficial, and as time would permit.

Reports are sent to the trustees detailing the condition of the school and premises, the equipment required, and other points necessary to be brought to the notice of the school authorities. In some cases these matters are promptly attended to and much benefit accrues, but in others they are neglected and the school suffers in consequence.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.—No. 2.

Extract from Report of John Brehner, Esq., Inspector.

In compliance with the School Law and Regulations, each of the schools was duly visited during each term, and additional visits paid according to the requirements of some of them. Two schools were found closed; one in each term, and one in a new section was not opened till September. In nearly all the schools fair work was being done, and in many I could wish no better. One or two teachers got schools they could do little with, and at my second visit they were simply putting in the time indifferent whether progress was made or not. The usual trouble was experienced by beginners when they opened their schools in January. In engagements begun at midsummer there would be much less friction, for the young inexperienced teacher would have only small children who would be easily governed and trained to work before the older pupils began to come in the fall.

Reading, spelling and arithmetic are generally fairly taught, though too much importance is still attached to the last, and too little to the first. Teachers sometimes forget that the objects to be aimed at are:—1st. The formation of habits of patient, persevering, thoughtful study, and prompt, cheerful obedience; and 2nd. Such a knowledge of the elementary subjects as shall enable the pupil to continue with pleasure the study of these subjects and others when he has left school.

Geography and composition are receiving more and much needed attention, but history is still badly taught, partly owing to the nature of the text book in use, and partly because the study is not made interesting to the pupils, who usually think that when they can recite the words of the book they have done all that should be expected of them.

The great defects in our system of teaching are a want of thoroughness, and the taking it for granted that a child understands all he hears, reads or has committed to memory.

Examinations.

The usual uniform promotions were held in June and December on papers provided at the expense of the Teachers' Institutes, and furnished to all the teachers. These papers were generally used; in some schools on both occasions, and in others only on one. Each teacher read and marked the answers of his own pupils, and promotions were made

by him with the approval of the inspector, as the law directs. There is still a tendency to crowd pupils through the books, and too many schools have scholars at work they cannot utilize to advantage; but were no uniform standard at regularly recurring intervals placed in the hands of the teachers, the evil would be aggravated ten-fold.

Entrance Examinations were held at the two High Schools in July and December, and at Oil Springs in December, in accordance with your decision in June last. At Petrolea 125 wrote, of whom 68 passed; at Sarnia 214 tried, and 101 passed; and at Oil Springs there were 27 candidates, of whom 9 passed. Those who pass this examination constitute the 5th Class of the Public Schools, and 125 were in these classes during the year.

Buildings and Equipment.

Four new school houses were built during the year:—Two in Union Sections on the townline of Dawn and Enniskillen, both good frame buildings, well seated and furnished; one, a very good brick building, was erected in S. S. No. 6, Sarnia township, and another excellent frame one in No. 20, Sombra.

The school-house in No. 15, Enniskillen, was moved a mile to the west to the centre of the section. Three of the new buildings are in the woods, but they put to shame the school-houses in many of the older settlements, the size, furnishing and style being all that can be asked. Too many of the older buildings are small, dingy structures, with few of the appliances necessary for the efficient carrying out of the requirements of the school law, and providing for the health and comfort of the children.

Teachers and their Qualifications.

Of the 128 teachers who were employed during the year, 39 were men and 89 women; being one of the former and six of the latter more than in 1889. Several teachers having given up their schools, and qualified teachers refusing to take the salaries offered, I had to obtain temporary certificates for two whose professional certificates had expired, or allow the schools to be closed. All the others, except one monitor who has no certificate of any kind, were fully qualified to teach; there being 2 who held First Class, 47 Second Class, 68 Third Class, and 8 Old County Board Certificates.

At the Model School there were 18 candidates, 16 ladies and 2 gentlemen, who all received Third Class Certificates for three years; and other 8 who had again passed the non-professional examination, came up at the final examination for renewals and got them.

Salaries.

The average salary of male teachers in the township has fallen \$3.85. In 1889 the decrease was \$3.73, in 1888 it was \$3.75, and in the towns and villages there has been a decrease of \$24. In the former the average is now \$371; in the latter \$656.

The average salary paid to females in townships was \$393, being a decrease of \$2.12, but there was an increase of \$12.95 in 1889. In towns and villages there was an increase of \$3.41, the average being \$292.66. There was an increase of \$4.75 in 1889.

The highest salary paid a male teacher in townships has risen \$25, but the highest female has fallen \$12.50. The lowest male teacher's salary has fallen \$10, and the lowest female \$45. It is therefore evident that the tendency is towards lower salaries, and that with fewer teachers to choose from than in former years.

Expenditure.

The total income from all sources was \$75,677, and the expenditure for all purposes was \$61,913, a decrease of \$4,470. In 1889 there was an increase of \$6,127.

The average cost per teacher has fallen \$103; the cost per enrolled pupil 85 cents; and the average cost per pupil present daily 55 cents; the averages being respectively \$531, \$7.60 and \$14.87. As the schools become larger and the attendance more regular each of these averages will fall, but now only one-half the pupils are present every day.

Attendance.

The school population increased 77, being for the year, 9,994 ; of these 8,152 attended the Public Schools.

The attendance in Dawn increased 145 ; Enniskillen, 2 ; Sarnia Township, 4 ; Oil Springs, 78 ; Point Edward, 71 ; Petrolea, 71 ; Sarnia Town, 158 ; but Moore decreased 185, and Sombra 267.

The average attendance has increased 184 for the whole Riding ; the changes being an increase of 15 in Enniskillen ; 4 in Sarnia Township ; 30 in Oil Springs ; 7 in Point Edward ; 13 in Petrolea and 72 in the town of Sarnia ; while there was a decrease of 16 in Dawn, 7 in Moore and 34 in Sombra.

The percentage of attendance has varied as follows :—Moore has risen 1 ; Sarnia Township, 2 ; Oil Springs, 3 ; and Sarnia, 4 ; but Dawn has fallen 2 ; Sombra, 5 ; Point Edward, 1 ; Petrolea, 5 ; while Enniskillen has not changed from 1889.

The figures given show that the attendance is far from as good as it ought to be, and the following will show how irregular and intermittent that of many is. Of those enrolled, 765 were present less than 20 days ; 1,115 between 20 and 50 days ; 1,620 between 51 and 100 days ; 1,710 between 101 and 150 days ; 2,755 between 151 and 200 days ; and only 196 between 201 and 220 days or the whole year. Township schools might have been open 220 days, but only averaged 207. Town and village schools might have been open 212 days, but they averaged only 204.

The law requires that all children between 7 and 13 years of age shall attend at least 100 days during the year, but the report shows that 26 did not attend at all, and 1,466 attended less than the prescribed time ; yet no means were taken to compel their attendance. Of all ages there were 3,500 who attended less than 100 days.

Education appears to be the only thing men are willing to pay for, though they don't get it. Would they pay in full for clothing or food for their children and yet leave them to starve for want of nourishment and warmth ? yet they think nothing of starving their minds and allowing them to run at large without restraint, forming habits which, when duly developed, produce those excrescences of the social system of to-day—the tramp and the loafer.

Classification.

There were in the First Part of the First Book 2,342, and in the Second Part 1,378, making 3,720 in the lowest form. The Second Class consisted of 1,454 ; the Third of 1,503 ; the Fourth 1,359 ; and the Fifth of 125 pupils.

By our promotion examinations we have, without taking from the teacher his freedom or his individuality, secured such a classification as should make the pupil feel that he is working when he ought to be ; where he can work to the greatest advantage ; and that he is not wasting his time at what he cannot understand. In West Lambton teachers are not compelled to use the papers provided, and some of them do not, much to the detriment of their schools. Pupils who are not accustomed to examinations are the ones who fail at Entrance and higher Examinations ; they cannot put their work on paper either in the time or style required, for want of practice.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Extract from Report of F. L. Michell, Esq., M.A., Inspector.

While I cannot speak in terms of unmeasured praise of the condition of educational matters in this county, I can truthfully say that we are not standing still. The teachers, though in many cases young and inexperienced, are alive to the importance of the work

in which they are engaged, and honestly try to perform their duties to the best of their ability. The standing of the teachers as regards scholarship is becoming higher year by year, and the methods of discipline and instruction are becoming more scientific and reasonable. The thoughtfulness which age, experience, and culture alone can implant in the minds and hearts of the votaries of any art or profession, is all that is wanting in the majority of our teachers. The pupils are, with rare exceptions, intelligent and easily amenable to discipline. When trouble arises it is nearly always owing to interference on the part of the parents, or to injudicious home influences. If a right understanding exists between the teacher and parents, insubordination and its consequent evils will scarcely arise. Parents too often forget that the success of the schools is largely in their hands; that a hasty word or act may do much to annoy the teacher, and to destroy the influence that the school is intended to exert in the locality. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is a maxim that applies equally to offences committed at school as at home.

The trustees of too many sections do not perform their duties satisfactorily. The law gives them power to act for the sections in the development of all that is best and highest in the children who go to school. Trustees often fail to remember that there is a moral and physical as well as an intellectual education. Cleanliness as to school house and out houses, decency as to out-houses, comfort and taste as regards school property, are very frequently overlooked. Perhaps the law is to blame to some extent, inasmuch as it requires these important services to be rendered without remuneration. The municipal councillor is allowed a per diem allowance and travelling expenses, and his duties are to legislate for the material welfare of the township or county. The school trustee, whose duties affect the community itself, is compelled to serve gratis. The result of this is inevitable. Ambitious, enterprising men avoid the trusteeship and push for the office of councillor, reeve, etc., where honor and recognition are to be found. How often do we find men elected to the important office of school trustee without any qualification but that of a determination to run the school at as little expense as possible. Until we get the best men, the most progressive in everything good, we shall be working at a disadvantage. The other most common evils are irregular attendance and bad classification, but as these matters have been commented upon at length in previous reports, I do not propose to do more than merely mention them this year, more especially as they will receive consideration in the Local Legislature at the approaching session.

Statement of Finances.

The entire receipts for the public rural schools of the county, and for the public school in the incorporated Village of Lanark for 1890, were \$47,116.22, made up as follows :

Balance from 1889.....	\$6,354 69
Municipal grant 1889.....	2,748 04
Legislative grant 1890.....	2,817 61
School taxes on property 1890	31,938 15
Clergy reserves, poor schools, etc.....	3,257 73
	<hr/>
	\$47,116 22

The expenditure during the year 1890 was as follows :

Teachers' salaries.....	\$31,976 11
Purchase of sites and buildings.....	1,982 41
Libraries, maps, prizes, etc.....	410 02
Fuel, lighting fires, etc.....	6,164 78
	<hr/>
Total expenditure.....	\$40,533 32

The balance on hand at the close of 1890 was \$6,582.90.

The generous action of the municipal council, coupled with the still more generous grants from the Legislative Assembly, have materially assisted the poor school sections of the county, and have enabled the ratepayers in such sections to secure a measure of that equality of opportunity which should be the aim of a national system of public instruction.

This county received during 1890 \$250 from the former source, and over \$400 from the latter.

The amount paid for teachers' salaries maintains a staff of 134 teachers at an average cost of \$238 each to the county. With such remuneration for so important services, can we wonder at the want of permanency so characteristic of the teaching profession?

The amount paid for prizes is much larger than the report shows, as the funds necessary to this purpose are often raised by concerts, picnics, etc., and do not appear in the financial statement of the section.

The per caput cost of educating each child attending school in the county was \$5.25 for 1890.

The increased exemption of personal property makes the rate of taxation appear higher than it was a few years ago, but the real expense of maintaining our schools has not increased.

Salaries and Qualifications.

There were 134 teachers employed in 1890, who held certificates as follows: 2 first class; 8 second class; 96 provincial third class, and 28 provisionally qualified. With our excellent machinery for the education and training of teachers a scarcity still exists in some parts of the country. This scarcity is owing, to a large extent, to neglect on the part of trustees. In too many cases, for reasons mentioned above, a cheap teacher is the main desideratum with many who have control of our schools; hence the opportunity to engage efficient teachers is allowed to slip until the supply is exhausted, when no option is left to the inspector but to qualify those who are available. The experienced and trained teachers are thus driven from the county by the short-sighted policy pursued by these so called guardians of the educational trust reposed in them. Another serious result of this policy is that the pupils withdraw permanently from the school during the years in which they would be most benefited—say from 12 to 17—and the entire machinery is devoted to the elements of a rudimentary education. Trustees should provide thoroughly qualified teachers, and should see that classes are opened for advanced pupils at least during the winter months. Three things are necessary to success in any line of life—intelligence, industry, skill—and these are so bound together that one cannot be eliminated without detriment. Everything depends upon intelligence at last. Industry without intelligence will avail but little, and skill can scarcely exist as an element of success, without intelligence. Now it is the duty of education to beget intelligence. It is a well-known fact that the power to think and to judge is not of early formation, and that it cannot be formed without effort. How vain then will be our labor after this great end, if the pupils are withdrawn at the very beginning of this process of development. We must have better and more lengthened attendance on the part of our larger pupils if our work is to produce the best and most permanent results.

It is a regrettable fact that few teachers of a higher grade than third class are employed in this wealthy and intelligent county. We are in the immediate neighborhood of one of the Provincial Normal Schools. We yearly send many to these institutions who seldom return, because they find better remuneration in other parts of the Province; thus both their experience and training are lost to the county.

School Population and Attendance.

The assessors' returns give 7,637 as the number of persons between 5 and 21 in the county, of whom only 5,535 attended school in 1890. Surely this condition of things is sufficient to show that many of our young persons do not make an effort to avail themselves of the advantages that the schools afford. It is hoped and expected that a better state of things will prevail before another year passes by.

The report shows that 522 pupils attended less than 20 days; 836 21 to 50 days; 1,226 51 to 100 days; 1,180 101 to 150 days; 1,480 151 to 200 days; and 324 almost the entire year. The teachers report that 1,228 pupils between the ages of 7 and 13 did not attend the 100 days as required by law.

The schools were kept open an average of 210 days during the year, Dalhousie again taking the lead with an average of 215 days. We have every reason to be satisfied in this particular.

The average attendance for the first half of the year was 2,588, and the average during the second half 2,643. The attendance was thus nearly 50 per cent. of those enrolled.

Classification of Pupils.

The returns show the school population classified as follows:—1,250 in Part I.; 938 in Part II.; 1,116 in II. Book; 1,250 in III. Book; 897 in IV. Book and 118 in V. Book. In a great many cases the pupils are promoted without regard to proficiency—too often to satisfy the unreasonable whims of unthinking parents. The effect of such action is to render school studies odious to the pupil, because he cannot possibly understand the work he is given to do. I hope that before another year passes away a better system will prevail.

Subjects of Instruction.

Howls of disapproval against the number of subjects on the school programme ever and anon break forth. Yet the advocates of every social reform, so-called, succeed in getting another text-book pitchforked into the programme, to the perplexity of unoffending inspectors, and to the confusion of the innocent youth under their care. The temperance text-book is an excellent work, but it cannot be used advantageously by any but the more advanced classes. The same remarks apply to the text-book on agriculture. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of text-books, the work of the schools is mainly comprehended within the compass of the plainest programme of an elementary education—the three R's., Grammar, Geography and Drawing. Only the large village schools at Lanark and Pakenham have the staff and equipment requisite for pursuing the fifth class work effectively.

The elementary subjects are generally fairly taught. Reading is not made use of to cultivate power of expression, distinct enunciation and taste, to nearly so large an extent as it should be. Writing and drawing as mechanical arts are much better taught than in time past. Arithmetic is fairly done, and grammar is made more practical by the use of the new text-book. The text book on geography is too extensive for the junior classes, and in many schools becomes a source of evil by rendering the study of geography distasteful. Music, the harmony of sweet sounds, is almost entirely neglected in our schools. The authorities, provincial and local, are earnestly at work to bring about a better order of things in this respect. Soon the songs of happy children shall greet the wayfarer. Our noble, soul-inspiring, patriotic lays will find a place in every home and in every memory, and we shall be relieved of the reproach of being a "songless race."

Calisthenics, or elementary physical culture, is taught in many of our schools.

School Houses, Sites, etc.

The school houses are now, with few exceptions, in good condition. An excellent brick school house was built last summer in No. 13, Montague, one that reflects credit on the section, which is not a rich one. The first necessity for a good school is a healthy, cheerful school house. The trustees of S.S. No. 5, N. Elmsley, of No. 3, Lanark, and of No. 12, Bathurst (Fallbrook) added substantial improvements during the year.

The estimated value of school houses, etc., was \$79,985; of furniture and equipment, \$10,935. There is an apparent decrease this year, owing to the incorporation of Carleton Place as a town.

Miscellaneous.

The Scripture Readings are used in 95 schools, the Bible in 26, and in all but 3 prayers are read daily. In 3 only is religious instruction imparted in accordance with Reg. 206. Prizes were given in only 38 schools during the year, but in 124 public examinations were held, many of which were apparently well attended. This is a gratifying state of things, as there is no greater incentive to interest and effort on the part of the pupils and teachers than public approbation and recognition.

There were 409 trees planted on the annual Arbor Day, the first Friday of May. The school yards are being beautified and improved by the observance of this annual cleaning up.

At the July Entrance Examination 266 pupils presented themselves, of whom 170 were successful. In December 201 wrote and 91 were admitted. The municipal council did a wise and just act in allowing an entrance examination at Lanark. This will prove a boon to the schools of many of the neighboring townships by encouraging pupils to remain at school until they have completed at least this much of the public school work. Forty-four pupils were examined at this centre during 1890.

Henceforth but one examination will be held each year, in the month of July.

The Teachers' Institute was held at Carleton Place in May, and was largely attended by teachers from the county and elsewhere. The work done at the meeting was of a very practical character and elicited praise from those who attended.

There were 35 teachers in training at the county model school in 1890, all of whom succeeded in passing the terminal examination. The work done in the model school is of the utmost importance to the county, and enables young teachers to discharge their duties with some knowledge of the axioms and principles which underlie the science and art of teaching. Instruction is also given the teachers in training in the subjects of music, drill and calisthenics, so that they are able to use these important adjuncts in the development of the physical and the æsthetic in their pupils.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to inform you that, in spite of some defects, our local educational system is doing good service to the county. The advance of knowledge and intelligence will doubtless raise the status of the teacher and entitle him to more respect from his constituents, while he will receive a recompense more adequate to the important task he is called upon to perform. With these important data obtained, the best material available will be drawn into our ranks to react again upon society ever in increasing proportion. Let us indulge the hope that the Golden Age is before not behind us, and let us do what we can to bring about the ideal of Scotland's immortal poet:—

“ That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree an' a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.”

COUNTY OF LEEDS—No. 1.

Extract from Report of Wm. Johnston, Esq., M.A., Inspector.

The following statement shows the results of the High School entrance examinations of my inspectorate since I began inspection :

December, 1887—

Gananoque	57 wrote, 33 passed.
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July, 1888—

Gananoque	57 wrote, 7 passed.
Newboro'	37 " 24 "
Westport	20 " 14 "
Total	45 "

December, 1888—

Gananoque	55 wrote, 24 passed.
Newboro'	27 " 18 "
Westport	18 " 14 "
Total	56 "

July, 1889—

Gananoque	51 wrote, 32 passed.
Newboro'	42 " 34 "
Westport	30 " 17 "
Total	83 "

December, 1889—

Gananoque	53 wrote, 16 passed.
Newboro'	29 " 11 "
Westport	22 " 10 "
Total	37 "

July, 1890—

Gananoque	51 wrote, 28 passed.
Newboro'	26 " 17 "
Westport	25 " 11 "
Total	56 "

December, 1890—

Gananoque	63 wrote, 31 passed.
Newboro'	41 " 18 "
Westport	13 " 7 "
Total	56 "

Total	366 passed.
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The following were the number of fifth class pupils in attendance at the Public Schools during the year 1890 :

Bastard and Burgess S	34
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	17
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear	19
South Crosby	29
North Crosby	15
South Elmsley	1
Newboro'	19
Total	134

Many of the others, perhaps nearly all, have gone to the High Schools, as is shown by the increased attendance at Athens, Brockville and Gananoque.

The average salaries were :

	Male.	Female.
Bastard and Burgess S	\$390 00	\$234 46
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	316 67	241 94
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear	313 00	208 48
South Crosby	294 00	191 57
North Crosby	350 00	195 50
South Elmsley .....	.....	214 67
Village of Newboro'	450 00	225 00
Town of Gananoque	675 00	275 00
Average salary	\$398 38	\$223 33

The following table gives the classification of teachers with respect to certificates :

First Class (Grade C.)	1
Second Class	14
Second Non-professional	8
Third Class (Provincial)	28
Third Class (District)	32
Temporary (with Model School training)	14

I grant temporary certificates only for sections that cannot pay a certificated teacher.

The schools as a whole may be described as being in a healthy condition ; however, much remains to be done before many of them can be regarded as performing fully the function of the Public School. There are many difficulties to be contended with, the chief of which are the poverty of the barren sections and the granting of a low grade of certificate. My experience is that the teacher who cannot take a third class certificate has not sufficient knowledge of the elements of an education to teach even third class work well, and nearly half the teachers in my inspectorate are in this deplorable scholastic condition. The only effectual remedy I have been able to apply is to confine that class of teachers to the poor sections ; by doing this time will cure the evil, for the teacher will not work long on starvation wages.

In this county great inequality exists in the ability of sections to support a school, the assessed value of the sections varying from \$15,000 to \$100,000. I have asked the County Council to attempt to apply a remedy, but nothing has yet been done. Legislation might be beneficial.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—No. 2.

Extract from Report of Robert Kinney, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

Comparative statements show at a glance the exact condition of affairs and are the most reliable means of giving definite information.

The years compared are 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. The latter year compares favorably with any of the preceding, particularly in the amount paid teachers for their services, which is \$1,139 more than the previous year 1889. This item may safely be taken as a fair indication of the appreciation on the part of the trustees of the satisfactory manner in which the teachers of the district are discharging their duties.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Balance from 1886	4,162 44	4,629 72	4,865 41	4,866 03
Government grant	1,841 38	1,808 49	1,742 99	1,791 78
Municipal grant	1,882 15	1,805 78	1,773 57	1,732 90
Tax on property.....	20,154 08	20,500 06	20,981 56	21,982 12
Clergy reserves....	990 59	1,091 31	3,128 01	3,508 63
Total	29,030 64	29,835 36	32,491 54	33,881 46

Expenditure.

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Teachers' salaries	19,553 41	20,031 62	20,279 41	21,418 41
School sites.....	960 90	998 20	3,056 86	2,540 64
Maps, etc	145 02	30 41	142 54	208 02
Repairs, etc	3,781 97	2,963 11	4,892 90	3,868 01
Total.....	24,441 30	24,023 34	28,371 71	28,035 08

The balance in the hands of the trustees, December 31, 1889, was \$4,119.83 ; on December 31, 1890, \$5,846.38 ; being an increase of \$1,726.55. This amount, though increasing, is yet too small to meet the requirements of the law respecting quarterly payments of teachers.

Classification of Teachers.

First class 2, second class 9, third class 73, temporary certificates 4, total 88.

School Population and Attendance.

In 1887 the school population of the district was 3,840, of this number 3,516 were enrolled and in attendance at school. In 1888 it was 3,874, of whom 3,490 were in attendance at school. In 1889 the school population as returned to me was 3,793, of whom 3,561 were attending school. In 1890 it was 3,696, of whom 3,402 were enrolled and attending school.

These returns show a gradual falling off in the school population.

Attending School.

	1887	1888	1889	1890
Less than 20 days	405	371	373	368
Between 20 and 50 days.....	571	596	615	604
“ 51 “ 100 “	830	872	844	723
“ 101 “ 150 “	791	839	823	791
“ 151 “ 200 “	816	724	822	672
Over 200 days	103	88	84	154

Attended less than 100 days as required by law : In 1887, 1,806 ; in 1888, 1,839 ; in 1889, 1,832 ; and in 1890, 1,695 attended less than the required time. The year 1890 shows a marked improvement over either of the other years mentioned, in the matter of attendance.

Irregular attendance is a very great drawback to the successful working of our Public School system. It is a difficult problem to deal with. It has engaged the attention of the Department of Education, and at the last session of the Local Legislature a measure was passed entitled “ An Act respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance.” Section 2 of this Act provides that all children between eight and fourteen years of age shall attend school for the full term during which the school of the section or municipality in which they reside is open each year. If parents or guardians after having received due notice fail to send such children regularly to school for the full term they shall be subject to the provisions and penalties of section 10 of this Act.

Section 7 provides for the appointment of a truant officer having full power to enforce the law, and as the school law compels trustees to keep the Public School open during the whole school year it seems not unreasonable that pupils of the above age should be compelled to attend.

Classification of Pupils.

	1887	1888	1889	1890
First Class, Part I	680	595	601	590
“ “ II	430	487	442	433
Second Class.....	691	626	634	655
Third Class	905	933	955	793
Fourth Class.....	859	843	909	900
Fifth Class	9	6	20	31

Athens County Model School.

This school still continues to do good work under Principal Sharman and an efficient staff of well-qualified teachers. During the season of 1890 there were 26 teachers in training in attendance, all of whom, except two, obtained certificates at the end of the term. One failed in music and the other in music and school law.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—No. 3.

Extract from Report of Rev. George Blair, M.A., Inspector.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that the principal drawback to progress in our rural schools is the great irregularity of the attendance, arising no doubt in many cases from the unavoidable necessity of occasionally employing the children in home or farm work, but much more frequently, it is to be feared, from the ill-advised indulgence of parents in allowing their children to remain at home without sufficient excuse, often without any excuse whatever. The extent to which this practice is carried—in our rural sections especially—is scarcely credible, and actually robs our boasted educational system of more than half its value. It has long been evident indeed, to every unprejudiced observer, that some effectual remedy for this unfortunate state of things was urgently needed.

It is, therefore, matter for congratulation that in the last session of the Ontario Legislature a Truancy Act has been passed which seems to be sufficiently stringent to accomplish the object in view. By this Act all children between eight and fourteen years of age are required to attend school for the full term during which the school is open, unless excused for certain strong reasons which are distinctly specified ; and in no case, except on account of ill-health, can any child be allowed to be absent from school for a longer period during the term than six weeks in the aggregate, for which a certificate of actual necessity must be shown.

An important provision of the Act is the appointment of truant officers, whose duty it will be under the penalty of a fine, to see that its requirements are carried out.

This Act will come into operation on the first day of next month, and as it carries within itself the means of its own enforcement, I think there is every probability that it will produce a marked and sudden increase in the average attendance at all the public schools throughout the Province during the next half year.

To supply the data necessary for future comparison with reference to this important matter, I subjoin a statement of the numbers entered on the registers, and the corresponding average attendance at the schools in all the municipalities, which constitute my inspectorial district at present, compiled from my returns to the department for the past year (1890) :

	No. of schools.	No. of Pupils entered on the registers.	Average attendance for first half year.	Average attendance for second half year.
Augusta Township	24	1,220	525	511
Edwardsburgh Township.....	19	989	463	445
South Gower Township	5	229	89	93
Oxford Township.....	17	872	368	336
Kemptville Village	1	290	175	179
Merrickville Village	1	284	159	169
Cardinal Village.....	1	256	140	142
Totals.....	68	4,140	1,919	1,875

From these figures it will be seen that in the rural sections, the average attendance does not amount to one-half of the number of names entered on the registers. In the little township of South Gower, it does not much exceed one-third. In the villages the attendance is more regular, and the average is consequently higher.

In the township of Augusta, Prescott, being separated from the county, is of course not included in the preceding tabular statement.

As this is my last official report, I think it unnecessary to advert to other less important changes in the school law, or to occupy time by discussing matters of detail which will belong more properly to my successor.

In making the announcement of my intended retirement from a position which I have now held for 20 years, after filling a similar position for three years in the County of Durham, I may be excused for stating that it is not my intention in taking this step to retire from educational work, but rather to continue to prosecute that work as a lecturer on religious and educational subjects over a much wider field, and in a way that will bring me into contact, not with the pupils of our public schools only, but with other educational and religious institutions of a higher character, with people of more advanced years, and with all classes of the community.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—EAST.

Extract from Report of J. Dearness, Esq., Inspector.

Financial Statement.

There is again a decrease to report in the total expenditure.

Total amount expended in 1889.....	\$55,858 36
“ “ 1890.....	54,634 94
Decrease.....	\$1,223 42

The balance carried over to the next year shows an increase and a corresponding desire, although far from a hearty and general one, to give effect to the clause of the school law making it obligatory on trustees to pay the teachers at least quarterly.

Balance carried over to 1890	\$11,526 28
“ “ 1891	13,363 96

Increase	\$1,837 68
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	Total expenditure for all school purposes.	Total for teachers' salaries.	Total reported on interest, buildings, apart from minor repairs.	Average expenditure on teachers' salaries per unit of average attendance in first half year.	Average per school paid for fuel, sweeping and incidentals.	Average balance per school carried over to new year.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Biddulph.....	4,245 76	3,473 99	130 24	9 54	67 52	8 c.
Delaware	2,972 20	2,534 09	59 24	10 36	61 14	66 63
Dorchester, N.....	6,482 27	5,078 C9	131 75	9 46	96 26	95 63
London	16,135 73	10,408 99	3,388 93	12 28	79 72	186 03
McGillivray.....	5,810 91	5,025 63	1 20	11 26	52 22	153 82
Nissouri, W.....	5,864 19	4,875 15	175 36	10 55	65 33	49 47
Westminster	9,557 43	6,536 23	1,098 94	11 20	104 67	59 20
						175 13

For many years past a reason of well-founded complaint has been the great disparity in the size and assessment of different sections in the same township. This disparity will be partly removed under the operation of the clause of the new law requiring the councils to pay each public school section \$100 from the common fund.

Teachers.

This year I have not even one teacher without at least a full Third Class Certificate. The majority are Normal trained, four holding Provincial First Class Certificates

The majority of female teachers has increased from 0 to 21 in the last six years. This year, omitting assistants, the female teachers have 7 of a majority. Of the several townships Nissouri W. alone employs a majority of male teachers.

	Average salary paid male teachers.	Average salary paid female teachers.	Highest salary paid.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Biddulph.....	412 00	304 00	425 00
Delaware.	438 00	263 00	500 00
Dorchester, N.....	443 00	303 00	500 00
London	376 00	309 00	480 00
McGillivray.....	397 00	331 00	500 00
Nissouri, W.....	380 00	285 00	475 00
Westminster	394 00	339 00	500 00

Last year the average paid to the teachers of both sexes was \$351.29 ; this year it is \$348.38, showing a decrease of \$2.91.

	in 1889.	in 1890.	Decrease.
Average salary paid male teachers	\$446	\$402	\$44
“ “ female teachers.....	315	309	6

I have checked over the number of changes of teachers made at Christmas for the past six years. Omitting assistants, I find the percentage varied from 39 to 54 per cent. A change is sometimes beneficial to both teacher and school, but the extent to which changing of teachers is practised in this province is a grave defect in the operation of our school system. Many a time trustees permit a satisfactory teacher to leave the school for the sake of \$25, and even when an equally efficient teacher is secured the school loses much more than the difference before the teacher and pupils become so well acquainted with each other as make the average progress of the preceding year possible. One seldom can find a school that annually or oftener changes its teacher take a fair average standing.

At Christmas, 1890, exclusive of assistants,

Biddulph	retained	5	and changed	4
Delaware	“	4	“	2
Dorchester, N.....	“	10	“	3
London	“	16	“	12
McGillivray	“	5	“	9
Nissouri, W.....	“	8	“	4
Westminster	“	6	“	12
Total	“	54	“	46

School Population.

The school population continues to show a gradual decrease. Ten years ago the registers returned the names of 9,228 pupils, last year the total number entered was 7,397, a difference of 1,831. In 1889 it was 7,539, decrease in the year of 142. Among the causes operating to reduce the school population are the increase in the size of the average farm; reduction in the number of married farm laborers; decrease in the average number of children per family; and that children are now leaving school at an earlier age than they did formerly.

	Number of persons from 5 to 21 years as enumerated by the assessors exclusive of R. C. S. S. supporters.	Number entered on the register of the school.	Average attendance in first half year.		Percentage of aggregate.	
			1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Biddulph	832	626	370	369	59	56
Delaware... ..	258	439	245	231	56	51
Dorchester, N.	1052	929	537	507	58	56
London	2368	1903	847	845	45	45
McGillivray	986	777	446	.....	57	.....
Nissouri, W.	1071	803	462	427	58	50
Westminster	1271	1111	585	676	53	52

The percentage of average attendance for the whole division was 52.4; that for the province is 47.

School Accommodation.

During the year new school houses were erected in S. S. No. 1, Westminster, No. 22 and No. 23, London. The trustees of the Hubrey school, 5th con., Westminster, excavated under the north-east corner of the school house and had a furnace put in, which has given excellent satisfaction in heating and ventilating the school room. Messrs. Doyle, Burrows and Tunks, the trustees of S. S. No. 17, Westminster, have spared no pains to make the school they are erecting this year a model rural school. They visited a number of the best school buildings they heard of, and qualified themselves to instruct the architect in the general features of a substantial, convenient, well-ventilated and well-furnished one-roomed rural school. It will be heated by a stove and ventilated by the system I described in my report last year.

The School Act of 1891.

Some of the changes made by the recent revision of the school law are of special interest.

A limit of twenty days after receipt by complainants, of notice of the ground of complaint, has been fixed in the matter of appeals to the County Council.

Provision is made for the settlement of school claims such as have arisen in the case of the amalgamation of parts of two rural school sections in the Township of Westminster with the City of London.

The duty of the Township Councils to raise by uniform rate \$100 for each school has been already referred to. This clause does not apply to separate schools.

It is made clear that trustees may require Municipal Councils to raise money for building school houses or acquiring grounds without the consent of the ratepayers, when such money is repayable in the same year in which it is expended. The consent of the ratepayers in rural sections is necessary only when debentures are to be issued.

The qualifications of members of County Boards of Examiners have been altered. Future appointees must be actually engaged in teaching. This does not apply to persons at present members of the County Boards.

Provision is made for the discontinuance of a County Model School.

School children belonging to county houses of refuge are declared non-residents, and County Councils are held liable to a rate bill not exceeding the average cost of instruction of the pupils of the school they attend.

Provision is made for the discontinuance of any High School by the County Council, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

It would seem that the duty of adopting a scale of fees to be paid by county pupils attending any of the High Schools in the county is imposed upon County Councils.

Important changes are made in the method of establishing places of holding the High School entrance examination.

The Truancy Act imposes considerable additional labors on the assessors. Hitherto they have been required only to enter the number of children between specified ages; in future they will record the name, age and residence of every child between the ages of 8 and 14 years.

The Councils in towns and villages *must* appoint truant officers; in townships the trustees of each school *may* appoint such officer.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—WEST.

Extract from Report of H. D. Johnson, Esq., Inspector.

The Inspectorate now includes eight townships, two towns, and four incorporated villages. There were 86 schools in 1890 employing 109 teachers and furnishing the means of education for 6,249 children. These schools were managed and controlled principally by about 277 trustees, whose duties are to engage the teachers, to see that the necessary supplies are furnished, the buildings kept in proper repair, and the schools conducted in accordance with the School Law and Departmental Regulations.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year was \$56,297; for 1889 it was \$56,523; a decrease of \$226. Parkhill paid \$2,761; Strathroy \$5,945; the balance was paid by the incorporated villages and rural sections in the townships amounting to \$47,589. The government grants supplied of this sum \$3,504; the municipal grants \$3,511; Clergy Reserves Fund and non-resident fees, etc., etc., \$5,012; the balance came from taxation of the municipalities. This sum was expended as follows:

For teachers' salaries \$41,237; for the purchase of school sites and building school-houses, interest, etc., \$4,941; for libraries, maps, apparatus, and prize books \$155; for rent and repairs, fuel, lighting fires and other incidental expenses \$9,967. About three-fourths of the Boards of Trustees pay for the sweeping and lighting fires; in the remaining schools this work is done by the teachers and pupils without any remuneration. In many rural sections it is extremely difficult for the trustees to find a suitable person who will engage to do the sweeping, dusting, etc.; this is perhaps the chief

reason why provision is not made by them for doing this work in nearly all the schools. Of the many important duties that trustees have entrusted to them, the chief one, and I may add the all important one, is engaging teachers. It would be well for trustees to bear this in mind when they are making their selection, and place the best man or woman available in charge of the school. If this were always done, I have no fear but that everything connected with the school would be well attended to. I have almost invariably observed that where things are right in the school-room, they are right in the school-yard.

In order to give a condensed and comparative view of the financial efforts made by each municipality to furnish the means of education for its youth, I submit the following tabulated statement :

	Expenditure for School purposes	Expenditure for Teachers' Salaries.	No. of Teach- ers engaged.	Average per Teacher.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.
Adelaide	7096 94	4089 52	12	591 41
Caradoc	9301 81	6277 28	17	547 17
Ekfrid	4769 49	4119 30	11	433 59
Lobo	5445 78	4264 57	11	495 07
Metcalfe	3629 96	3167 18	9	403 33
Mosa	4410 33	2514 73	7	630 04
Williams, East	4418 45	3391 72	7	631 20
Williams, West	3164 64	2573 72	7	452 09
Parkhill	2761 74	2024 67	6	460 28
Strathroy	5945 53	4964 18	11	540 50
Ailsa Craig	1216 33	1000 00	3	405 44
Glencoe	2550 60	1381 88	4	637 65
Newbury	843 51	728 40	2	421 76
Wardsville	742 10	740 00	2	371 05

The average cost per teacher was \$516.49. Adelaide, Caradoc, Mosa, East Williams, Strathroy and Glencoe are above this average. In Adelaide, School Section No. 10 built a very handsome brick school house on a new site; also School Section No. 6 purchased a new site and moved the old school house on to it, and put it into a very efficient state of repair. In Mosa the people of School Section No. 3 treated the pupils to a very beautiful and substantial brick building, elegantly furnished. In 1889, the payment of the taxes, owing to the stringency of the times, was somewhat delayed, so that trustees were not in a position to settle with the teachers at the close of the year; in 1890 the taxes were paid earlier, and this enabled trustees to settle their accounts at the end of the year. This makes the averages in some cases higher than they really would be if only the expenditure of 1890 were included in them. This remark applies particularly to East Williams and Caradoc. The other averages need no special explanation as they represent the ordinary current school expenses for salaries, fuel, repairs, etc. The average cost of educating each pupil in the Public Schools of West Middlesex for the year 1890 was \$9.01; for 1889, \$8.35; for 1888, \$8.06. This shows that the cost per

pupil is gradually increasing. The chief cause of this is that the school population is slowly decreasing, and that the number enrolled is also decreasing. Formerly it was a common thing to find a large number attending school over 18 years of age, now it is very rare to find a pupil over 16 in attendance. Also the large number of young pupils that are attending the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes has had a very marked effect on the attendance at the Public Schools. All these causes tend to lessen the number registered, and of course increase the cost of educating per caput, as long as the expenses of the school remain about the same.

The balance remaining in the hands of the trustees at the close of 1890 in the rural sections was \$7,537, or an average of about \$97 per school. In Adelaide it was \$508; in Caradoc \$1,900; in Ekfrid \$1,001; in Lobo \$1,361; in Metcalfe \$519; in Mosa \$435; in East Williams \$1,205; in West Williams \$602.

Qualifications and Salaries of Teachers.

The number of teachers employed in 1890 in West Middlesex, including the towns of Parkhill and Strathroy, was 109; 56 males and 53 females; of these, 3 held first class Provincial certificates; 51 second class certificates; 51 third class certificates; 3 temporary certificates for a short time before the close of the year; and 1 a Kindergarten certificate. Of the third class teachers several held Junior Leaving certificates, which represent higher literary attainments than those possessed by the holder of a purely third class certificate. I regret that many third class teachers, who hold Junior Leaving certificates, represent themselves, when hiring to trustees, as second class teachers. This practice is too common. I notice that the Department has very wisely changed the name of the second class non-professional certificate to Junior Leaving. It would be well for trustees when engaging teachers to remember that no person who is only a graduate of the County Model School, whatever his literary qualifications are, can be anything more than a third class teacher. It is the professional certificate that gives the teacher his standing in the profession, and not the literary one. I do not wish by this to be understood as undervaluing literary attainments, on the contrary I value them very highly. In my humble opinion, of two persons holding third class certificates, the one having only a Primary and the other a Junior Leaving certificate, the latter, all other things being equal, will be the better teacher. A teacher cannot be too well educated.

Here follows a comparative view of the average salaries paid in the different townships and villages for the years 1889 and 1890; the villages are included in the townships in which the school houses are situated:—

	MALE TEACHERS.		FEMALE TEACHERS.		HIGHEST SALARY PAID.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Adelaide	379 67	394 28	250 00	280 00	458 00	450 00
Caradoc	398 67	398 00	314 00	311 67	450 00	440 00
Ekfrid	402 67	419 44	317 56	287 50	500 00	500 00
Lobo	434 00	429 00	327 00	308 67	520 00	500 00
Metcalfe	418 33	373 63	295 00	295 00	500 00	475 00
Mosa	403 67	386 50	288 12	278 34	500 00	490 00
Williams, East	375 00	389 00	421 40	369 00	470 00	450 00
Williams, West	425 00	416 67	281 67	330 00	500 00	475 00

The average male teacher's salary was \$400; and the average female teacher's salary \$307. The averages for 1889 were respectively, \$405 and \$310. The male teacher's salary shows a decrease of \$5.67; the female teacher's shows a decrease of \$3.40. This shows that teachers' salaries are tending downwards. The stringency of the times and the large number of young, inexperienced teachers that are constantly offering their services to trustees, are the probable causes. The highest salary paid to a male teacher in the towns was \$850, in the villages \$490, and in the rural sections \$500; to a female teacher in the towns \$450, in the villages \$300, and in the rural sections \$470.

The supply of teachers at present in the inspectorate is about equal to the demand; towards the close of last year it was less, so that I was obliged to ask the Minister of Education to grant three temporary certificates. The trustees in each case showed reasonable diligence in endeavoring to secure a legally qualified teacher. The unusual amount of sickness among the teachers caused by the *la grippe* and its consequences was the principal cause of the scarcity.

School Population and Attendance.

The report that I made to the Education Department for 1890 shows that the number between 5 and 21 years of age in the Inspectorate was 8,436; 5,194 of these were enrolled in the rural and village schools; 2,774 boys and 2,420 girls. In the towns 1,055 were enrolled; 526 boys and 529 girls.

The attendance and school population in the different municipalities were as follows, the percentages being given in round numbers:

	No. between 5 and 21 years as enumerated by the Assessor.	No. Registered.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
Adelaide	947	649	360	56
Caradoc	1205	967	488	51
Ekfrid	1164	849	465	55
Lobo.....	821	679	378	56
Metcalf	478	424	224	53
Mosa	936	696	356	51
Williams, East	824	574	330	58
Williams, West.....	546	356	185	52
Parkhill	446	327	205	63
Strathroy	1070	728	496	68

East Williams is first among the rural municipalities with a percentage of 58. Adelaide and Lobo are next, each having 56. The lowest percentages were made by Caradoc and Mosa. Of the towns, Strathroy stands first with a percentage of 68. The average percentage of attendance in the townships including the incorporated villages was 53.7; in 1889, 52.2; in 1888, 51.9. From the above table it is manifest that the number of pupils enrolled in the different schools is gradually decreasing, while the percentage of attendance is increasing. It is gratifying to see that the attendance is becoming more regular.

The attendance may be presented in another way as follows:—430 attended less than 20 days; 704 between 20 and 50 days inclusive; 1,136 between 51 and 100 days

inclusive; 1,362 between 101 and 150 days inclusive; 2,290 between 151 and 200 days inclusive; and 327 over 200 days. 31 between the ages of 7 and 13 are reported as not having attended at all; and 860 between the ages of 7 and 13 are also reported as having attended less than 100 days as required by the School Law. As this number includes, in many cases, the removals, it is probably much too large, but after all possible allowances are made for this, it still points unmistakably to the necessity of having the compulsory clause of the School Law made workable. The recent legislation on this point is sufficiently stringent, and should, if faithfully carried out, at least mitigate, if not entirely remedy the evil.

Classification of Pupils.

The report made to the Department shows that there were 1,410 in Part I., First Reader; 1,367 in Part II., First Reader; 1,026 in the Second Reader; 1,188 in the Third Reader; 1,093 in the Fourth Reader; and 165 in the Fifth Reader. There were in Arithmetic 6,169; in Writing 6,153; in Drawing 6,249; in Geography 3,457; in Music 2,779; in Grammar and Composition 2,982; in English History 1,287; in Canadian History 2,334; in Temperance and Hygiene 2,296; in Drill and Calisthenics 3,467; in Book-keeping 129; in Algebra 152; in Geometry 111; in Botany 62; in Physics 46; in Agriculture 107.

The number studying Agriculture is rather small, but now that a text-book on the subject has been published, there can be no excuse for not introducing it into all the country schools at least; especially, when we consider that the subject is attracting so much attention all over the civilized world, and also that by far the greater part of our population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Those teachers that have introduced the subject into their schools speak very favorably of the interest taken by the pupils in the lessons, and the success that has attended their labors. One teacher informed me that after he began teaching Agriculture in his school, the people of the section became so much taken up with the subject, that several of them purchased the text-book and studied it carefully for themselves. The general introduction of the study of Agriculture into our Public Schools cannot prove otherwise than beneficial to the welfare of the country. Let me here give you the concluding paragraph of the able and scholarly paper on this subject read by Mr. J. E. Bryant, M.A., before the Ontario Teachers' Association in August, 1890, at Niagara-on-the-Lake:

"If Canadian Agriculture is, as we believe it is, the foundation structure of all our industries, and the principal support of our material well-being, then in order to maintain its position in the world in the face of the world's competition, it has to become more scientific; and if it is to be made more scientific, the place to begin the work is in our Public Schools."

In the majority of schools a very decided improvement has taken place in oral reading during the year, though I regret to say that it is still neglected in a few schools—lack of time being the excuse generally given by the teachers. During my visits to the schools I have observed that where reading is properly taught, that is, where the *thought* is taught first, and then the *expression*, the pupils are more intelligent, have a better command of language, and, I may add, appear to evince a greater interest in their studies than where it is neglected.

There is an impression among a few trustees and others, that after a pupil has passed the "Entrance" Examination he has no longer any right to expect to be taught at the Public School. I have had on several occasions to inform teachers and trustees, that, except where there is a High School, pupils have the right to study Fifth Form work in the Public Schools. There is no need of all the subjects, as given in the programme on the cover of the register, being taken up at once, but the more important ones should be; also a separate class need not be formed for the pupils in reading, writing, spelling, history and geography, as these can be taught with the fourth class. There are many pupils who reside far from a High School, and whose parents are not in a position to support them while attending there, and yet would like to pursue their studies further if they could do so at the Public School; these by all means should have the opportunity of further improving their education after passing the High School "Entrance."

School Houses and Sites.

There were 86 school houses in the division— 46 brick and 40 frame, all freehold except two. The estimated value of the school buildings and sites is \$126,275; of the furniture and equipments \$15,495.

New school houses were built during the year in School Section No. 3, Mosa, and in No. 10 Adelaide; also the trustees of No. 6, Adelaide, purchased a new site and moved the old school house on to it and repaired it thoroughly. In Parkhill both the buildings were thoroughly renovated, especially the Central School. A good plan for trustees would be to make a thorough inspection of the school house and premises during the month of June, and have all the necessary repairs made during the holidays. A building kept in thorough repair will last much longer than one that is only repaired when it is nearly past occupying. There are very few woodsheds in connection with the schools, although there could be no better investment made by the trustees, as the saving of fuel in a very few years would be more than equivalent to the expense of providing a suitable building, not to mention the comfort and pleasure there is in burning nice dry wood, instead of wet wood, as in the case where the wood pile is exposed to the weather. The state of the closets has improved somewhat since my last report, though there is still ample room for improvement in this respect in too many instances. In a few yards, when the closet pit is filled with excreta, a fresh pit is dug, the closet is moved over it, and the original pit covered with earth; this practice is very objectionable, the proper course to pursue being to clean the pits regularly, at least, once a year, and keep them properly disinfected. Wood ashes or slacked lime would answer the purpose well, and both are used in several places with very satisfactory results. The majority of the yards are kept tidy and neat, both teacher and pupils taking a commendable pride in keeping the school room and surroundings in a proper condition.

Miscellaneous.

The authorized Scripture Readings were used in 52 schools. the Bible in 39; 95 schools or departments were opened or closed with prayer, and religious instruction was given by a clergyman in 4, according to regulation 206.

The number of visits made by your inspector was 236; by trustees 176; by clergymen 66; by others 781; total number of visits in 1890, 1,259. By a reference to the report of 1889 I find that the number of visits in 1890 has materially increased; this is a pleasing feature as it appears to indicate an increased interest in our schools by the public.

Public examinations were held in only 18 schools. In order that teachers may know the School Law on this matter I quote it.

"It shall be the duty of each teacher to hold during each term a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the school, to any school visitors who may reside in the school section, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians."

It is to be hoped that teachers will not neglect their duty in this respect any longer.

The usual Promotion Examinations were held in July and December, and here permit me on behalf of the teachers to thank you for the generous provision made for defraying the expenses of carrying on these examinations. The papers are set with a view of (1) discovering whether the pupils have gone carefully over the work prescribed, and (2) of ascertaining if they are prepared to be promoted to the next higher class. I have endeavored since my appointment to eliminate the competitive element as much as possible from these examinations, as I have always regarded this as the only defect in the system.

High School Entrance Examinations were held in July and December, at Parkhill, Strathroy, Glencoe and Wardsville. The following statement will give you a very fair

idea of the work done by the schools of West Middlesex in preparing pupils for these examinations, as only a few from this Inspectorate wrote at outside examination centres.

	JULY EXAMINATION.		DECEMBER EXAMINATION.	
	No. who wrote.	No. who passed.	No. who wrote.	No. who passed.
Parkhill	68	33	56	36
Strathroy	112	42	96	58
Glencoe	42	22	32	14
Wardsville	26	13	16	11

Total number who wrote at the four centres, 448 ; total number who were successful, 229. There is now to be only one Entrance Examination each year. So far as the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are concerned, there can be no doubt but that the change will be beneficial, as it will simplify the classification, and I have every reason to conclude that it will have a similar effect in the case of the Public Schools, as there was a growing feeling among the teachers that the fall term was too short to prepare candidates thoroughly for the examination. Where pupils fail they may feel it a hardship to be compelled to wait for another year before being allowed to write, but this will be rather an advantage than a disadvantage to them, as they will, if they apply themselves faithfully to their studies, be so much better prepared that they will have to spend less time at the High School than they would if they only obtained a bare pass when entering; nothing counts in High School work like a thorough Public School training.

The Strathroy Model School still continues to do highly satisfactory work. 29 students attended during the term of 1890 ; of these, 24 were successful in securing third class professional certificates. As in the past the Board provided an extra teacher, so that the principal was allowed to devote his whole time to the professional training of the students and the supervision of their work while teaching. The students received instruction in music and drill as formerly, and at the close of the session were subjected to a practical examination in these subjects. In drill, special prominence was given to class movements. A fee of \$5 was charged each student.

Arbor Day was observed by nearly all the schools, and from my own observations I am fully persuaded resulted in a great deal of good. This day is now looked upon by both pupils and teachers in the rural sections, much as "housecleaning time" is looked upon by housekeepers. Accordingly on this day the walls are swept down, the wood work cleaned, the floor scrubbed, the yard tidied up by having the ashes, litter, sticks, chips, etc., removed, wood piled, trees planted, flower-beds made, and the appearance of the school house and surroundings materially improved. In 1890 there were 318 trees planted.

The Teachers' Institute met on the 12th and 13th of February, 1891. The papers read and the discussions that followed each, were of a very practical character. The greater part of the work of the association was done by the members, and we believe this to be the better way, as it tends to bring out and develop any latent talent that may exist among the teachers. On the evening of the first day the Rev. Wm. Jordan, B.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Strathroy, favored the Association with a very able and instructive address on his "Travels in Russia," which was highly appreciated by the teachers. Nearly all the teachers in the Inspectorate attended during the two days.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Extract from Report of Edward Scarlett, Esq., Inspector.

An effective remedy for irregularity of attendance still remains a question of momentous importance.

In our larger and wealthier sections where experienced enthusiastic teachers are employed, the evil can scarcely be said to exist.

Irregularity of attendance is and ever will be most marked in a section where any sacrifice is made to curtail even reasonable expenditure and where the educational finances are locally controlled by some illiterate illiberal cheap John.

It is to be regretted that more encouragement is not given in the way of remuneration to first-class teachers. Habits of thought formed by independent self-educating methods tell wonderfully upon the child-mind. Such methods lead to self reliance and originality. Such methods are the methods of no mere novice.

In speaking of First-class teachers in this sense, be it understood I include all those teachers of experience, First and Second class, who have gained a reputation and made a mark as school-room men. I say again it is to be regretted that more encouragement is not given these to remain in the profession.

Many of our young teachers are of the right mould, and are doing good work ; but a child is a child, and thinks as a child, and it would be unreasonable to expect from a child a man's work.

Our *County Model School* is doing excellent work under the able management of Principal Barber, a gentleman of years' experience, and thoroughly familiar with the best of modern methods. As Head Master of the schools of our town, it is a just compliment to him to hear it said on every hand that few towns are as educationally progressive as Cobourg.

Our *Collegiate Institute* and High Schools are doing good work, and their influence on the surrounding public schools is decidedly beneficial.

Our *Teachers' Institute* is flourishing, and has increased in strength and influence in proportion to its years—organized in 1849.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Extract from Report of James McBrien, Esq., Inspector.

The hard times have had a very depressing effect upon the status of some of the schools under my charge.

The notorious cheap teacher appears to be eagerly sought after by some trustees ; but if they would only consider what they receive in return, that is to say the quantity and quality of the education imparted, I am convinced they would find to their sorrow that they employ the dearest instead of the cheapest teacher.

Hence the efficiency of the school should be secured, although the average ratepayer has to pay one or two dollars more per annum to gain an end so immeasurably important.

The education of the child is of too great consequence to put him under the guidance of inexperience through the labyrinth of life.

The child created in the image of God should never be allowed to be marred and dwarfed by empiricism that throttles him in his intellectual birth.

The hard times have also diminished the attendance of pupils and render it very irregular. This disorganizes the school and hangs a millstone about the neck of the progress of those that attend regularly.

Hence in defence of those that desire earnestly to give their children a well-rounded education instead of a few shreds and patches, the compulsory clause of the law should be enforced to the letter.

There is a class of people whose progenitors have been dead to the education of their children, that will remain embedded in the mud and mire of ignorance until they are dragged out by the potent, beneficent hand of law.

If this purpose be not accomplished, then the end of our famous free school system is not realized ; consequently the law that says to the wealthy ratepayer you must help to educate that poor man's child, should compel the poor man to take the provision so generously provided.

I conceive that these little ones among our people are stretching out their hands to all intelligent lovers of education to lift them out of their hereditary groove to the end that they may be made honest, industrious and progressive.

It is not the will of God that one of these little ones should perish ; and therefore it should not be the will of the Canadian public.

Temperance in the Schools.

About sixteen hundred scholars are now being instructed in the principles of scientific temperance. To most of the teachers this is a new subject, and requires time to become thoroughly conversant with it. The teachers as a rule are studying up the subject well ; already many of the scholars have a fair understanding of the effects of alcohol upon the fine tissues of the stomach and the vital organs ; and being true to the principles engrained in their self-consciousness, they must become temperate from principle in the widest acceptance of the term. Therefore when King Alcohol is dead, the universal verdict will be that education killed him.

Female Teachers.

The number of female teachers employed for the current year is about seventy-six.

They are fast superseding the male teachers for weal or for woe.

Which is it ? Let us endeavor to answer this question honestly.

Woman is essentially more a religious being than man, and is therefore possessed of more love, goodness and kindness. She approximates very closely to the divine ; and is better qualified to take young children by the hand, to lead them in the paths of virtue, and to develop the moral and spiritual side of their natures into a very high degree of excellence.

Man, on the other hand, is more studious, and he has more continuity of purpose. Moreover, the balance between his judgment and affections is nearer to equilibrium. Hence he excels woman in holding the reins of government with a firmer and steadier hand, and keeps his pupils on a line of action until his purpose is perfectly photographed on their minds.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

Extract from Report of A. Embury, Esq., Inspector.

The schools were all inspected twice during the year. By the adoption of a uniform and detailed course of study, as well as a uniform Promotion Examination based thereon, a more thorough classification of pupils has been effected, giving greater consistency to the teacher's efforts, and more clearly defining his immediate work and its direction.

The accommodation has been improved in many schools, notably in S. Sections Nos. 1, 8, 13, Albion ; 5, Caledon ; 9, Toronto ; 13, 14, 16, Chinguacousy ; but the most noticeable improvement has taken place in the attention paid to cleanliness, and to improving the hygienic conditions of the school-houses. The following school-houses have been condemned as unsuitable for educational purposes — those in S. Sections Nos. 7, 9, Albion ; 19, 24, 26, Chinguacousy ; 5, Toronto Gore ; 8, Toronto ; but the disposition of trustees to move in the matter of rebuilding is a plant of but very slow growth, demanding the most careful

cultivation. The protracted and ill-advised litigation respecting the formation of the new union S. S. No. 21, Toronto Township, has at last been brought to a close, the arbitrators appointed by the Minister of Education having discharged their duties most satisfactorily.

The financial condition of the school corporations is very good, as the following will show :—

Township.	Balances on hand from 1890.
	\$ c.
Toronto Gore	169 16
Albion	1378 85
Caledon	1393 91
Chinguacousy.....	1974 02
Toronto	3753 51

These balances go to show that the incidence of taxation for school purposes is in this county at least not very severely felt, and that the present cost of public education may be in some degree increased in the process of rendering our schools more efficient for their specific purpose. No doubt, a certain portion of these balances represents the savings of school boards for contingent purposes, and to that extent may be regarded as a withdrawal of support from the proper efficiency of the schools.

The classification of pupils has assumed a better form, and shows a more regular grading than heretofore, as may be seen from the following tabulated statement :—

Township.	CLASSIFICATION.					
	Part I.	Part II.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.
Toronto Gore.....	36	28	42	45	47	17
Albion	214	196	190	205	210	43
Caledon.....	325	250	251	337	232	6
Chinguacousy	212	221	183	247	279	14
Toronto	419	293	298	293	268	14
Total	1206	988	964	1127	1036	94
Brampton	146	146	137	175	112	.....

This classification should in some measure be regarded as provisional. The idea slowly gains upon the teacher that classifications are the results to be reached in school work, and he forgets that they are but in large measure an aid to organized study and methodical progress. Most teachers as yet fix their own limitations of work in these classifications, and lose sight of the fact that many subjects now divided between classes may be profitably studied as a whole by combining classes.

As to the methods employed in teaching, I may say that considerable improvement has been achieved. The great cry that meets me everywhere is one for methods of

teaching in all the more important subjects. This cry is not an assuring one. It shows that so-called methods are still over-estimated, and that individuality based upon a theory of the teacher's knowledge, and directed by circumstances, has not yet fully disclosed itself to the minds of teachers. What teachers require is not a knowledge of prescribed methods, but a philosophic theory of their own knowledge, joined with a power of relating the pupils' faculties to that knowledge. The methodical form, and the devices for carrying on the work of the school, will rest with the teacher himself. Much improvement has, however, been effected in the teaching of reading, arithmetic, and English grammar and composition. I am glad to be able to state that simultaneous reading is no longer practised to any extent, and that the phonic method is more widely diffused. The phonic method is, however, much misunderstood. In too many cases this misunderstanding manifests itself in arbitrary pronunciation, and in the misapplication of many sounds of the letters. That the phonic method mainly aims at making the pupil conscious of his vocal powers, and of the mode of adjusting the vocal organs to the tasks of pronunciation, has not yet been fully seen by teachers. In arithmetic, the tendency is still towards making the pupil dependent upon renewed concrete images instead of a reorganization of his present knowledge in such manner as to lead directly to new and more complex modes of operating with numbers. In fact the mistake of all arithmetical teaching has been the taking of the formal statement of a branch of the subject for the genesis of that particular branch. In English grammar and composition, the results are even less satisfactory. Oral composition is much neglected, and the incomplete teaching of many subjects indirectly affects the pupils' progress.

The number of candidates for entrance to the High Schools increases yearly, but this fact in itself must not be relied upon as a sign of progress. Many candidates come up for examination but poorly prepared, and yet their failure to pass excites the astonishment of their teachers; this argues of course an inadequate conception on the part of the teachers of what constitutes thorough preparation. But making all allowance for these facts, there has been a marked improvement in the preparation of entrance candidates. During 1890, the record stood as follows:—

	CANDIDATES.		ADMITTED.	
	July.	December.	July.	December.
Brampton High School	68	74	36	24
Streetsville High School.....	26	18	15	15
Bolton Public School	40	39	10	15
Charleston Public School.....	16	4	6	3
Total.....	150	135	67	57

The great defect as yet in the carrying on of these examinations is the want of a uniform standard of marking for all high schools. Too often a stringent or a too liberal system of marking is pursued in view of the particular exigencies of each high school. All this of course results from the view that high schools are institutions for the express purpose of manufacturing reputations for high school teachers. Such is the final perversion of our educational ideals through a false estimate of the value and sphere of examinations. The proposed change to a single annual examination will no doubt prove beneficial in more ways than one. The change will tend toward the establishment of fifth classes in public schools and the more efficient preparation of candidates. The prospect for the public school pupil will thereby be much extended, and this extension

will bring as its result a class of teachers of higher attainments. More permanence in every direction will be secured.

The Teachers' Institute I may say has taken a new lease of life. Many teachers are beginning to seek the light necessary to gain their true professional bearings. A teachers' professional library will be established at no distant day, and I hope that in my next report I may be able to speak of it as in active operation. The libraries in connection with the rural schools have sadly gone to decay. To resuscitate these and provide for their proper circulation will be the work to which I shall address my energies at no distant date.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—NORTH.

Extract from Report of J. C. Morgan, Esq., M.A., Inspector.

1. It is abundantly manifest that the compulsory school law is absolutely a dead letter. Every effort which I have made in the direction of having it enforced has (almost in the nature of things) proved ineffectual, and there can be no doubt that until its enforcement is made somebody's duty, a duty, too, the neglect of which is made punishable, no definite step in advance can be taken. The large number of those who do not attend at all, or who attend most irregularly, impedes the progress of the other pupils, mars the success of the teacher, and is a standing menace to the general educational life of the Province.

2. A glance at the numbers of those who take certain subjects—and I speak now of a state of things which obtains throughout Ontario—has led me irresistibly to the conclusion that the only remedy exists in endeavoring to obtain from you for the Public Schools something equivalent to the High School Leaving Examination. It is of course urged that we have this in the High School Entrance Examination, but from this proposition I dissent *in toto*. The present Entrance Examination is a hybrid, and like most hybrids is too indefinite in character. It stands midway and forms a dividing line between the Public and the High Schools. It should therefore carry with it an absolute value to the general public, stamping with certainty the educational rank of every candidate passing it, and it should determine (with as little freedom from error as we have a right to expect from *any* examination) the fitness of the successful candidate for taking up a High School course with profit. In my opinion it does neither of these things well, being too strict, too tied down by rule for the latter, and having a standard too indeterminate and much too low for the former. Thus the attempt to meet the requirements seems to me to have almost compelled more or less failure. I have time and again known candidates to fail in one subject, and on that account to be rejected, who would at once have taken a High School course with advantage to themselves and credit to their teacher, whilst some of their companions who scraped through on the regulation $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were educationally unfit to profit by High School teaching, and at once, on taking up the work, proved to their teachers the hopeless task of contending with the *vis inertiae*.

On the other hand, the Entrance Examination does not give the hall mark of any fixed educational standard of excellence, a proposition which, viewed through the glasses of one-third and one-half percentages, is seen to be almost an axiom.

I am fully cognizant of the difficulties which beset any attempt at reform in this direction, but University Federation is almost accomplished, and you have succeeded at last in welding our educational system into a harmonious whole, and in making each step from the Kindergarten to the University one of logical sequence; yet meanwhile you have given to the High School Leaving Examinations a distinct and recognized educational value.

What is possible in the one case may be equally easily done in the other, and I cannot but regard the Public School as being of greater value to the State than either

High School or University. You have yourself stated how few comparatively of our pupils ever reach the High School, or benefit by the excellent work done there. What needs hinder our having a Leaving Examination from the Public Schools, resembling the Entrance, but with a distinctly higher percentage, and not only including but strongly emphasizing a satisfactory acquaintance with such subjects as would assist the average pupil in fighting the battle of life and in the struggle for daily bread, which is the lot of most of our population? If need be, I would unhesitatingly minimize the importance of some work which now finds its place on the papers set at the Entrance Examination, and I would substitute a fair ordinary business or commercial education, which is to-day a *sine qua non* for the successful man in every walk of life.

If you, sir, will bring to this task the same powers with which you have guided the High School Leaving Examinations, success is assured.

3. The importance of such an examination, as forming a vast competitive trial of strength between the various Public Schools, implies more uniformity in conducting the examination, and a greater certainty of the justice of results than at present obtains with the Entrance Examination; and this consideration brings me to the third point which I desire to bring before your notice—the advisability of establishing County Boards of Examiners for the Entrance Examination. It is an open secret that pupils from the same school going to different examination centres in the same county meet with very diverse treatment, the candidates being passed wholesale in one place, and being *very* strictly marked in another. Nor does it at all necessarily follow that this discrepancy is the result of dishonesty on either hand. The tremendous difference in the standard of excellence set by the different examiners has made—within my personal knowledge—a difference as high as 20 per cent., and when you add the still more disturbing and not impossible factors of gross carelessness and possibly of wilful dishonesty, the extreme unreliability of the Entrance Examination as an educational test at once becomes apparent.

It is of course plain that an absolute uniformity of standards cannot be obtained as between different counties, but within the same county this result can be reached, and so radical a change would go far towards harmonizing the results throughout the whole province. I would venture to suggest that the board should consist of the various Inspectors, the different High School head masters, and Public School representatives, equal in number to the High School men. I think there is a remarkable consensus of opinion as to the advisability of having a representation of Public School teachers. It is universally conceded that they will really always be the most interested parties, so long as public opinion measures their success by the number of candidates passed by them at each Entrance Examination. In discussing the question with educationists I have been told more than once that whilst the scheme is an excellent, almost a necessary one, whilst there can be no doubt as to the justice of the claim of the Public School teachers to be recognized on the board, great difficulties exist as to their selection; so little do I agree with this that I believe the mode of choice is a strong point in the scheme.

I would have the representatives chosen annually by the Teachers' Association at the same time as they elect their officers; and every Public School teacher to whom I have mentioned this plan has agreed with me in saying, that it would make every teacher become a member of his or her association; very largely increase the attendance at the meeting; and generally infuse new vigor and life into bodies which are in some cases unhappily in a state of semi-somnolence.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Extract from Report of D. McCaig, Esq., Inspector.

Up to the close of 1890 there have been established altogether in Algoma 122 Public School sections, and 118 school houses have been built. Four of the sections, therefore, have never got beyond the mere act of formation; the settlers having failed to realize

the expectations of development and progress, in view of which the sections were at first formed. Of the remaining 118 sections in which school houses have been built, and schools opened for a time, so far as present indications go, four of these schools have been permanently closed, the causes being removal of a number of settlers from the sections, and the financial inability of the remaining few to meet the expense of maintaining a school among them. Three other schools were also closed during 1890, but were again opened at the beginning of the present year.

The condition of the district for 1890 may, therefore, be set forth as follows:—

School Sections and School Houses.

Total number of sections formed	122
“ school houses built	118
“ “ open for 1890	111
“ “ “ 6 months	4
“ “ permanently closed	4
“ “ closed during 1890	3

As regards the number and standing of teachers employed in the district, the chief items of information are supplied by the following statement:—

Teachers.

Total number of teachers employed during 1890	127
“ male teachers employed during 1890	29
“ female “ “ “	98
Attended Normal School	16
“ Model “	10
I. Class Provincial Certificate	1
II. “ “ “	16
II. “ Non-professional “	6
III. “ Professional “	10
III. “ District Board “	83
Temporary “	11

School Attendance.

This year 5,044 pupils are reported as having attended school during some part of the school year, as against 4,974 during 1889, which included the attendance at the Gore Bay and Little Current schools, not included in this year's attendance, as both Gore Bay and Little Current have been since incorporated as towns, and returns are therefore made directly to the Education Department, so that if these towns were included in the general District Report, as last year was the case, the attendance for the year would show an increase of about 600 pupils, added to the general school attendance of the district. I might here state that by reference to the returns of the past four years the school attendance is represented by an annual increase of from 500 to 600.

It might be further noticed, with regard to attendance, that returns show that 224 children of the district between the ages of 7 and 13 (inclusive) have not attended any school during the year 1890, and that 1,218 children between the same ages, attended less than the minimum 100 days required by the Labor Act.

These are serious and unsatisfactory features of all our Public School reports, even in the older portions of the Province, where wealth is greater and opportunities for school attendance much more favorable than in the District of Algoma, in which I am convinced, distance from schools, and in many cases the absolute necessity of utilizing the labor of even young children, are largely responsible for the unfavorable results referred to. It is therefore to be fervently hoped that the proposed amendments to the compulsory clauses of the School Act will bring about some beneficial changes in this direction.

School Buildings.

During 1890 no very large expenditure has been made in the way of new school buildings. A number of small inexpensive school houses have been built in newly formed rural sections, and a few older buildings have been repaired and re-seated with improved furniture, but no very expensive additions have been made during the year to the school houses of the district. Last year, on the contrary, large and inexpensive school houses were erected at Keewatin, Rat Portage, Sault Ste. Marie and Killarney, entailing an extra outlay for buildings alone of something in the neighborhood of \$25,000, and raising the total expenditure for educational purposes in the district to about \$70,000. This year, however, the outlay has been confined chiefly to teachers' salaries and the ordinary expenses of running the schools, but in this department there has been a very considerable increase, as will be seen from the following financial statement.

Financial.

Last year (1889) the salaries of 115 teachers amounted to \$26,935, or an average of about \$240 per annum. This year (1890) the salaries of 127 teachers is reported as amounting to \$32,926, or an average of \$259 per annum. The two highest salaries paid to male teachers were paid to the principals of the Rat Portage and Keewatin schools, who hold Second Class Provincial certificates, and were paid salaries of \$725 each. The two highest salaries paid to female teachers in the district were also paid to assistants in the same schools, Rat Portage paying \$450 and Keewatin, \$400.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the salaries paid in the better class of Algoma schools compare favorably with those paid in the older portions of the Province, and also that here the tendency is upward, which is contrary to the experience of teachers in many of the counties of Ontario. But this is only the bright side of the picture; for, while there is manifest a very satisfactory degree of progress in most of the towns and villages, and some of the better country sections, there are still many of the newer sections in which there is a very hard struggle for educational existence, and in which trustees find it exceedingly difficult to raise even the small salaries paid to their teachers; and notwithstanding the fact that the Ontario Government has this year supplemented the local revenue of these schools by the sum of \$7,500, paid in the shape of Legislative and Poor School Grants, still, a number of them are even now in danger of being closed from utter inability on the part of trustees to raise by taxation the necessary funds to keep them running.

One of the chief difficulties that settlers have to contend against in this new district is that in many of the school sections a large portion of the land is held by companies and private individuals from whom, being non-residents, nothing in the way of taxes can be collected. The Government tax of one cent per acre, even if it were obtained annually, is but a very small fraction of the rate which settlers find it necessary to impose in the way of taxes upon their own lands, which in many cases ranges from 20 to 25 mills on the dollar, or an assessment basis of \$5 or \$6 per acre. There are now in this district schools that this year (1890) were closed from this very cause. In some sections which suffer most from this condition of things, had these non-resident lands been assessed as ratepayers found it necessary to assess their own for the past few years, the back taxes recorded against this class of property would have amounted, in a number of sections, to from \$300 to \$400. I will only add further in this connection that this non-resident difficulty keeps a number of sections struggling in deep waters, that otherwise would be able to maintain their Public Schools in a comparatively prosperous condition.

I need now only say, in conclusion, that while the educational interests of the district are prosperous as a whole, and while the number of schools and the amounts paid in salaries, and also the general expenditure for educational purposes are yearly increasing, and have been nearly doubled within the past five years, and while many of the schools are doing as good work as is done anywhere in the Province, yet, from the broken character of the land and the sparseness of population in many parts of the district, there must,

as a consequence, always be a number of sections wherein it will be found exceedingly difficult to maintain Public Schools in any fair state of efficiency; while in others, without a great deal of extra outside assistance, it will be found impossible to keep them in operation even for six months in the year.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Extract from Report of Rev. George Grant, Inspector.

Three school sections have been added to the number mentioned in my last report, two Public and one a Protestant Separate School section. The whole number of Public School sections in the district is now 27. Within the year four new schools have been opened in and around Sudbury; one at the Copper Cliff, one at the Murray, and one at the Blezard Mine, and a junior department in the Sudbury school.

Three new school houses have been erected, one of them in the town of North Bay, a beautiful brick building, with four commodious class rooms, principal's private room, desks and other furniture of the latest pattern, the whole costing something in the neighborhood of \$7,000. North Bay wishes to qualify as a district training school, and besides the erection of a suitable building has engaged a principal with a 1st class professional certificate, and two assistants, one of them holding a second class professional certificate, and hopes during the incoming year to bring the school up fully to the requirements of Regulation 73, *re* District Training Schools.

Twenty-four schools and departments were open during the whole or part of the year, employing an equal number of teachers, but owing to a change of teachers in some of the schools 30 found employment in the schools of the district, qualified as follows:—

Normal school, trained second class professional.....	4
Model school, trained third class professional.....	6
District literary, third class.....	16
Temporary.....	4
Total.....	30

Entrance examinations were held at Mattawa, Sudbury and North Bay. An examination for district teacher's certificate also at the last named place. Sixteen pupils in all passed the entrance and five the examination for teacher's certificate.

I visited all the schools and departments once and 11 of them a second time.

From an educational point of view the year has been one of satisfactory progress.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

Extract from Report of Rev. George Grant, Inspector.

Six new schools were opened and three school houses were built during the year. There are now in the district 103 schools and school-rooms, and two buildings rented for school purposes, affording accommodation for 105 teachers.

One of the above-mentioned new buildings is erected in Pawassan, a place that is rapidly springing into importance on the northern extension of the N. & N. W. Railway. It is a two story frame building, with large class rooms, patent desks, ample blackboard surface, and other conveniences of the latest style—the whole costing nearly \$2,000. The work of replacing the old home-made desks with those of modern pattern goes briskly forward in all parts of the district. Amongst those schools which have made a thorough revolution in this respect, No. 3, Foley, No. 4, McKellar, No. 2, McDougall (Hurdville), No. 2, Machar (South River), and No. 2, Armour (Burk's Falls), are worthy of notice; Burk's Falls especially, besides putting in new and elegant furniture, in other ways has adorned and beautified the school rooms so that they are a credit to the liberality and taste of the School Board. Every school and department in the district, with one ex-

ception, was open either the whole or part of the year. A staff of 104 teachers should have been sufficient to supply these schools, but owing to changes within the year, 140 altogether taught in the district. They were qualified as follows:—

First Class Professional, Normal School trained	2
Second Class Professional, Normal School trained	8
Second Class Literary, Model School trained	6
Third Literary, Model School trained	39
<hr/>	
Total professionally trained	55
Third Class Literary, Provincial	6
Third Literary, District	70
Temporary	9
<hr/>	
Total non-professional	85

In the two districts, Parry Sound and Nipissing, we have had professionally trained 65, literary non-professional 92, and temporary 13. While the number of non-trained teachers is yet unpleasantly large, it may easily be seen from the above figures that the proportion of trained teachers is steadily and rapidly increasing, and will, at no distant date, be in the preponderance.

Model School.—The second session of our District Model School was held under favorable circumstances. The Parry Sound School Board engaged Mr. J. A. Cummings as Principal. He holds a First Class Professional Certificate, and is naturally well adapted for the position. A suitable room was secured for the Model classes, and in other matters the school was given a generous support. Twenty-three pupil-teachers were in attendance—more than three times the number that attended last year. At the close of the term 21 were awarded Professional Certificates, 19 District and 2 Provincial. Everything connected with the work of the session was of a highly satisfactory character. The school is now established on a secure basis and its future beyond doubt.

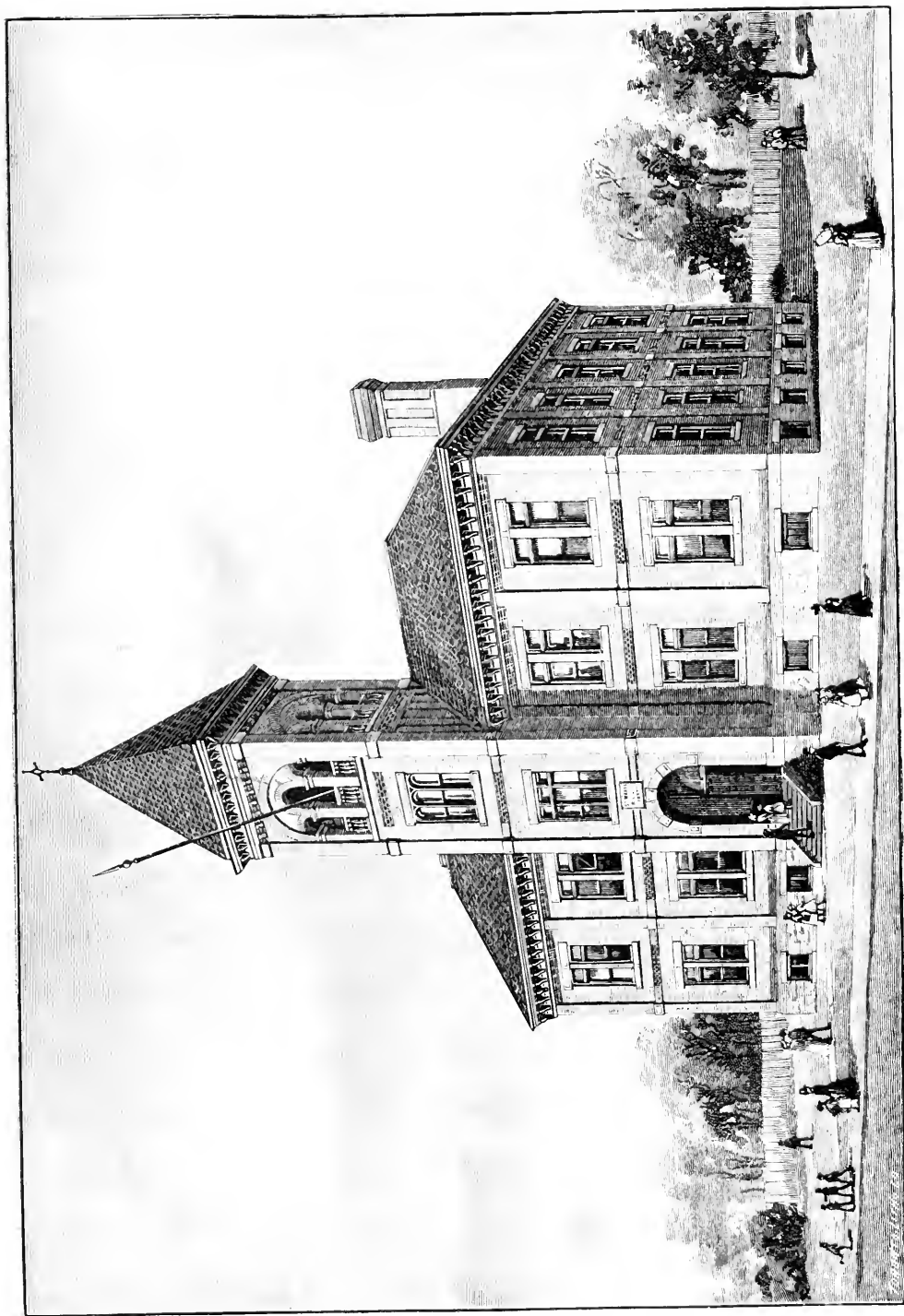
District Training Schools.—The determination of the Government to establish District Training Schools to prepare pupils for the Departmental Examinations has already given a decided impetus to fifth form work in the more prominent schools of these districts. Parry Sound has already engaged an additional teacher—the staff now numbers seven—and resolved to enter upon fifth class work at the opening of 1892. Over twenty pupils, who have passed the entrance examination, are ready to enter the new form.

Burk's Falls has engaged a principal with first class qualifications, added a third teacher to its staff, and with an attendance of some 12 or 13 passed pupils, claims rank as a training school. Sundridge, also in this district, North Bay and Mattawa, in the District of Nipissing, are all moving in the same direction.

With no High School in either district, and 125 pupils that have passed the High School Entrance Examination, District Training Schools must prove a real boon and meet a pressing want.

Teachers' Institutes.—Two Institutes were held under the able management of the Model School Inspector, one at Parry Sound, the other at Sundridge. Both were well attended, and the exercises of such a kind as must prove of much real profit to the teachers.

On the whole we can report encouraging progress during this and the past years. A glimpse at the state of things six years ago, contrasted with their present condition, shows that quite a forward stride has taken place in the interval. In 1886, the year of my appointment to this district, there were 69 schools and departments open; in the present year there are 104; then 73 teachers taught in this district; this year there are 140; then 12 were professionally trained, now there are 55; in that year one pupil



ST. MARY'S SEPARATE SCHOOL, HAMILTON.

from the district passed the entrance examination; this year 39 passed; then a school for the training of our teachers was hardly thought of; now we have a Model School and a District Training School, both fully equipped and doing excellent work. It is but just to add that much of this cheering progress is due to the liberality of the Government, and the enlightened policy which has hitherto marked its treatment of these new territories.

2. ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Report of J. F. White, Esq., Inspector, Eastern Division.

Schools and Teachers.—In the Eastern Division there are this year 169 schools having 345 teachers and more than 19,000 pupils, distributed as follows:—

—	Schools.	Teachers.	Female Religious.	Christian Brothers.	Female (Lay.)	Male (Lay.)
Rural sections.....	102	114	12	.....	88	14
Villages	16	43	21	2	17	3
Towns	21	72	29	.....	31	12
Cities	30	116	65	43	6	2
Total ...	169	345	127	45 127	142	31 142
				172		173

By comparison with last year's report this shews an increase of 26 schools and 28 teachers. Two or three rural schools were closed for part of the year as teachers could not be secured; but all others were open as usual.

Carleton county, including Ottawa, is the most important centre having 35 school buildings with 110 teachers and over 5,700 pupils. Next in importance come the united counties of Prescott and Russell where there are 48 schools, 67 teachers and about 4,000 pupils. Then follow, in the order named, the counties of Renfrew, Stormont and Frontenac, including the towns and cities in each.

New Sections.—The following Separate Schools in this inspectorate were either organized during the year or else, having been formed late in 1890, were first opened this year. In Prescott and Russell, Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14, Alfred; No. 4, Cambridge; Nos. 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, Clarence; Nos. 3, Clarence and 16, Cambridge; No. 20, Gloucester; Nos. 1 and 15, 4, North Plantagenet. In Renfrew county, No. 4, Admaston, No. 6, Bromley, No. 1, Brougham. In Northumberland, No. 14, Haldimand. In Hastings, No. 14, Hungerford. In Nipissing, No. 2, Bonfield; No. 2, Widdifield.

New Buildings.—This year has witnessed a very marked improvement in the accommodations by the erection of new school houses in many of the more important places and by the refitting of old but still serviceable buildings. In this respect Ottawa stands first, having finished an excellent building serving for a higher school for English boys and a residence for teachers. Kingston has replaced a building that was unsuitable for school purposes, by a handsome, well planned school. Brockville, where pupils and teachers have for years suffered from wretched accommodations, has erected an elegant and substantial school of ten rooms, and near by a fine residence for the teachers. Cornwall is just completing a large and well arranged building which was urgently required to relieve some over crowded class-rooms. In Alexandria the girls' classes have

long been in small and consequently unsanitary quarters. The new school and teachers' residence will be a great relief to them and a great credit to the village. No. 2, Cambridge (South Casselman), which had only temporary accommodations for some time, has this year a large and substantial school of four rooms. No. 1, Springer (Sturgeon Falls) has put up a building that reflects much credit on the enterprise of its supporters. No. 15 Gloucester has a neat and commodious school. In No. 14, Haldimand and 14, Hungerford comfortable and serviceable brick buildings have been erected; while No. 4, Admaston, 1, Brougham, 1 and 15, North Plantagenet, 4, Cambridge and 10, East Hawkesbury, have put up good frame schools. Hawkesbury has provided first rate accommodations in a four-roomed brick building that is substantial and complete. There yet remain some buildings where the accommodations are not all that could be desired; but in certain of these cases the trustees have promised to erect suitable schools in 1892; in other sections a weak financial condition prevents their making the necessary improvements. In general, where they are in a position to do so, the trustees have readily complied with the instruction to provide proper accommodations. Should the progress of 1891 in this direction be continued for a few years there will be little to complain of as to suitable buildings and equipment for these eastern schools.

Statistics, larger schools.—The following table gives the teachers and schools in the more important places, with the attendance and cost of education, based on the returns for 1890 :—

	School Houses.	Pupils.	No. of Departments.	ATTENDANCE PER DEPARTMENT.		Percentage of Attendance.	COST PER PUPIL.			Legislative Grant per Pupil registered.
				Registered.	Average.		Teaching.	Building and other Expenses.	Total.	
							\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	cents.
Ottawa	22	4,955	82	60	33	56	3 84	11 62	15 46	56
Kingston	5	965	17	57	32	56	3 51	1 57	5 08	52
Cornwall	3	960	9	107	56	52	2 46	98	3 44	40
Peterboro'	3	789	10	79	43	54	3 66	1 68	5 34	53
Lindsay	2	470	13	36	21	58	4 39	2 10	6 49	48
Belleville	4	445	6	74	36	49	3 20	2 46	5 66	51
Pembroke	1	442	8	55	35	63	4 90	3 32	8 57	52
Renfrew	2	366	4	92	56	60	3 01	2 56	5 57	39
Brockville	3	360	7	51	36	70	5 67	3 22	8 89	64
Alexandria	2	355	6	59	32	54	3 96	76	4 72	41
Trenton	1	336	6	56	30	53	5 00	4 38	9 38	51
Rockland	1	321	3	107	49	46	2 45	1 18	3 63	41
Hawkesbury	1	308	4	77	36	47	2 45	51	2 94	40
Cities and towns of whole Province— Separate Schools				58	33	56	3 68	6 09	9 77	51

Attendance.—This table shews a wide difference in the registered attendance per teacher between such places as Lindsay on the one side and Cornwall, Rockland and Renfrew on the other. However there has this year been an increase in the Cornwall staff, while that in Lindsay has been reduced to eight teachers, making the average attendance there about fifty for each department. On the basis of these returns such places as Rockland, Renfrew and Peterboro' would need more teachers than they now have.

The Separate Schools have long been distinguished for regularity of attendance; but by the report of last year their favorable shewing in this respect has been somewhat lowered, though they are not behind the Public School results. In 1889 the returns from all the Separate Schools of Ontario gave as to regularity an average percentage of 50 for villages and rural sections, 61 for towns and 56 for cities. But in 1890 this fell to 47 for sections, 59 for towns and 55 for cities; the general average being 53 as compared with 56 for the previous year. Taking the places in this inspectorate it is found that the average attendance in the three cities—Ottawa, Kingston and Belleville—has fallen from 58 per cent. to 55 per cent., Belleville shewing the greatest decrease, viz., 16 per cent. In 1888 the average attendance in the same cities was over 59 per cent., so that there has been a steady loss in the regularity of their attendance for the last two or three years.

For the thirteen towns in this division the percentage of average attendance was 58. Picton stands highest in this respect, being credited with 71 per cent., followed by Brockville with 70, Cobourg 69, Perth and Oshawa each 67, Whitby 64, and Pembroke 63 per cent. In the remaining towns the percentage falls below 60, the lowest being Peterboro' 54, Trenton 53, Cornwall 52. The town of Dundas has the most regular attendance among the Separate Schools of the Province, viz., 86 per cent.; compared with this excellent shewing it will be evident that there is considerable room for improvement in some of the schools of this eastern division. In comparing the returns of 1890 with those of the previous year it is found that four towns—Brockville, Oshawa, Pembroke and Picton—shew an increase of 2 per cent. in regularity of attendance, due largely to a decreased registered attendance, as the actual attendance was larger in 1889. Eight towns give a decrease in the regularity of attendance, averaging 6 per cent., ranging from 6 per cent. in Trenton, 9 in Peterboro', and 12 in Lindsay to 1 or 2 per cent. in other places.

In few of the villages does the attendance appear so regular as it might be, falling in some below 50 per cent. In rural sections the highest percentage of regularity is in Peterboro' county, viz., 64; then follow Renfrew 56, Stormont 51, Northumberland 50; among the lowest are Carleton 41, Lanark 39. If success is desired in the schools it is of the first importance to secure regular attendance, and the energies of teachers, trustees and all others interested should be directed to this end.

Cost of Education.—From the foregoing table it will be seen that the cost of education varies very considerably in the different cities, towns and villages. The village of Hawkesbury seems to have paid the least per pupil, viz., \$2.43 for teachers and 51c. for all other expenses. Cornwall has the least expenditure per pupil of any of the towns but this has been considerably increased during the present year as a large sum has been spent in building. Kingston, Peterboro' and Belleville are each much lower than the average for cities and towns, not so much in the expenditure for teaching as in the amount spent for building and for other expenses. The greatest cost per pupil has been in Ottawa \$15.46, Almonte \$12.22, Picton \$11.25. In the two former places this is due to the large sums paid for building. The cost per pupil for the whole Province was \$3.72 for teaching and \$4.66 for building and other expenses, total \$8.38—a slight increase over that of the previous year, but a very moderate sum for providing good educational facilities. There is in a few cases a slight difference between the figures of the above table and those of the general table for Separate Schools, caused by the returns in the latter giving the actual sum paid the teachers, which was sometimes less than their full salaries or else included arrears from the previous year.

French Schools.—Of these there are in Ottawa 12, having 58 teachers; in other places—principally in the country districts of Prescott and Russell—there are 71 with 94 teachers; making in all 83 schools and 152 teachers. There has been a very large increase

in these since my last visit to them in 1887; then they employed about 75 teachers, so that in four years they have doubled in number.

In every school and department the regulations regarding the teaching of English are carried out, so that each class learns this language, though with varying success—depending upon the circumstances of the school. In most of these places all the pupils speak French as their mother-tongue and very few have a slight, or indeed any acquaintance with English before beginning their school life. In a few of these schools, however, there are some English speaking pupils, and intercourse with them has greatly facilitated the acquisition of spoken English by the French children, so that it is sometimes the case that pupils express themselves with equal readiness in either language. Still it must be borne in mind that for the vast majority of these children English is heard only in the school, and that French is the language of their playmates, of home and of their surroundings; consequently it will be very difficult for them to speak any other fluently, for with the ending of their school life will end for most of them the study and frequent use of any but their mother-tongue.

In some schools the pupils of the lowest division of the First Book, who had been in school from two weeks to six months, were reported as not learning any English. In such cases the teachers were instructed to make a beginning in this language by suitable oral work in object and language lessons, as a preparation for the written work to be taken up later. There has been, to the best of my knowledge, a general and cordial compliance with these directions; and in schools visited later in the year it was found that English was taught in every class and to all the children. For 1892 it is expected that the same statement can be made of every school in the inspectorate, based on the results of a personal visit.

Usually the teachers of these classes are well prepared for their difficult task by having a good knowledge of both languages, spoken and written, and often by some years' experience in such schools. In a few instances special teachers are charged with this duty, but in general it is the ordinary teacher of the class who does the work. There are a few of these latter whose knowledge of English is too slight to hope for their being very successful in teaching it. This defect will be remedied when all of these teachers will be required to take a course in the Plantagenet Model School before entering upon their teaching career. The success of the teachers trained in this institution fully attests the good it is accomplishing in a constituency where formerly the majority of the teachers were untrained. Still it is to be feared that it will always be difficult to secure a good teacher, speaking and writing the two languages well, for a salary of \$150, which is the limit that some of these sections can pay. In fact the average salary for female teachers in such schools was a few years ago only \$144, and skilled linguists cannot reasonably be expected for that figure.

In general the plan of teaching has been practical, though in some cases too little attention has been given to translation into English. The reading of the English text was often very creditable, but the pupil has been accustomed to shew that he has grasped its meaning by rendering it into French. When he was required to use English in giving these explanations or in rendering the substance of his French lesson or of a story read, the result has sometimes shewn that there is still room for improvement in this direction. In written work it is frequently noticed that fewer mistakes in spelling are made in an English dictation or composition than in a French one. While this is accounted for to a large extent by the greater complexity of the French grammar and by the fact that these pupils do not usually begin to write their own language until they reach the third form, it proves also that a good deal of care is devoted to English, even though, from various causes, the results in oral expression may not always be the best. In the beginning of next year there will be sent to the teachers of these schools detailed instructions as to the most practical methods to be followed, especially with the youngest classes and with the object of securing for all a ready and intelligent command of the spoken language. There is no cause of complaint as to the attitude of trustees or parents in this matter. Generally they are not only willing but even anxious that the children should make the

most of their opportunities to acquire English while not neglecting the study of their own beautiful tongue.

High School Entrance Examination.—The annexed table gives the result for the schools in this inspectorate that sent pupils to the Entrance Examination in July last.

Schools.	Teachers.	Wrote.	Passed.	Per cent. Passed.
Kingston, Boys.....	Christian Brothers.....	7	6	86
Almonte.....	Mr. Wm. Gallagher.....	7	5	71
Cobourg	Sisters of St. Joseph.....	6	4	67
Cornwall, Boys	Mr. John Keating.....	5	3	60
Girls	Congregation de Notre-Dame	6	3	50
Lindsay, Boys.....	Mr. M. O'Brien	8	5	63
Girls	Sisters of St. Joseph.....	11	7	64
Pembroke, Boys	Mr. J. W. Leaver	9	8	89
Girls	Grey Nuns.....	6	5	83
Peterboro', Boys.....	Mr. Wm. Brick.....	15	12	80
Girls.....	Congregation de Notre-Dame	12	8	67
Perth	Miss Jane Williams.....	9	8	89
Prescott	Mr. W. J. Bruder.....	12	7	58
Alexandria, Boys	Mr. John Sheehan.....	4	3	75
Girls	Holy Cross Order.....	5	4	80
Renfrew, Girls.....	Holy Cross Order.....	5	5	100
Vankleekhill	Sisters of St. Mary.....	6	3	50
Westport, Girls.....	Congregation de Notre-Dame	7	5	71
Marmora and Lake	Miss Maud Macaulay.....	4	4	100
Other than above .....	.....	72	24	33
Total.....	.....	216	129	60

In estimating to what extent this shewing is a favorable one it should be clearly remembered that in about one-half of the schools of this division a language other than English is the mother-tongue either of the majority or of a considerable proportion of the pupils. Besides, Ottawa sends no pupils to this examination, but they enter instead either the high classes maintained for this purpose, or else the University of Ottawa. Making proper deductions for these we have left about three-sevenths of the number of teachers, many of whom find it very difficult to have pupils prepared for this examination, either because they leave school at too early an age, or because their attendance is irregular. With such allowances it can be fairly claimed that the results are creditable, testifying to the capacity and hard work of the teachers.

Although the work of the fourth form is the usual limit attempted, there are in some places classes doing the work of the junior grades of a High school. In Ottawa a Lyceum under the direction of the Christian Brothers has been recently opened for English

speaking boys. The building is handsome and well appointed, having a useful library and all necessary appliances for teaching. The school is confidently expected to accomplish excellent results. In the same city there are advanced classes for the girls, directed by the Grey Nuns who are meeting with much success. In Kingston fifth forms are maintained for boys and for girls, and are doing very good work. The school at Westport has for some years passed from its girls' high class a number of candidates for teachers' examinations. Similar encouraging results have been obtained in St. Andrew's (No. 16, Cornwall) whose pupils have usually been successful. Lindsay Girls' School has for years been deservedly ranked as one of the best in the Province on account of the number of its pupils passing the different teachers' examinations.

On the whole then, it may be fairly stated that the schools in this inspectorate are in a healthy condition, and that the outlook is encouraging.

Report of Cornelius Donovan, Esq., M.A., Inspector, Western Division.

Buildings and Grounds.—This division contains 127 school-houses, an increase of four since the date of the last report. Of the whole number 13 are stone, 69 brick, and 45 frame buildings. The newly formed sections are No. 10, Woolwich, Ambleside, Formosa and Waterloo. The excellent character of the Hamilton buildings, and the improvements made in Toronto have been already reported. The places that have erected or completed new school-houses are Owen Sound, Thorold, 10 Normanby, 2 Tiny and 12 Wellesley. Other places—Brantford, Orillia and Port Colborne have added to or otherwise improved their accommodations. A great deal of progress has been made in this matter, and if the accommodations are not entirely satisfactory in every case, they are (if I might judge from the interest shown by the authorities in general) steadily approaching that desirable state. In spite of every effort, the supply of adequate accommodations in the larger cities is still a problem, and is likely to remain so until these places cease to grow. Most of the playgrounds are of ample size and in good condition. It is pleasing to notice that the practice of planting shade trees is annually increasing in popularity. There are two requisites, however, that are treated with indifference in many rural sections, viz : good wells and proper outhouses ; but I have reason to believe that the latter complaint at least will not exist much longer. Scientific heating and ventilating do not prevail to a great extent in the rural schools, but so far as stoves and windows can do the work there is not much to find fault with.

Furniture and Apparatus.—The desks and seats are nearly all modern in style and in general fully supplied. In most schools blackboards are plentiful enough, but there are some still with only a limited quantity. A school can hardly have too much blackboard surface. Maps and globes of good quality are generally met with, and only a few schools are yet lacking these useful aids to teaching. School libraries are comparatively few—a matter of regret, because a good library is one of the most invaluable of school helps. Referring to the few libraries that exist it must be said that they are chiefly found in the schools taught by the Christian Brothers, these gentlemen making a specialty in every school of forming a library for the use of their pupils.

The Teachers.—In this division there are 292 teachers—a gain of 8 since last year. The classes of all these, with one exception, were visited once, and 13 classes were visited twice during the year, not to mention the Indian schools. Of the 292, the male teachers number 52. There are 74 teachers in Toronto and 33 in Hamilton, together making over one-third of the whole. As a body the teachers of this inspectorate are industrious, earnest and capable. I wish it could be said that their salaries were large enough to be considered equivalent to the work they perform.

The Attendance.—At the time of writing this report, the total number of enrolled pupils was 13,268, an increase of about 400 over last year. The 8 cities of this inspectorate had enrolled 6454, or nearly half the total, and the 21 towns had 2,772. The largest rural school is at Formosa, having 231 enrolled pupils. Of the 13,268, Form I contained

5,092, II. 3,191, III 2,730, IV. 2,080, and V. 175. The old complaint of irregular attendance still exists in many places. To whatever other causes this regrettable feature may be attributed, it is certain that one cause is chargeable to parents, too many of whom think more of the present services than of the future welfare of their children.

Seven Years' Growth.—The first year (1884) that I reported on this division it contained 175 teachers and 9,100 pupils—not including Toronto. In 1886 the eastern division had grown so large that Toronto was taken off and added to the west. The following table shows the chief variations :—

	1884	1886	1891	Increase in 7 years.
School-Houses.....	102	118	127	25
Teachers employed.....	175	243	292	117
Pupils enrolled.....	9100	11587	13268	4168

Financial.—The returns for 1890 show that the expenditure of all the Separate Schools of the Province amounted to \$289,703, and that the whole number of pupils was 34,571. These figures give an average cost per pupil of \$8.38. Seven years ago the cost per pupil was \$6.42. The chief cause of the increased cost is, no doubt, owing to the large outlay for erecting so many new buildings during the period referred to. It is altogether likely that the average for 1891 will be less.

Educational Standing.—The work of the schools lies chiefly within the four ordinary Forms ; but Fifth Form work has also been done in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Amherstburg, Ambleside, No. 6 Stephen and No. 3 Mara. I find that Toronto and Hamilton have largely increased their facilities for teaching the various commercial subjects, as well as the different branches required for the departmental teachers' examinations, and with highly gratifying results. As to the recent High School Entrance examinations, though all the returns are not at hand, yet I have sufficient evidence for saying that the number of successful candidates from this inspectorate is greater than it was at the corresponding examinations of last year. On a general view of the situation, I am happy to be able to bear witness to the satisfactory character of the work of the schools of this division during 1891. Improvement in teaching methods is also steadily going on. Whoever considers that it is not a generation ago when the leading features of school work comprised a servile use of the text book, the memorizing of useless dates and events, and the acquisition of abstract principles at the very outset, will readily appreciate existing methods under which observation, investigation, thought and judgment are cultivated and made habitual. If I do not here go into particulars it is because reports giving a fully detailed account of the standing of the pupils in the different branches of instruction (as well as of the condition of the premises) were forwarded to the Department and to the trustees, as soon as possible after each school had been inspected. It is significant that out of nearly 300 classes there were only four that had to be reprimanded for unsatisfactory work.

Discipline.—In the matter of school government I am happy to be able to remark (as in a former report) that the discipline practised, if not perfect, is certainly worthy of high commendation. One cause for congratulation, in later years, is the steady reduction of the number of schools in which corporal punishment is a leading form of discipline ; in fact such schools are now comparatively few. It is a genuine pleasure to watch the operations of a school in which the "rod of correction" has given place to the cheery look, the happy word, the gracious manner, the genuine sympathy, the calmly firm decision, and other characteristics of the principle of "sweetness and light" which make the school attractive and unconsciously train children into habits of mental and moral rectitude. In the economy of such a school as this there is no place for the truant officer.

Teachers' Conventions.—The secular teachers, as a rule, attend the county conventions ; the religious communities usually hold conventions of their own. Two of the latter were held this year on a most elaborate and comprehensive scale ; one in Hamilton, the other in Toronto.

The convention in Hamilton was conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, all of whom, to the number of over 60, took an active part, each lady performing the work assigned her on the programme in true professional style. The whole affair was admirably arranged and carried out, reflecting infinite credit on the Sisters' taste, judgment and skill. The business was divided into three parts—professional, literary and musical. The first consisted of a series of illustrative lessons in all the subjects of the school programme, together with discussions on educational questions ; the second was composed of essays and readings, and the third of solos, glees and instrumental pieces, everything herein referred to being the work of the Sisters themselves. The Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, bishop of Hamilton, honored the occasion with his presence, delivering more than one eloquent speech, and otherwise encouraging the teachers in their work. Other prominent persons were also present, including the Rev. J. H. Coty, local inspector, who gave a most interesting address. The convention lasted three days (July 15-17) and was pronounced by a leading newspaper to be, from its thoroughly practical character, perhaps "the most serviceable Separate School Teachers' Convention ever held in this Province."

In Toronto the Christian Brothers, according to their annual custom, conducted during the summer vacation, a teachers' institute for their own members. It so happened that your inspector was unable to be present, so that no official account of this important event is forthcoming ; but a well known journal in referring to it pronounced it eminently successful.

Certificates of Merit.—These were issued in June last to those pupils who in each school stood highest during the session in the score of attendance, application and conduct combined. As the measure met with full favor from both teachers and pupils it shall (with your permission) be repeated for next June. Besides rewarding merit, the purpose of this is to shew that the pupil's record for the year is a better criterion of worth than the results of a final written examination alone. Examination papers for Form IV. were also issued to all the schools in the division.

Evening Schools.—A great deal of good can be done by Evening Schools ; but in order to be truly successful they should, as far as possible, be conducted according to the regulations of the Education Department. With that view I respectfully recommend (a) that the Department give power to school boards in cities and towns to establish night-schools ; (b) that where established, legal qualifications be required of the teachers ; (c) that the teachers register the attendance as in day schools ; and (d) that a Departmental Grant be allowed each school on the basis of average attendance. In reply to a short circular that I sent to the various city boards, I have learned that night classes have not yet been widely established. Hamilton has set a good example in this matter, the school board of that city having formed three evening schools for the current season.

Statistical.—

Number of pupils enrolled	13,268
“ “ teachers	292
“ “ school-houses	127
“ “ visits made by inspector	306
“ “ miles travelled “	5,200

Finally, in expressing my satisfaction with the general character of the results of the year's work, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the teachers at large for their cheerful and hearty co-operation, without which my own efforts would be ineffectual.

3. INDIAN SCHOOL INSPECTION.

*Extracts from Reports of Inspectors.**M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector, Brant.**Indian Reserve, Township of Tuscarora.**Visit, Last Half of 1890.*

No. 1 Board School.—This School was visited on the *24th October*. On reaching the school house the front door was found locked, but the back door open. The room within was tolerably clean. Three Indian boys and two girls soon appeared, but no teacher. I kept them employed for some time expecting the arrival of Miss Hyndman. I learned on calling on the Missionary, Rev. Mr. Kelly, who lives near by, that there had been an Indian Show at Oshwekan 19th, 20th and 21st, and from a thing of that kind, Indians, old or young, cannot be kept. In the absence of her pupils the teacher had gone home. House, frame, painted drab color, fair seats and desks; some chairs and a teacher's desk needed. On hand, good maps of the World, Ontario and the Dominion; small globe and ball frame; a fair supply of readers, slates and copy book; some drawing books.

2. No. 3, Board School.—Visited *13th November*. Mrs. Wetherall, (Indian), teacher here. On roll 41, present 16, average 17, 4 classes. Examined the Fourth Class (2 present) in reading, spelling and literature with "fair" results; in grammar and arithmetic in which the work was "inferior," none of the class being able to parse or do long division. The Third Class (6 present) in reading which was rather "inferior," and in spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar in which they did better. The pupils in this class know the simple rules of arithmetic as far as long division, and the definitions in grammar and geography. Writing in all classes very "fair." Second Class (2 present) does "fair" work as does the First. In equipment nothing new. Floor and furniture cleaned at midsummer. No new ball frame yet. Plaster off walls, or rather ceiling, in two places. Roof in bad state and leaks. Fence needs repairing and more trees needed in grounds. On hand, maps of hemispheres and of Dominion, large animal chart, Oliver and Boyd's object cards, good clock, slate blackboards, half a dozen Windsor chairs, globe, stove on elevated brick platform, satisfactory teacher's desk, very fair childrens' desks and seats, full supply of books, slates and copy books.

3. No. 10 Board School.—Inspected *28th November*. Miss Sarah Davies, teacher, (Indian). On roll 41, present 36, average 19, 5 classes. Fifth Class, (5 present), was examined in reading, spelling, literature, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Spelling "good," in other subjects "fair" results. Fourth Class, (4 present), examined in the same subjects with much the same results. Third class, (5 present), not quite so good as other two, nor are remaining two classes. Writing in all classes, very "fair." Order good. Nothing new in equipment. Good brick house on stone foundation. Cupola and bell. Floor and furniture clean; the latter satisfactory in character. Grounds well enclosed with numerous trees, slatted walks, outhouses (closets) masked, good clock, six chairs, maps of the World and Hemispheres, large zoological chart, good blackboard, one slate board, full supply of books (readers), slates and copy books.

4. Stone Ridge Methodist Mission School.—Inspected afternoon *28th November*. Teacher, Joseph Monture, (Indian), 37 years old. Salary \$250. On roll 15, present 6, 3 classes. In Third Class (3 present.) These were examined in reading, spelling, literature, writing, geography, arithmetic, etc. The spelling was found "inferior," the rest "fair." The First and Second Classes were also examined with "fair" results. Order "good." On hand, maps of the World, Canada and Ontario, good stove, outside door, wooden blackboard, teacher's and pupils' desks in "fair" order, small globe, ball frame,

Webster's dictionary, cards with Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments hung up ; children are taught these. Two closets in grounds which are not yet enclosed.

5. *No. 8, Board School.*—Inspected *1st December*. Miss Maggie Davis, (Indian), teacher. On roll 25, present 16, average 13, 4 classes. The Fourth Class, (2 present), was examined in reading, spelling, literature, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Results : In spelling and arithmetic "good," in literature "inferior," in reading, grammar and geography "fair." The Third Class is not quite so "good" as the Fourth. The other classes do "fairly" well. Writing generally "good," order "good." Nothing new in equipment. School room cleaned at midsummer. Grounds in good order. On hand : Clock, globe, ball frame, maps of Hemispheres and Dominion, zoological chart, cards with Ten Commandments, press for books, sufficient supply of readers, slates and copy books.

6. *Thomas School (Band School).*—Inspected afternoon *1st December*. Mr. John Miller, (white), teacher. The teacher of this school was transferred to Oshwekan, (the Board School No. 2 having been closed there) where he taught in the Salvation Army barracks for six weeks in the early part of the term, but as the distance from the old school was one and a half miles farther east, his former pupils were unable to attend, and so he was moved back to his old quarters. A new floor has been provided but nothing more. The pupils are without desks ; sufficient number of reading books, pencils and slates, no chalk. Application was made, at least so the teacher says, through the Council of the Six Nations in September last, but nothing had been received up to the time of my visit. One of the pupils, Amelia Hill, passed successfully the Entrance Examination at Brantford just before Christmas. On roll 51, present 38, average 44. 4 classes. This school is graded after the manner of the public schools. Fourth Class, (1 present), examined in reading, arithmetic, literature, history, grammar and geography with "good" results. This pupil has since passed the entrance. Third Class, (16 present), examined in reading, spelling, literature and arithmetic with "good" results. Second Class, (6 present), "good" in reading, spelling, literature and arithmetic. Can do simple addition and subtraction readily. The First Class, (13 present), does "good" work for beginners. Order "good."

7. *No. 7, Board School.*—This school was inspected the afternoon *17th December*. Miss Sarah Russell, (Indian), teacher. On roll 26, present 27, average 20, 5 classes. Fifth Class, (2 present), "good" in reading, spelling and literature, "fair" in geography and grammar. In arithmetic "inferior" to Fourth Class. Fourth Class, (4 present), in reading, spelling and arithmetic "good," in other subjects "fair." Third Class, (2 present), "fair" in reading, spelling, literature and arithmetic. Second Class, (11 present), does "fair" work, as does also the First, (7 present), writing "good," order "good." School well conducted and improving. Floor and furniture clean. Nothing new added to equipment. Present equipment : Cupola and bell, satisfactory furniture, clock, good stove, tablets, two maps of the World, map of Dominion, chart of animal kingdom, slate blackboard and wooden one on stand. Grounds in good order. More trees needed. Sufficient supply of readers, slates and copy books.

8. *New Credit Mississauga Methodist Mission School.*—This school was visited morning of *17th December*. Miss Murray (white), the teacher here for several years, and one who did excellent work, left at the end of the term, and I have heard that a Miss Meehan has been engaged in her place. The house has recently undergone considerable repairs. A new wood-house has been built, and the school-house and out-buildings have been painted of a yellowish hue. On roll 28, present 22. The methods pursued in this school by Miss Murray have been always good, and the results satisfactory. Equipment : satisfactory furniture, walls papered, blackboards, new clock, small globe, tablets, ball frame, press for books, two arm chairs, maps of Dominion and World. Grounds enclosed. This school is the only one on the Chippewa portion of the reserve.

9. *No. 9 Board School.*—Inspected *15th January, 1891*. Mrs. Scott (Indian) teacher. On roll 30, present 13. Four classes, Fourth Class (4 present). Examined in reading and spelling with good results, in literature "fair," in arithmetic "inferior." Out of 5 problems submitted, did one. Does not yet know reduction. Third Class (1 present),

does "fair" work. Second Class (2 present), reading and spelling "good," arithmetic "fair." First Class (6 present), reads fairly, writing generally "good," order "satisfactory." Nothing new added to equipment. Floor and furniture clean, plaster off in places. Equipment: Cupola and bell, fair furniture, good stove, maps of World and Dominion, globe, slate blackboard, 5 chairs, zoological chart, tablets, ball frame, clock, sufficient supply of readers, slates, and copy-books.

10. *No. 5 Board School.*—Delaware line. Inspected *15th January, 1891.* Mr. Elam Bearfoot (Indian) teacher. Passed Christmas Entrance Examination at Brantford. Has been working at farming since. On roll 36, present 19, average 20; 3 classes. Third Class (3 present), examined in spelling and literature with "good" results. In reading, arithmetic, and grammar "fair," geography "inferior," writing "fair." Second Class (9 present), does fair work. First Class (8 present), reads "fairly" well, and knows something of numbers. Equipment: Cupola and bell, floor and furniture satisfactory and clean, clock, globe, ball frame, maps of World, Dominion and Ontario, good blackboards, 6 chairs, good stove on elevated platform, zoological chart; grounds well enclosed, closets masked; satisfactory supply of readers, slates, and copy-books.

11. *No. 11 Board School.*—Inspected *16th January, 1891.* Teacher Miss Frances Davis (Indian). On roll 25, present 19, average 16. Punctuality is not much observed; children come dribbling in up to 11 o'clock. Three classes. Third Class (3 present), does good work in spelling, "fair" in reading, literature, arithmetic, and geography; "inferior" in grammar. Second Class (4 present), of the same relative standing as Third. First Class (12 present), does "fair" work in reading, spelling, and numbers. Nothing new in equipment. Floors, walls, and furniture clean. Order good. School improving. Present equipment: House new, nearly square, frame. Cupola and bell, front porch in two compartments for caps, etc. Good seats and desks; walls and ceiling lined with narrow boards. Good clock, press for books, new stove on brick platform. Good teacher's desk, 6 chairs, slate blackboard, ball frame, new maps of World and Dominion, small globe, zoological chart. Closets in good order.

12. *No. 6 Board School.*—Mr. Thomas Miller (Indian) teacher. Passed the Entrance Examination from the Thomas School two years ago at Brantford. On roll 23, present 20; average 19, 4 classes. Fourth Class (5 present), examined in all subjects. Results: Spelling "good," reading, writing, literature, and geography "fair"; grammar "inferior." Know definitions, but little else. Third Class (3 present), in reading, literature, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, in all, "fair." Second Class (6 present), much the same as Third. First Class (6 present), "fair" in reading and spelling; in understanding what they read rather "inferior." Writing generally "good." In equipment nothing new. House clean, closets need looking after, the boys in a filthy state. Present equipment: Cupola and bell, clock, globe, card with Ten Commandments, tablets, slate blackboard, stove on brick platform, 6 chairs, ball frame, maps of Canada and two of the World. Sufficient supply of readers, slates, and copy-books. Grounds enclosed and in a satisfactory state.

Visit, First Half of 1891.

The inspection of the Indian Schools on the Tuscarora Reserve was commenced on the *19th May*. On that date the *New Credit Mississauga Methodist Mission School* near Hagarville was inspected. Equipment: This is a frame house, described in previous reports. Floor and furniture fairly clean. Since last visit the following articles have been supplied:—New ten inch globe in frame, new maps of the World, Canada, Europe, and North America, three new dictionaries (Nuttall's), clock, press for books, house and closets painted yellowish green with brown bordering, wood-house, grounds enclosed. It has been decided to build a brick school-house near the Council House, one and a half miles further west. Examination results: Junior, 1st part (8 present), examined on tablet, reading, and numbers; marked "good." Senior 1st (6 present), in reading and spelling "good" results, "fair" in numbers; 2nd part (5 present), in reading, arithmetic,

and spelling, "fair" in last, "good" in first two subjects. Second Class (8 present), in reading, spelling, literature, and arithmetic, "fair" on last (can do multiplication), "good" in other subjects. Third Class (5 present), in reading, literature, spelling, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, in first three subjects "good," the last three "fair," (can do long division). Fourth Class (1), in reading, spelling, literature, arithmetic, and grammar with "fair" results. More drill needed in arithmetic; order satisfactory. On roll 38, present 34; average 30. Miss Maggie Meehan is the new teacher. She holds a third-class professional and a second-class non-professional certificate. Salary, \$300 per annum.

2. *No. 9 Board School.*—This school was inspected in the afternoon *19th May*. Teacher, Mrs. Scott (Indian); salary, \$250. On roll 26, present 18; average 16. Equipment, nothing new. Floor needs scrubbing, some plaster off ceiling; state of closets, satisfactory. No more trees planted, just one living. Tablet Class (6 present), just beginning. Senior First Class (8 present), in reading, spelling, and literature "fair," in arithmetic "good"; can add and read numbers to tens of thousands. Second Class (2 present), in reading, spelling, literature, and arithmetic "fair." Third Class (1), in reading, spelling, literature, geography "fairly good"; in arithmetic and grammar only "fair," can do short division. Fourth Class (1 present), in reading, spelling, and arithmetic "good"; can do easy problems in reduction. In English grammar "fair," order "good."

3. *No. 11 Board School.*—Inspected *1st June*. Teacher, Miss Frances Davis (Indian). Entrance certificate. Salary, \$250. New frame house with cupola and bell, newly equipped. Floor and furniture clean, grounds not yet enclosed. Teacher says the attendance is better than ever before. On roll 39, present 23; average 22. Examination results: Junior First Class (9 present), in reading, etc., "fair." Senior First Class (8 present), in reading, spelling, literature, and arithmetic "fair"; can do addition and read numbers. Second Class (2 present), in reading and writing "fair," spelling and arithmetic "good"; can do addition, subtraction, and multiplication. Third Class (2 present), in reading and spelling "fair," literature "good," know little yet of grammar or geography; order "good."

4. *No. 6 Board School.*—Inspected afternoon *1st June*. Mr. Thomas Miller (Indian) teacher. High School Entrance certificate. Salary, \$250. Equipment: Fine frame house nearly new, cupola and bell. Nothing new, fairly well equipped. Floor and furniture fairly clean. Attendance: on roll 23, present 21; average 17. The closing of the Stone Ridge Mission School has helped this one. Results of examination: First Class (10 present), in reading, spelling, literature, and numbers "fair." Part Second Class (6 present), in reading, literature, and grammar (just beginning) "fair," in spelling and geography "good." Third Class (2 present), in reading, arithmetic, and grammar "fair," in geography "good," in spelling and literature "inferior." Fourth Class (5 present), in reading, spelling, and grammar "fair," in literature "inferior," in arithmetic "good," can do reduction; writing "fair," order "good."

5. *No. 5 Board School.*—Inspected morning *2nd June*. Mr. Elam Bearfoot teacher. High School Entrance certificate, got about ten years ago. Salary \$250. Attendance: on roll 47, present 32, average 32. Equipment unchanged, nothing new. Results of examination: first part, Tablet Class, (12 present), examined in reading, etc., "fair," a class of beginners. Second part (reading in first part, 7 present), in reading, literature "good," in spelling and geography "fair." Third Class, (four present), in reading, spelling, literature and grammar "good" (can point out parts of speech and give inflections of nouns) arithmetic "fair," can do long division. Writing generally "fair." Order "good."

6. *No. 8 Board School.*—Inspected in the afternoon *2nd June*. Teacher Miss Maggie Davis, (Indian.) High School Entrance certificate, obtained several years ago. Salary \$250. Attendance on roll 29, present 22, average 15. Equipment nothing new. Examination results: Tablet Class (12 present), very unequal in attainments, most of them just beginning. Senior First Class, (5 present), in reading "fair," arithmetic "good," spelling and literature "inferior." Second Class (3 present), in reading "good,"

as also in arithmetic. Can do questions well up to long division. know a little geography. Third Class (2 present), in reading "fair," spelling "good," arithmetic "good," grammar, literature and geography "inferior;" know very little of grammar; writing "fair," order, "fair."

7. *Thomas School (Band School).*—This school was inspected *4th June*. Teacher, Mr. John Miller, (white). Old Third Class certificate. Salary \$360. Attendance on roll 29, (present 20), average 24. Attendance reported rather irregular. Equipment as regards building, floor mended. Supplies new since last visit: 17 tablets, 2 boxes chalk, Chambers' Dictionary, 12 Collier's history of England, 3 dozen lead pencils, 3 dozen pen-holders, 1 dozen each readers, 1st part, 2nd part, and 4th book, 30 2nd and 20 3rd readers, 4 boxes pens, 4 pellets for ink, 1 dozen Public School geographies, 4 Public School arithmetics, 8 Public School grammars, 50 slates, 20 quires of foolscap paper. Two long desks sufficient to accommodate 6 pupils have been provided by one of the trustees. All else mentioned in the last report. This school, in spite of all obstacles, is the most advanced one on the reserve. Examination results: Tablet Class (4 present), in reading and spelling "good." Second part (2 present), in reading and spelling "good," literature and arithmetic "fair." Second Class (2 present), same standing as second part. Third Class (7 present), in reading, writing, spelling, literature, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, in all "good." Can analyze any ordinary simple sentence, and parse the words readily and accurately. In arithmetic can do problems in fractions, interest and percentage. Except 2, all fit for the Fourth Class. In Fifth Class one present. Amelia Hill passed the Entrance examination last year. Order excellent.

8. *No. 1 Board School.*—Inspected afternoon *4th June*. Miss Hyndman, (white,) teacher. Old Third Class certificate. Floor and furniture fairly clean. Attendance on roll 27, (present 10), average 10. Equipment: maps of Dominion, World, Europe and Ontario. Tablets, copy books, Ten Commandments, small clock, ball frame, one black-board, a table, box stove, no chairs. Examination results: First part, (4 present), in reading and spelling "fair," literature "good." Second part (4 present) in reading, spelling and literature "fair," in arithmetic "good;" can do addition, subtraction and multiplication by one figure, in geography "inferior." Second Class (2 present), in reading, literature, spelling, grammar and geography "fair;" in arithmetic "inferior." In drawing some of the attempts very good and original. Order middling.

9. *No. 10 Board School.*—Inspected *5th June*. Teacher Miss Sarah Davies, (Indian), High School Entrance certificate, obtained 11 years ago. Salary \$275. Floor and furniture clean, walls need whitewash. Attendance on roll 48, present 37, average 24. Equipment: new ball frame, nothing else new. The school room is already well equipped and the grounds in good order. Examination results: First Class (21 present), in reading and spelling "fair." Second Class (7 present), in reading, literature and arithmetic "fair," in spelling, "good," writing "fair." Third Class (4 present), in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and literature "fair;" one good reader in the class. Fourth Class (2 present), in spelling "good," reading, literature, arithmetic, grammar and geography "fair." Fifth Class (3 present), in reading, geography, arithmetic, grammar "fair," literature "good," writing throughout "fair." Order might be improved.

10. *No. 2 Board School.*—Inspected afternoon *5th June*. Teacher Miss Catharine Maracle, (Indian). High School Entrance certificate obtained at Brantford 11 years ago. Miss Maracle has taught 9 years on other reserves. Salary \$250. Attendance: on roll 45, present 27, average 23. Equipment: school room fairly well equipped, and grounds in good order. Floor clean, furniture fairly so. A ball frame needed. The teacher uses beans, a good substitute. Examination results: First Class; this class is taught the sounds of the letters and to read phonically, and taught well. Second Class, (7 present), in reading; "fair," literature and spelling "good," arithmetic "inferior," geography "inferior." Third Class (2 present), in spelling and writing "good," arithmetic and geography "fair," literature and grammar "inferior." Fourth Class (1 present), of about the same standing as third. Miss Maracle uses good English and questions well. Order good.

11. *No. 7 Board School.*—Inspected *8th June*. Teacher, Miss Sarah Russell, (Indian), High School Entrance certificate. Salary \$250. Miss Russell has taught

here three years. Attendance on roll 50, present 42, average 38. Equipment nothing new; floor and furniture clean. Four maples in grounds, more needed. Closets ought to be cleaned. Examination results: Alphabet Class (17 present), beginning and doing "fairly well;" Senior First part, (8 present), in reading, spelling and literature "fair," in numbers "good." Second Class, (9 present), in reading, writing, literature, spelling and arithmetic "fair." Third Class, (3 present), in reading and literature "good," spelling, writing and arithmetic "fair," in grammar and geography "inferior." Fourth Class, (3 present), very much like third. Fifth Class, (2 present), in reading, spelling, literature and grammar "fair," arithmetic "inferior."

12. *No. 3 Board School*.—Inspected afternoon 8th June. Teacher, Mrs. Wetherall (Indian). High School Entrance certificate, has taught 6 years; salary \$250. Attendance on roll 40, present 24, average 22. Equipment: except mineral or ball frame, nothing new. Floor and furniture fairly clean. Plaster off ceiling in some places. Fence (a wire one) needs repairing. Examination results: Junior First Class, (8 present), just beginning, few know any English yet. Senior First, (4 present), literature, reading, spelling and arithmetic "fair." Second Class, (7 present), same standing as Senior First. Third Class, (4 present), in reading, literature, spelling, arithmetic "good," grammar and geography "inferior." Fourth Class, (2 present), in reading and spelling "good," in all else "fair." Order "fair."

Visit, Second half of 1891.

The schools are now 12 in number, the Stone Ridge Methodist Mission School having been closed. One of the chief obstacles to the improvement of the Public or Common Schools throughout the Province has been, since the foundation of the system, that of irregular attendance. The late Rev. Dr. Ryerson fondly hoped that by making these schools free the obstacle would be removed, but the results have not justified the hope. The same evil affects the Indian schools and in an aggravated form. Although hunting, fishing and war no longer constitute the chief occupations of the Six Nations, the savage state of the race is not yet sufficiently remote to have banished entirely from the young blood the inborn intolerance of restraint and the love of free air and liberty characteristic of the Indian.

1. *Thomas' School (Band School)*.—This school was inspected on the forenoon of the 7th October. Mr. John Miller (white) still teacher. On roll 34, present 19, average 25. Many out picking potatoes, etc. No Fourth Class present. Nothing new added to the equipment. No more trees planted. Large gate often left open. In tablet Class (6 present), most just beginning. Defective black-board accommodation. First Class (3 present), in reading and numbers "fair." Second Part, (6 present), in spelling, numbers and writing "good," in reading "fair." Not reading books enough. Second Class, (3 present), in reading and literature "fair," in spelling "good." Third Class, (1 present), in reading and spelling "good," in literature, arithmetic and geography "fair," writing "fair," order "good."

2. *No. 1 Board School*.—Inspected afternoon 7th October. Teacher, Miss Frances Styres (Indian) in lieu of Miss Hyndman (white). Miss Styres is 19 years of age and passed the Entrance Examination at Brantford last December. Salary \$250. Nothing new added to equipment. Talk of building a new house a mile from the river, on the "Red Line." On roll 19, present 7, attendance irregular. First Class, (4 present), reading spelling, literature, and writing "fair," arithmetic "good." Second Class, (3 present), reading, writing, and arithmetic "good," literature and reading "fair," order "good."

3. *No. 10 Board School*.—This school was inspected the 9th October. Miss Sarah Davies (Indian) teacher. Salary \$275. Fence repaired, closets in good order. Floor and furniture cleaned at midsummer, but the walls not whitewashed. Nothing new. On roll 41, present 18, average 19 for quarter. Attendance fairly regular. Fifth

Class, (3 present), reading "good," spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography "fair," grammar "inferior." Fourth Class, (3 present), reading, writing, literature "good," grammar like last. Third Class, (3 present), reading, spelling, writing "fair," literature and arithmetic "inferior." Second Class, (8 present), writing "good," reading, spelling, literature "fair." First Class, (1 present). Of geography pupils know little beyond definitions. Order "fair."

4. *No. 2 Board School.*—Inspected afternoon 9th October. Miss Catharine Maracle (Indian) teacher. Salary \$250. On roll 28, present 17, average 24. Third Class (2 present) in reading and writing "good," in spelling, arithmetic, literature, grammar, and geography "fair," in spelling "good," in writing and arithmetic "fair." Junior First Class (8 present) in reading, spelling, and arithmetic "good." Third Class can pick out parts of speech, and know something of definitions and map of North America in geography. Order "good." Small melodeon provided. Nothing else new. Floor clean. Old desks and seats still. Closets in satisfactory state, also fence.

5. *No. 11. Board School.*—This school was inspected morning 13th October. Miss Frances Davis (Indian) teacher. Salary \$250. On roll 36, present 16, average 21. Fourth Class (1 present) in reading, literature, geography, and arithmetic "fair," in spelling and grammar "inferior." Second Class (6 present) in reading, literature, and arithmetic "fair," spelling "good," writing "fair." First Part, (9 present), reading, spelling, literature, and writing "fair," numbers "good." To equipment nothing new. Floor and furniture clean. House very well furnished. Closets not masked, nor grounds enclosed. Order "good."

6. *No. 6 Board School.*—Inspected afternoon 13th October. Teacher, Mr. Geo. E. Powless (Indian) temporary teacher. On roll 23, present 16, average 19. Fourth Class, (3 present), reading, writing, and arithmetic "good," spelling and literature "fair." Second Class, (3 present), reading and spelling "good," literature, writing and arithmetic "fair." First Part, (3 present), doing fairly. Not readers enough for class, nothing new, floor and furniture clean, closets should be masked. Order satisfactory.

7. *No. 5 Board School.*—Inspected morning 14th October. Mr. Elam Bearfoot, teacher. Salary \$250. On roll 44, present 35, average 34. Fourth Class, (3 present), reading, writing, spelling, and literature "good," arithmetic "fair," can do reduction. Third Class, (6 present), reading and arithmetic "good." Out of five problems in last subject, four were correctly solved. Literature "fair," spelling "inferior." Second Class, (5 present), arithmetic "good," other subjects "fair." First Class, (21 present), doing satisfactory work. English grammar rather "inferior." Upper classes know a little geography. Nothing new in equipment, floor and furniture clean, closets clean, no well, no trees planted. Order "fair."

8. *No. 8 Board School.*—Inspected afternoon 14th October. Miss Maggie Davis, teacher. Salary, \$250. On roll 25, present 16, average (last month) 17. Fourth Class (2 present), reading and spelling "good," grammar, geography, and writing "fair," literature and arithmetic "inferior." Second Class (7 present), only "fair" in all subjects. First Class, (9 present), most of them just beginning. Order "fair," nothing new. Floor, furniture, and walls clean, grounds in good order, closets ditto.

9. *No. 9 Board School.*—Inspected morning 15th October. Teacher, Mrs. Scott (Indian). Salary \$250. On roll 29, present 17, average 21. Fourth Class, (2 present), reading, spelling, literature, and arithmetic "good," grammar, geography, and writing "fair," spelling "good," literature "excellent." First Class, (10 present), doing "fair" work. Nothing new, ceiling plastered and whitewashed, floor rather dirty, three panes of glass broken in window behind teacher's desk, good supply of material, trees should be planted.

10. *New Credit Mississauga Methodist Mission School.*—Inspected afternoon 15th October. Miss Maggie Meehan (white) teacher. Second Class non-professional and Third Class professional certificates. Salary \$300. On roll 40, present 28, average 24. Fourth Class, (1 present), reading, literature, and spelling "good," grammar, geography, and

arithmetic "fair." Third Class, (4 present), reading, literature, spelling, and geography, "good," last subject well taught. Arithmetic "fair." Second Class, (5 present), results of examination same as in case of last class. First Class, (6 present), doing fair work. Writing in the school "good." Floor and furniture clean. A new brick school house is now in course of erection in the fine grounds of the Council House, up the line about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the present site; it is expected that it will be finished in December.

11. *No. 7 Board School*—Inspected 16th October. Miss Sarah Russell (Indian) teacher. Salary \$250. On roll 44, present 26, average 26, Fifth Class, (1 present), reading, spelling, and arithmetic "fair," literature, geography, and grammar "inferior." Third Class, (5 present), literature, spelling, and arithmetic "good," other subjects "fair." Second Class, (6 present), arithmetic "good," reading, spelling, and writing "fair," literature "inferior." First Class, (14 present), doing fairly. Order "fair," nothing new in equipment, floor and furniture fairly clean. Closets still need cleaning, and should be masked. More trees should be planted.

12. *No. 3 Board School*—Inspected afternoon 16th October. Miss Wetherall (Indian) teacher. Salary \$250. On roll 42, present 9, average 19, attendance "irregular." Fourth Class, (2 present), spelling, literature, and writing "good," reading "fair," arithmetic, grammar, and geography "inferior." Third Class, (3 present), reading, literature, and arithmetic "fair," spelling and writing "good." Second Class, (2 present), and First Class, (2 present) do "fairly." Nothing added to equipment, fence needs fixing, closets should be cleaned and masked, and more trees planted.

W. S. Clendenen, Esq., Inspector, Bruce, East.

Indian Schools on the Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves.

The three schools on the Saugeen Reserve were visited 1st May and 10th June, 1891, also 4th and 5th December; and the three schools on the Cape Croker Reserve, 21st and 22nd May; also 13th and 14th January; making in all twelve visits.

By resolution of the Board of Examiners for the County of Bruce, any Indian who has passed the Entrance Examination is eligible to teach, but all others must have the standing of Third Class teachers, if such can be obtained.

At the close of the year two of the teachers were Indians, and four whites; one female and five males. The Indian teachers give nearly all their instructions in English. The order and discipline in all the schools, except one, were good, and in two very good. So far as the teachers had a chance from irregular attendance, your inspector thinks good work was done throughout.

Both agents have taken a laudable interest in the attendance of the Indian children. On the Saugeen Reserve I found the agent and missionary holding meetings at the different school-houses in order to stimulate the parents to perform their duty towards their children in this matter; and at Cape Croker the agent brought it before the Indian Council and the Government, and resolutions were framed by the Council to be presented to the Government, asking for compulsory attendance, similar to what is found in the Public Schools Act:—all careless parents to be fined by retaining \$10 of their annuity. Prizes were also given for regular attendance with good effect.

The condition of the school-houses and premises has remained about the same as at the close of 1889. On both reserves the supply of wood is now looked after by the agents, which is a great improvement; at Saugeen it was previously provided by Indian trustees.

Your inspector endeavors to make his visits as profitable as possible by observing the teachers' methods, teaching himself, talking to the pupils, examining them, and holding counsel with the teachers. I found white children in three of the schools.

The discipline was not good in Indian Village School, on the Saugeen Reserve.

At Sydney Bay School on the Cape Croker Reserve I found a white boy who, when a child, had been adopted by one of the Indians, and another, the son of the agent.

At Cape Croker School I found the children of the Missionary ; of Mr. McLaren who was living on the Reserve but has since moved away ; of Mr. Jermyn who keeps store on the Reserve; and this is also the school which the children of the Agent attend when the family is residing on the Reserve. I cannot give the number of these children.

The presence of the white children is an advantage to the Indian children, because they are necessitated to use the English language in their play, and the attendance of Indian children is so small that the teacher can instruct the whites, without in any way neglecting the Indians. Permit me to suggest that it would be wise for the Indian Department to permit the teachers to report the attendance of all children attending the schools, whether Indian or white.

There is another school, viz. :—Scotch Settlement on the Sugeen Reserve, where white children attend.

Rev. W. H. G. Colles, Inspector, Kent, East.

Indian Schools on the Moravian Reservation.

First Visit.

I visited both these schools on the 28th April, 1891. In the *Mission School*, Moraviantown, Miss Dora Miller is still teaching, and there are 16 pupils in attendance. In this school all the four classes are represented, and although there is only one pupil in the Fourth Class at present, it is an example for all the Indian children on the Reservation, of what they can do and what they may aim at. The children in this school, owing to the somewhat small attendance and the untiring efforts of the teacher, make really rapid progress, especially in reading, writing, drawing and spelling. The Indian children are more apt in these subjects than in grammar and arithmetic, owing partly to the fact that the race is naturally curious and imitative, and has a good memory, but does not excel in reasoning or in anything else that involves hard work. Since my last visit each pupil has made very satisfactory progress, down to five-year-old Grace Jacobs, who, without a word of English, began school last winter, and can now read well the first thirty lessons in her book, and is spelling and writing equally well. Philip Jacobs, who had sore eyes, is now well, and he is doing good work. I had him read for me from "Age of Trees," and "The Ivy Green" in the Third book and he answered quite cleverly all questions about the words used and about the subjects spoken of. The school house is clean and well equipped. On the desk is a new nine-inch globe, and on the walls suitable maps. A noticeable feature and one, which to my mind is a strong argument in favor of denominational or separate schools is the presence of hangers on the walls, replete with living Bible texts and holy thoughts, also "The Silent Comforter," and "Daily Hymns," published by S. P. C. K. From these, portions are daily committed to memory by the pupils. This school is doing well and is under the Rev. Mr. Hartman, Mrs. Hartman and Miss Miller, constant sources of good influence, like wild forest flowers ever breathing fragrance and beauty in some rude, unnoticed spot. The *Reserve School* I visited in the afternoon. It is in charge of Mr. Willis N. Tobias, a native Indian teacher who holds a third class certificate. There are 46 children registered in this school and 36 in attendance. Being centrally located it secures a much larger attendance than the Moraviantown school, where at present there are but few children. The school room is fairly well equipped. There is a 15 inch terrestrial globe and a case of good maps. A few other maps are still required, and at the request of Mr. Tobias, I have asked the Indian agent to see that they are provided with certain other supplies. Only First, Second and Third classes are here represented. The children are sent to the Mt. Elgin Institute, the Shing-

wauk Home and other Institutes, before they are prepared to do Fourth Class work. The teacher and pupils, by giving entertainments, have furnished the walls with pictures, bought a football, and are negotiating for a large frame in which to place a photograph of each child who attends the school. The classes show fair progress in elementary subjects, and especially in writing and drawing. The teacher admits and tries hard to overcome their peculiar accent. He has tried having them read with pieces of pencil in their mouths but without success. Their parents are very suspicious and whimsical and find fault with Mr. Tobias if he introduces anything new to them, even condemning the use of gesture in reciting. This is probably too "Frenchy" for their ideas of stolid decorum. The teacher has in view many devices to lend interest to his teaching; he is clever and ambitious, and his school is consequently, making very satisfactory progress. The classes are working in the subjects usually taught to the junior classes, but owing to irregular attendance they are not very well advanced.

Second Visit.

On the *14th October* I visited the Indian Schools on the Moravian Reservation. In the forenoon I visited the *Mission School*, in charge of Miss Dora Miller. There are 16 pupils enrolled and an average attendance of 10. The school house and surroundings are very neat and well kept, the school room being well painted and nicely kalsomined within. The furniture is of recent design, very comfortable, and well taken care of. There are two pupils in IV. Class, four in III. Class, four in II. Class and six in the I. Class. The several classes are taught almost as indicated in the programme for Public Schools, except in arithmetic, in which they are rather backward, and that more time has to be spent in imparting a knowledge of English. The pupils are steady, industrious, willing and progressive, and are all making good progress in their work, especially in reading. In this school the children are taught to sing, by ear; Mrs. Hartman, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hartman, comes in occasionally and leads them with the organ, there being one in the school. This school is doing very good work, and when a pupil is prevented by sickness in the family from attending school, Miss Miller often visits and teaches that one at home.

Reserve School.

On the afternoon of the *14th October* I visited the *Reserve School*, where Mr. Willis N. Tobias is in charge. Mr. Tobias is a native Indian and holds a third class certificate. He is very enterprising and energetic, very careful and accurate in what he does, and is in fact as efficient as the average white teacher. The school house, a comparatively new frame building, is in excellent condition, well furnished with modern desks, clean and comfortable. There is a fair supply of good maps and a fairly good blackboard. A good bell hangs in the beltry and is rung to mark time for the neighborhood.

The attendance at this school was very much smaller than on former visits, there being only 22 pupils present. These were mostly in the First Classes, and none higher than the Junior Third Class, in which there were only three. The standing of the pupils in this school is low owing to irregular attendance, and to the fact that all the senior and more advanced pupils were absent. The Ontario Truant Law should apply to Indian Schools, and the Truant Officer should be appointed by the Indian Agent, or else some other truant law should be provided for them. The studies pursued are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and the English language. I observed in this school also a marked improvement in English. The school is efficiently conducted, and fairly approaches the average white schools in its methods and in the progress made.

C. S. Barnes, Esq., Inspector, Lambton, East.

Indian Schools at Kettle and Stoney Points.

First Visit.

Stoney Point.

In my semi-annual visit to the school at *Stoney Point* on *2nd June, 1891*, I found 12 pupils in attendance from a roll of 15. The attendance had very much improved during the month of May.

Building and Equipment.—The building is in good condition except that it should be painted. There are 10 desks of the Bennett patent, one teacher's table, two chairs and a stove, all in good condition. Maps of the county, Dominion and the World, all in satisfactory condition; and about 65 square feet of good blackboard.

Supplies needed.—One dozen copy books of each of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Readers, 1st and 2nd part of 1st Readers, one half dozen of each, one dozen slates and a set of tablets.

Attendance, etc.—Third Class, 2 pupils; Second Class, 4 pupils; Second Part 2, and First Part 4 pupils. The work of the school is being well done by the present teacher, Miss Vance, who has been in charge for some time. Much progress has not been made in teaching language and composition yet, but I expect before my next visit some improvement will be made in these subjects.

Kettle Point.

I visited the school on *3rd June*, and found Henry Fisher (Indian) in charge. The work here is not so satisfactory as that done on the other reserve. The teacher lacks energy and ability to teach. His scholarship is limited, although he has passed the entrance examination for admission to High Schools.

Building—The building is not so good as the one on Stoney Point Reserve, having been in use for a number of years, both as a church and school-room, but latterly, only as a school-room.

Equipment.—There are ten desks of the Bennett patent; one teacher's desk, one chair and one stove, all in a satisfactory condition. Maps of Ontario, Dominion and the World. The map of the Dominion is a very inferior one; the other two are good and all in good condition. The blackboard is very small and very inferior. I directed attention to the necessity of its improvement.

Supplies needed.—Copies, half dozen of No. 5. One dozen each of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Readers, 1st and 2nd part, half dozen each.

Attendance, etc.—There were 20 names on the register, with an attendance of 12 on the day of my visit, although the average attendance has been for some time but 13 or 14. In First Part, 4 pupils; Second Part, 4 pupils; Second Class, 2 pupils; Third Class, 2 pupils were present. The writing of the school is very good. The arithmetic and spelling are fairly good, but the reading and other subjects are not as good as they should be, and are badly taught.

Second Visit.

I again visited the Indian School at *Stoney Point* on *21st October*. The school has an average attendance of about nine scholars. The writing, spelling, arithmetic and composition of the 4th class were very good. The reading somewhat monotonous. In the other classes the work very fairly done. When I reported before, I asked for certain supplies; the readers were not forwarded. The teacher informs me if the following books were provided nothing more would be required: Half-dozen II. Books, half dozen II. part of 1st Book, half-dozen I. part of 1st Book.

I visited the Indian School at *Kettle Point* on 20th October. There were seventeen names on the roll, with an average attendance of about ten, but during October the average attendance had slightly decreased. The II. part of 1st Book class read and spell very fairly and write well. In arithmetic they do addition and subtraction fairly, and have begun multiplication. In the III. Class the reading was not very good. Spelling and writing are well prepared, and in arithmetic satisfactory work done, but very little progress had been made in composition. A fair start has been made in the geography of Ontario. In the other classes fair progress has been made.

John Brebner, Esq., Inspector, Lambton, West.

Indian Schools on Walpole Island and Sarnia Reserve.

Indian School No. 1, Walpole Island. was visited on 6th October. There were sixteen pupils present under the charge of Albert F. Sahgaj (Indian). On the 5th twenty-three were present, but the prospect of a feast on the 7th caused the poor turnout on the 6th.

Of the sixteen, seven were in the First Part of the First Book, one in the Second Part, six in the Second Book, and two in the Third Book.

The school is making fair progress in all the subjects of study, but many of the children cannot give the Indian equivalents for the ordinary English words in their lessons. In the examinations the Third Class did the poorest work.

The bane of this, as of all Indian schools, is irregular attendance, and the low value set upon a day's instruction is seen in the fact that all the three schools on the Island were to be closed on the 7th for a feast, and I had to postpone my visit to the other two schools.

Indian School No. 2, Walpole Island, was visited on 19th November, Miss Nancy Osagee (Indian) teacher. There were nine boys and eight girls present, and most of them did fair work. Nelles Thomas, the boy in the Third, is only fit for the Second Class, and he evidently does not wish to try to learn.

The Third Class consisted of only one boy, whose reading was bad, spelling worse, and arithmetic not good, but his writing was fairly good.

In the Second Class there were three present. The spelling and writing were good, reading fair, but arithmetic only middling. The pupils are willing to try.

There were six in the Second Part of the First Book whose spelling was very good, arithmetic good, reading fair and writing middling. This class is doing well.

In the First Part there were seven who read fairly and did their arithmetic well, but the writing was not so good.

I think Miss Osagee could do excellent work were it not for the jealousy of some of the people, and that when a pupil is corrected in any way he may remain absent for weeks.

Indian School No. 3, Walpole Island, Mr. William Peters (Indian) teacher. This school was visited on the 19th November, owing to there being no school on the 7th October when I went to visit before.

Mr. Peters is still doing excellent work, and his pupils are eager to learn and to show how much they can do.

There were twenty children present, twelve boys and eight girls. The Third Class consisted of one boy whose reading, writing and composition were good, arithmetic fair, but spelling only middling.

In the Second Class there were five (two boys and three girls). Writing and

composition were good, spelling fair, arithmetic and reading middling—owing to the indistinct utterance of the girls in reading.

The Class in the Second Part of the First Book consisted of six pupils (four boys and two girls) whose reading, arithmetic and spelling were fair, and writing good.

In the First Part of the First Book there were five boys and three girls whose reading and spelling were good, arithmetic and writing fair.

Indian School, St. Clair Reserve—Miss F. E. Welsh (white) teacher. There were twenty-nine pupils present the day of my visit and all did fair work. These children now understand and are as intelligent as many white children of the same standing.

The school-house has been tastefully papered and supplied with new furniture and now the requirements are separate closets (both being now in one with doors side by side), a new fence and some more blackboard, all of which we hope to get next year.

In the First Part of the First Book there were twelve pupils present in four classes who did well in everything except number. There was but one class of seven pupils in the Second Part. They did better work than the first in arithmetic, but not so good in reading and spelling.

In the Second Book there were eight children in the two classes who did all their work well, except geography.

The Third Class consisted of two pupils who did well in reading, spelling, writing and geography, but only fairly in arithmetic and composition. In the last the ideas they had were poorly expressed by both.

The council proposes that children who do not attend school shall not be entitled to their annuities.

J. Dearness, Esq, Inspector, Middlesex, East.

No 1.—Oneida Indian Reservation.

First Half-Yearly Visit, 12th May, 1891.

Miss M. A. Beattie (white), teacher. 21 pupils present: 3 in the second class, 11 in the senior first class, and the remainder in the junior first.

Second Visit, 21st September, 1891.

Same teacher. 24 pupils present; 29 largest attendance in one day since the holidays; 6 in the second class; the other in the several divisions of the first grade.

Speaking and writing English, drawing, reading and singing are taught in all the classes. The pupils compared as to proficiency with those in the "white" schools in the same grades would rank high in drawing and writing, fair in spelling; deficient in arithmetic; the reading is monotonous, and in most cases accompanied with thought to a very limited extent. Composition—including letter-writing—is taught pretty well, and geography with some success. I frequently to the teachers emphasize the importance of much and careful attention to the teaching of speaking and writing the English language. Very few of the children on this reserve hear English spoken in their homes.

The interior of this school-room is very attractively decorated with maps and drawings by the teacher and children, engravings, chromos and wall-maps. The blackboard has been repaired and re-slatted, but the emery used was coarse, for the surface is as rough as a grindstone and hence uses chalk fast and causes much dust in erasing.

Whilst this school (No. 1) is on the whole the best on the reserve, the foregoing remarks as to the proficiency of the pupils in their studies apply to the other two schools.

*No. 2.—Oneida Reservation.**First Half-Yearly Visit, 13th May, 1891.*

Miss M. J. Chambers (white), teacher. 20 names registered ; 13 in attendance ; one pupil in the senior third, one in the junior third, two in the second, and the others in the first class.

Second Visit, 22nd September, 1891.

Same teacher. Only 8 pupils present to-day. The attendance at the school is small and irregular this year. The teacher maintains good order and is painstaking in the discharge of her duties, but does not seem to be popular with some of the parents. She says she does not intend to remain after the end of the year.

The blackboard in this school is improved.

*No. 3.—Oneida Reservation.**First Half-Yearly Visit, 13th May, 1891.*

Miss Catharine Jackson (native) teacher. 26 pupils present ; 1 in the 4th class. 2 in the 3rd, 7 in the second, and the others in the different parts of the 1st class.

Second Visit, 22nd September, 1891.

Same teacher. 19 pupils present ; 3 in the 3rd class, 5 in the 2nd, and the others in the 1st.

At the time of my visits I wrote to the Indian agent respecting minor matters that needed attention of the local authorities.

I think it is a good plan to require an annual report on the property, and beg to suggest that a form be printed and that a duplicate be left in the school to be shewn the Inspector at each visit.

*H. D. Johnson, Esq., Inspector, Middlesex, West.**Mount Elgin and other Indian Schools,**First Visit.**Mount Elgin.*

Miss E. E. Hall's Room.—The school-room is very good and well kept. The desks, seats, windows, boards, lighting, etc., are all in a very satisfactory state.

The standing of the pupils in reading, writing, spelling, drawing and arithmetic is very satisfactory. A very decided improvement has taken place in the reading since my last visit ; there is also a very marked improvement in the readiness with which the pupils answered, and in the command of language displayed by them during their recitations.

Supplies.—Books of all kind, sufficient. Slates, pencils, crayons, brooms, blackboard, brushes, sufficient. All the supplies are in good order.

Miss McKellar's Room.—This room is in excellent order. It is kept neat, clean and tidy. A larger board has been put in since my last visit.

The room is taught at present by Miss Kate McKellar, who now holds a third-class professional certificate ; she has had no professional training or experience. The standing of

the pupils is generally very good in all the subjects taught, except the reading in Part II, and that is deficient. The work done by the pupils in the Fourth Class will compare very favorably with that done by the pupils in the same form in the Public Schools.

The order, discipline and management in both rooms are very satisfactory.

Supplies.—Books of all kinds, sufficient. Slates, pencils, pens, pen holders, maps, crayons, brooms and blackboard brushes, sufficient. All the supplies are in good order.

Church of England.

The school-house is an excellent frame building in a first-class state of repair. The walls are getting dusty. The desks are of the improved kind and in fine order. The yard is large and well fenced on all sides, but needs "tidying up;" one of the closets is clean and neat, the other is not kept in a proper state.

The school is taught at present by Miss Helen Crane. She is earnest and painstaking with the pupils, but is doing only fair work, owing to her inexperience as a teacher, and her lack of professional training. There were 27 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit; 11 present. The order was good; the standing of the pupils is only fair in all the classes.

Supplies.—Crayons, sufficient. Ink, sufficient. Pens and penholders sufficient at present, but more will be required for the winter term. Readers, sufficient. Writing books—sufficient. Slates and pencils, sufficient. Wood, brooms, etc., sufficient. Two blackboard brushes are required. The blackboard needs coating afresh. All the supplies are in a satisfactory state.

Bear Creek.

The walls and ceiling are clean and white; the floor is clean and well swept. The blackboards, windows, seats, etc., are all in a satisfactory state. The school-yard is large, fenced only in front, but not kept very tidy; the closets are clean and neat, there are no trees or well.

The school is at present taught by Mrs. Lucy Fisher, (native). She has had some experience as a teacher, but no professional training. At the time of my visit there were 17 pupils registered, 11 of these were present; 7 in Part I, First Reader; 2 in Part II, First Reader; one in the Second Reader, and one in the Third Reader. I taught all these classes in reading, spelling, oral composition and arithmetic, at the time of my visit, giving special prominence to conversations with the pupils on simple topics. The work done by the pupils in arithmetic was very creditable; the reading lacked expression.

Supplies.—Crayons, sufficient. Pencils, both kinds, sufficient. Slates, six are required. Ink, sufficient. Copy books, sufficient. Readers, sufficient. Pens and pen holders, a few more are needed. Blackboard brushes, two are needed. Brooms, wood, etc., sufficient. I spoke to the agent, Mr. Thos. Gordon, recommending that a map of Ontario, and also a map of the World, be placed in this school. I furnished him with a map of Middlesex for each of the schools on the Reserve, and these have been placed in the schools. The supplies are all in good order.

Joseph Fisher's.

The walls and ceilings are in fair order, but need whitening; the plaster is broken in a few places. The floor is clean; the desks and seats, of the kind, are in fair order. The yard is large, fenced on two sides and fairly well kept. The closets are in excellent order. There are no trees or well.

There were 16 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit—4 present; these did very fair work in reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, and drawing. The attendance at this school has been very irregular lately.

Supplies.—Crayons, sufficient. Readers, 3 Part II. needed and 2 Second Books. Drawing books, Nos. 1 and 2—3 of each needed. Writing books, 3 needed. Pencils, both kinds,

sufficient. Pens and penholders—a half-dozen penholders and some pens are needed. Ink—one ink powder required. Slates—one half-dozen needed. Brooms and wood—sufficient. Blackboard brushes—two needed. A water pail is needed. All the supplies on hand are in very fair order.

Back Settlement.

Miss Cobban still continues to teach this school and is doing very excellent work. There were 20 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—5 in Part I., First Reader; 9 in Part II., First Reader; 3 in the Second Book; and 3 in the Third Book. I found 11 pupils present. The reading has improved very much since my last visit. Many of the pupils read now with considerable expression. The pupils have also improved very much in their English, and appear to understand the meaning of what they read. Several of the pupils did very creditable work in arithmetic. On the whole the state of this school is very satisfactory.

Building, etc.—The floor is clean and well swept. The walls and ceiling need whitewashing; the windows are in good repair. New desks are required. A new teacher's desk has been put in the school since my last visit. The yard is fenced on three sides; it is kept neat and tidy. The closets are in very fair order.

Supplies.—Crayons—One whole box and part of another. Pencils—one box of slate pencils and eight lead pencils—sufficient. Pens and penholders—nine holders and a box of pens—sufficient. Drawing books—sufficient. Readers—Part I. and Part II.—sufficient. Second Readers—six will be required after the summer holidays. Writing books—sufficient. Blackboard brushes—two are required. Wood, brooms, ink—sufficient. The slates are in only fair order; the rest of the supplies are all in a satisfactory state.

Second Visit.

Bear Creek.—I visited this school on the 24th September, in the afternoon. Mrs. Lucy Fisher (native) has still charge of the school. There were four present: two in Part I. First Reader, one in Part II. First Reader, and one in the Second Class. The work in writing, spelling, drawing, arithmetic by those present was very fair, especially in arithmetic. The reading lacks expression. The walls, ceiling, windows, blackboard, floor, etc., are in good order and well kept. The closets are kept clean and tidy.

Joseph Fisher's.—I visited this school on the afternoon of the 21st September and found three pupils present and nineteen registered. This school is still taught by Mr. Joseph Fisher (native). He does his work in a very satisfactory manner. The standing of the pupils present in reading, spelling, writing, drawing and arithmetic was very fair. The walls and ceiling are well white-washed; the floor is well kept; the blackboard is in good order; the desks and seats are very old fashioned and in middling order; the closets are kept clean and tidy.

Back Settlement.—I visited this school on the 18th September, in the forenoon, and found nine pupils present and twenty-two registered. The school is still taught by Miss Elsie Cobban, who continues to do her work well. The work done by the pupils present at the time of my visit was very creditable. Shortly after my first visit in May this year a new teacher's desk was put into the school-room, and a few days after my second visit the old desks were replaced by new improved ones; everything now in the interior is in capital order. The yard is kept tidy, and the state of the closets satisfactory. The yard has been fenced in front by lumber since my last visit to the school.

Church of England.—I visited this school on the forenoon of the 12th October. There were fifteen present, twenty registered—classified as follows: Fifteen in Part I. First Reader, two in Part II. First Reader, four in the Second Reader, and one in the Third Reader. The attendance has increased at this school since Miss Helen Crane, the present teacher, took charge of it. The standing of those present in reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic and spelling was only fair. The order, discipline and management were fair. Everything in the interior of the school room in excellent order. The yard

was not as tidy as usual at the time of my visit on account of it being used at the time of the Muncey Fair. The closets are in good order.

Mount Elgin.—I visited both rooms of this school on the 2nd November, and found 37 boys and 35 girls registered. The manager, Mr. Shepherd, informed me that several others were out on leave of absence for a few days.

Miss E. E. Hales' room.—The school-room is well kept; the desks, seats, blackboards, lighting, etc., are all in a very satisfactory state. Miss Hales still continues to do her work well. The standing of the pupils in writing, drawing, spelling, reading and arithmetic is very good. A very decided improvement has taken place in the oral reading, many of the pupils read now with fair expression as well as understand what they read. The discipline, order and management are good. The state of the school yard, closets, etc., is satisfactory.

Miss Annie Campbell's room.—The school-room is well kept and everything in the interior in first-class order. The teacher, Miss Annie Campbell, holds a Second Class Provincial Certificate. She had only had charge of the room for a few days at the time of my visit, but from her manner and her methods of presenting her subjects to the pupils as well as her management of the classes, I feel fully persuaded that she will do excellent work.

Two of the pupils from this institution passed the High School entrance examination at the Strathroy Collegiate Institute last July. One of them, Master Alexander Charles, stood third in order of merit in a list of 73 successful candidates.

E. Scarlett, Esq., Inspector, Northumberland.

Indian School, Alderville.

First Visit.

There are on this reserve 52 pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one. Found 29 present in the school-room at nine o'clock—4 in Senior Fourth Book; 2 in Junior Fourth; 1 in Third Book; 9 in Second Book; 6 in Second Part of First Book; 7 in First Part of First Book.

Pupils orderly, attentive, and diligent. Reading very fair; spelling good; writing very neat; understand the substance of the reading lessons fairly; history and geography fairly understood; grammar, able to tell the parts of speech at sight in an ordinary reading lesson. While great allowance must be made for Indian children in the study of arithmetic, still in this school I found two pupils that would do credit to most public schools.

I found the principal, the Rev. John Lawrence, confined to bed from a fracture of the femur. However, he is now out of danger and suffers little pain. His daughter, who is twenty-two years old, is for the present in charge of the school. She has had one year's experience as a teacher in a public school in Haliburton.

There are four pupils preparing for Entrance Examination next July. School-house and outbuildings and school grounds kept clean and neat.

Second Visit.

Indian population on Reserve, 242; adult males, 66; females, 56. From 14 to 21—males, 22; females, 11. Infancy to 8—males, 26; females, 32. Population of Reserve eight years ago, 216.

45 pupils registered at school; average attendance, 29; 4 over 21 years of age; 1 over 34.

Under the present teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, this school has made most remarkable improvement.

The premises and surroundings present a pleasing appearance. The Mission House and Church have been tastefully improved, and never since the days of Case, of pious and immortal memory, has the Indian mission and school connected therewith been actively doing so civilizing a work.

James McBrien, Esq., Inspector, Ontario.

Indian School, Township of Rama.

First Visit.

The 27th May I visited this school and found it proceeding with regularity, order and attention. I noted a perceptible improvement in the subject of arithmetic. The work in the other subjects taught was moving along the same plane of intelligence as indicated in my last report.

Second Visit.

The 19th November I visited the school again, and found the school house and its equipment burned up and the school held *pro tem.* in the Temperance Hall. The Rev. J. Egan, the Minister in charge of the mission, is also their teacher. As he has no tools to work with yet, I think it would not be justice to him to take the status of the school until he gets into the new school house which they intend to build and equip as soon as possible.

Every time I inspect this school I feel that the teacher of an Indian school ought to be able to speak the Indian language. Hence he would have not only a better medium of communication but a deeper insight into the nature of the Indian, and, therefore, he would be better prepared to do his work efficiently.

Therefore the Dominion Government ought to establish a school for the training of Indian teachers, on the same principle as the Hon. G. W. Ross has established Model schools for the French and Germans.

R. G. Scott, Esq., Inspector, Renfrew.

Indian School, Golden Lake.

First Visit.

Attendance, classification, etc.—Number of pupils registered, 16 ; classified as follows : 1st Part of 1st Book, one girl, seven boys ; 2nd Part of 1st Book, two boys ; 2nd Book, three girls, one boy ; 4th Book, two girls.

Number of pupils present on day of inspection 10, classified as follows : 1st Part of First Book, four ; 2nd Part of 1st Book, two ; 2nd Book, three ; 4th Book, one.

Second Visit.

Pupils registered, six girls, seven boys, total thirteen, classified as follows : 1st Part of 1st Book, two girls, five boys ; 2nd Part of 1st Book, one girl, one boy ; 2nd Book, two girls, one boy ; 4th Book, one girl.

Pupils present at inspection five girls, seven boys, total twelve, classified as follows : 1st Part 1st Book, one girl, five boys ; 2nd Part of 1st Book, one girl, one boy ; 2nd Book, two girls, one boy ; 4th Book, one girl.

Studies : Reading and spelling, thirteen ; arithmetic, thirteen ; geography, nine—four girls, five boys ; writing, paper, five—three girls, two boys ; writing, slates, eight—three girls, five boys ; dictation, four—three girls, one boy.

The pupil in the 4th Book could work reduction, the compound rules, and the formal or routine work of fractions readily and accurately. Those in the 2nd Book were working short division, and those in 2nd Part of 1st Book subtraction. The writing of all the pupils was good, and that on slates by the smaller pupils was remarkably so. The pupils in the 1st Part of 1st Book could write the lessons in their book very nicely. The pupils read fluently ; the one in the 4th Book understood the meanings of the words and phrases well. Sufficient attention, however, had not been given to vocal training, to which omission the attention of the teacher was specially called. The class in geography acquitted itself very creditably.

The school-room was very neat, clean and comfortable, though it must be conceded that the building is much decayed and dilapidated. The school was well supplied with wood. The teacher is doing her work in a very satisfactory manner.

Isaac Day, Esq, Inspector, Simcoe East and Muskoka.

Indian Reserve School.

I visited this school twice during the year 1890—the first time on *10th June*, the second on *9th September*. The teacher for the year 1890 was Charles Cook, son of Chief Cook. This young man, besides having passed the entrance examination, has attended the Orillia High School for about five months. He speaks the English language fluently.

On my first visit I found seven present and fourteen names on the roll. Of those seven, one was in the Second Book, three were in the 2nd Part and three in the 1st Part. At my second visit I found eight present, one in the 4th Book, two in 2nd Book, two in the 2nd Part, and three in the 1st Part.

I found the girl in the 4th Book able to write, read, spell and to work arithmetic very well. Besides she knew a little geography and a little history. The reading of the other classes was very poor, as were the arithmetic and spelling. The writing was good. These pupils had no knowledge of any of the other subjects worth speaking about. Although the teacher used the English language as much as he could the pupils seemed to make very little progress in it. This is not strange since English is never spoken at home. Very little can be done at school.

The apparatus was the same at my second as at my first, visit viz. : two good maps, one of the World and one of the Dominion ; one globe, one chair, two blackboards, chalk and eraser, one broom, one stove.

The building was quite clean and neat, but the teacher told me it was very cold in winter. There were two closets, both clean. There is no well belonging to the school. The children get water at a farm house just beside the school.

R. McNaughton, Esq, Inspector, Stormont.

Indian School, Cornwall Island.

First Visit.

I, this day, *19th June, 1891*, visited the school for Protestant Indians on Cornwall Island, which is conducted by Mr. Louis Benedict, a native teacher trained at the Brantford Institution.

The number of pupils enrolled during the quarter was 18, and the number present on the occasion of my visit was 13. The pupils were all young and not far advanced in their

studies, but they seemed to be making fair efforts at acquiring a knowledge of the ordinary branches of a primary English education, although the habitual use of the Iroquois language in ordinary conversation, among other causes, interferes with their progress.

The school house, which also serves for a chapel, is a good frame building erected in a beautiful situation, commanding a fine view. The site is adorned with shade trees and equipped with the necessary outbuildings.

The school is furnished with a teacher's desk, as well as a fair supply of writing desks and seats for pupils, all of which are in fair condition.

The maps are in an excellent condition, and comprise the following: 1, Hemispheres; 2, Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; 3, New Brunswick (on a large scale); 4, the British Isles. There is also a small globe.

There are also the following equipments: A numeral frame, an incomplete set of tablet lessons, and a blackboard; these are in a fair condition.

The stove and pipes are in a satisfactory condition.

Second Visit.

I visited the school for Protestant Indians on Cornwall Island on the *11th September, 1891*, and found the school under the management of the same teacher and furnished with the same equipments as during my previous visit.

The number of pupils present was 11, and the number enrolled for the month was 13.

Those present were learning to read and spell in the First, Second and Third Classes; the progress and prospects of the school were of the ordinary character, and accompanied with the usual drawbacks pertaining to Indian schools.

The pupils' desks as well as that of the teacher are good, and apparently sufficiently numerous for the present attendance. There are four maps, a few tablet lesson cards, and a blackboard, all in good condition.

A supply of copy books for primary classes is needed.

A. B. Davidson, Esq., Inspector, York North.

Indian School, Georgina Island.

On the *31st April, 1891*, I visited the school.

Attendance.—Enrolled during the first quarter of the year, 23 pupils; and for the second, 18, of whom 11 are boys and six girls, classified thus: Part I., 10 pupils; Part II., 2 pupils; Second Book, 1; Third Book, 5; and Fourth Book, 1.

Classification.—The pupil in the fourth class was reading on page 263 and did so fairly well. In spelling, geography, and arithmetic the work was very creditable. The third class was reading on page 96, and I may say that with the exception of the pupil in the Fourth Reader all the pupils in the school read very low and monotonously. In spelling all did very well. Second book read on page 102. Pupils in the Third Reader could do simple problems in arithmetic, involving a knowledge of the simple rules, and all below were doing a little in arithmetic. The writing and drawing were very satisfactory, especially the former. If the younger pupils were supplied with kindergarten drawing books and some of the kindergarten material, it would relieve the monotony of the school room very much to them. The singing by the pupils was good and will improve, as they are again under the care of an efficient teacher, Mr. Robert Mayes, who formerly taught the school very successfully.

The school is a frame building, comparatively new, painted white and surmounted by a belfry and bell, and entered by a porch. There is sufficient playground, and fairly

suitable for the purpose. Inside, the furniture consists of eleven good modern desks and seats, together with six wall-forms, teacher's table, cupboard, three chairs, stove, maps of Dominion, Ontario, the World. A few tablets on the walls, a good blackboard, and everything neat and clean.

A new dwelling-house is being erected for the teacher, and this, I hope, will contribute to the permanency of the present incumbent. Changing teachers has been the greatest drawback to the success of this school hitherto. Mr. Mayes is well suited to the position, being assiduous and enthusiastic in his work; at the same time commanding the fullest confidence and respect of both children and parents.

D. McCaig, Esq., Inspector, District of Algoma.

Protestant Indian Schools in the District of Algoma.

5th February, 1891.—Visited *Shingwauk Boy's Home*, found in attendance twenty-five boys, with classes ranging over first four books of authorized series; found also a few boys in the highest class preparing for Entrance examinations.

This school is conducted as an Industrial school, the half-day system being adopted, boys being employed during the other half-day in the workshops, or on the farm connected with the school. At the time of my visit, the school was taught by a Mr. McCallum, holding a Third Class professional and a Second Class non-professional certificate. Mr. McCallum was then fulfilling his third year's engagement, and was doing good and faithful work among his Indian boys.

Writing, spelling, history, geography, drawing and grammar would compare favorably with the average white school of the district. Reading and arithmetic I have always found to be weak points in Indian schools.

Visited this school again in *September*, and found in attendance 27 pupils, with 45 names on the register. The school was at this time made up largely of new pupils. A change of teachers had also taken place. Things were, therefore, somewhat disorganized, and classes improperly graded, and the school not by any means in as satisfactory a state as I had previously found it.

6th February.—Visited *Garden River Indian School*. This school has been taught for the past three years by a Miss Lena Brown, and outside of the industrial schools, has always been one of the best conducted Indian schools in the district, while the attendance has generally ranged between 30 and 35. This year, however, on account of sickness, the attendance has been low. At the time of my visit I found only 17 names on the register, with 8 Indian and 7 white children in attendance. The prevailing trouble of last winter—*la grippe*—had kept the school low during a great part of the winter term. Found classes ranging over first three books. Here I found reading better than in any Indian school in the district, with other subjects better up than in most of these schools.

Visited this school again on *4th September*, but found it closed and teacher absent, from some cause which I was unable to discover. I had been told at the Indian Agency in Sault Ste. Marie, that the school was in operation, but found after driving 12 miles, that I had been misinformed.

6th February.—Visited *Wawanosh Home for Indian Girls*, and found in attendance 14 Indian girls, with 16 names on the register. This is also an industrial school, and fairly well conducted. Order, cleanliness and progress were found to be very satisfactory. Writing, drawing and spelling might be considered as good in all classes. Reading and arithmetic, medium. History, geography and grammar, fair. Taking the general standing of Indian schools, this one may be classed as very good, and affords a strong argument in favor of the industrial system being adopted in all Indian schools.

Visited this school again on *4th September*, and found entered on the roll 24 names and 24 pupils present; found the classes very much as at my winter visit, except that the school had increased considerably, and that the additions had been made to the lower classes. The standing of the whole school was therefore somewhat lower than at my former visit.

17th February.—Visited *Sucker Creek Indian School*; found only 6 pupils present, reading in the First and Second books. This school-house is wholly unfit for occupancy in winter. Found the snow blowing in through the roof. No ceiling in the school-room. When I arrived there about half-past nine o'clock, found no fire had been kindled. Teacher and children shivering round a cold stove, and nothing but green wood lying out under the snow to start a fire with. I have repeatedly reported this condition of affairs to the Indian Agent at Manitowaning, but no improvement has yet taken place. A little reading, writing, spelling and simple addition covers the whole work attempted in this school.

Made a second visit on *17th September*, but found teacher had been just married, and school closed, as no other teacher had yet been employed.

17th February.—Visited *Sheguiandah Indian School*, and found entered on the register 21 names, but only 8 pupils in attendance, all in the First Book. Could report no progress. The standing of this school has always been low, and the attendance extremely irregular. Parents are utterly careless, and any attempt at coercion only makes matters worse.

Paid my second visit to the *Sheguiandah school* on *17th September*. Found matters but slightly improved since former visit. Twenty-three names were found on the register, and 10 in attendance reading in the First and Second parts of First book. Reading utterly bad, spelling medium, and arithmetic nil; causes, irregularity of attendance and lack of energy on the part of the teacher, who has gradually come down to accept his surroundings instead of trying to improve them.

Rainy River Indian Schools.—In the Rainy River district there are four Indian schools all situated on the banks of the Rainy River, and placed at intervals of from 10 to 15 miles from its mouth along the river up to near Fort Francis, a distance of about 90 miles.

Hungry Hall Indian School.—Is located near the mouth of Rainy River, about 1 mile inland. I visited this school on *27th May*, and found in attendance one solitary little Indian attempting to read in the first book, but scarcely knowing a word of three letters, and nothing at all about the meaning of what he was trying to read. This school is taught by a Mr. Robert Miles, whom I found putting in time quite comfortably, and I think satisfactorily to himself, at least. The average attendance for the winter three months was about 5, but scarlet fever I was informed, was at the time of my visit prevalent in the reserve, which had reduced the school to the condition in which I found it.

23th May.—Visited *Long Sault Indian School*, and gathered the following information from the Chief of the reserve, the teacher being absent on account of sickness: Classes 1st to 3rd Books inclusive; average attendance about 15, and from what I could judge from the school-house inside and outside, having about the average standing of Indian scholars; found copy books fairly well written.

29th May.—Visited *Manitou Indian School*. It is taught by a Mr. R. Gill. Average attendance 12, with classes ranging over first three books of the authorized series. Standing—reading poor, spelling and writing fair, arithmetic low. Other subjects not taken up.

29th May.—Visited *Little Forks Indian School*, which is taught by a Mr. Wm. Wood, who appears to be doing fair work so far as this is possible under the present system of managing Indian schools. For six months previous to my visit, the average attendance was about 16, and classes ranged over the first three books of the authorized series, with standing slightly above the average of ordinary Indian schools.

In again presenting my Annual Report of the Indian Schools in the District of

Algoma, I regret that in some instances the report is not so satisfactory as I could wish, but I have come to the conclusion that the educational system which has proved itself a success with the white race, is almost a total failure when applied to the Indian. From careful observation, now extending over six years, I am fully convinced that only the industrial system wherein Indian children are taken away wholly from the control of their parents, will secure anything like satisfactory results, or make any adequate return for the money spent by the Government in its attempts to educate this people.

Rev. George Grant, Inspector, Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound.

Indian Schools.

Although the hindrances complained of in previous reports still exist, and have operated injuriously during the present year, nevertheless fairly good work has been done in all the schools.

Three of the teachers resigned their positions at midsummer and left the districts, viz., Miss A. M. Nicholson, of Henvey Inlet, Miss Josephine Good, of No. 1, Parry Island, and Miss Emma Nicholson, of No. 2, Parry Island. These resignations led to further changes. It was found expedient to transfer Miss Clara Martin from Beaucage Bay to No. 1 Parry Island, and Mrs. Isabella Johnston from No. 1 Shawanaga to Beaucage Bay. To fill the vacancies thus created, three young and inexperienced teachers had to be employed, viz., Miss Mary Pace for No. 2 Parry Island, Miss Cassie Harrison for No. 1 Shawanaga, and Miss M. E. Frances for Henvey Inlet. Net result: A change of teachers in every school in the two districts within the year.

The whole staff with the exception of Mrs. Isabella Johnston are now English-speaking white teachers. Experience and observation have fully convinced us that white teachers, even when young and inexperienced, are far superior to the native teachers. As long as these schools have remained under the care of natives no progress of any practical consequence has been accomplished; it is only since we have been able to put them in charge of white teachers that any real progress has been made.

Nipissing District.

Nipissing Reserve, Beaucage Bay.

First Visit, 21st January.—Teacher, Miss Clara Martin, holds a Third Class Literary Certificate, Provincial. The register showed a total of 12 pupils on the roll, classified as follows: Third Book, three; Second Book, four; Part I. First Book, five; average attendance, nine; present on day of my visit, eight. Those in the Third Book read fairly well, speaking out in a clear voice and pronouncing the words distinctly. They have already acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to converse freely on ordinary topics. Spelling quite as good as usually found in third classes. Arithmetic, class working at multiplication, two figures in the multiplier. Gave for composition, "A familiar letter to cousin John, telling him how you are getting on in school." All made a very creditable attempt at writing such a letter. Those in Second Book also read and spell fairly, pronunciation distinct. Arithmetic, class in addition, can count up to 100 and set down numbers from dictation up to thousands. General impression—The school is doing well.

Second Visit, 30th September.—On roll, fourteen; average attendance, eight; present, nine. Promotions had been made in the meantime, hence those present were classified: Third Book, senior class, three; junior class, three; First Book, Part II., two; Part I., one. Third class: Reading and spelling much the same as on former visit. Arithmetic: The senior class was working in long division, the junior (recently promoted) in short division. Both sections of the class seemed to have a fair knowledge of the subject as far

as they had gone. The writing in the whole school was rather poor. Drawing: Third class just beginning.

Parry Sound District.

No. 1 Parry Island.

First Visit, 4th March.—Teacher, Miss Josephine Good holds a certificate from the Department of Indian Affairs. Pupils entered upon the roll 22, classified as follows: Fourth Book, one; Third Book, five; Second Book, two; First Book, Part II., three; First Book, Part I., eleven. Average attendance for the months of January and February, thirteen; present on the day of my visit: Third class, five; Second, two; first part Second, two; Part I., six; in all, sixteen. Third class: Two could read and spell very well; reading clear and intelligent; spelling quite up to the average of ordinary third classes; the other pupils indifferent in both subjects. Arithmetic: One had gone as far as G.O.M., and all could work questions in multiplication freely. Second class: Reading and spelling, reasonably good; arithmetic, fair. The work in the primary classes was somewhat similar for its grade. Writing, especially in the senior classes, decidedly good. General impression—The school is doing satisfactory work.

Second Visit, 1st September.—On roll for term, 12; present on day of my visit, 9, as follows: Third class, three; Second, two; first part Second, one; first part First, six. Third class now working in long division, second class at short division; both had a fair knowledge of the subject. Spelling and dictation not materially different from what they were at time of previous visit. No grammar or history taught this half year. Drawing at a standstill for lack of drawing pencils. Geography indifferently taught from the old pictorial map; advised something more in accordance with modern ideas.

No. 2, Parry Island.

First Visit, 13th May.—Teacher, Miss Emma Nicholson; holds a temporary certificate until July, 1891. Pupils on roll, ten, classified as follows: Third Book, four; Second Book, four; First Book, Part II., one; First Book, Part I., one; average attendance since January, five; present on day of my visit, third class, two; second class, two; first class, one; in all, five. The attendance of pupils in this school has always been very small, nevertheless it includes most of the children of school age resident in this part of the island. Reading, spelling and dictation very good; writing, superior. Arithmetic: One pupil of third class could do any question in Kirkland and Scott's small arithmetic; the other was working intelligently in fractions. Second class at long division; composition, all failed at letter writing. This school has been well taught for the past year or two.

Second Visit, 2nd September.—On roll since July 1st, six; present on day of my visit, six. Reading, spelling and dictation, good; writing, very good; drawing, Canadian series, rather indifferent; geography, fairly started; arithmetic, doing well. School material on hand at the date of visit: Third Readers 4, Second 5, First Book, Part Second, 2, arithmetics 6, geographies 6, copy books 13, drawing books 13, lead pencils 5, slate pencils 1 box, pen holders $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, ink balls 1 box, maps (useless) 2, blackboard 1, clock 1, tablet lessons and furniture for residence.

No. 1, Shawanaga.

First Visit, 6th March.—Teacher, Mrs. Isabella Johnston, holds a District Certificate. On roll, 21, classified as follows: Fourth Book, one; Third Book, two; Second Book, six; First Book, Part II., seven; First Book, Part I., five; average attendance, 18; present on day of my visit, Fourth class, one; Third, two; Second, five; Part II., six; Part I., four; in all, 18. Arrived at 10 a.m.; found school house cold, cheerless and untidy. Reading, very poor, low, drawling and indistinct. The pupils could pronounce the words, but read the passage apparently without any regard to its meaning. Spelling, fair; dictation, fair; drawing, just fairly started at the Canadian series; writ-

ing, 15 copy books, doing fairly well ; arithmetic, fourth class in reduction, third in short division, second at simple multiplication. None of the classes showed any aptitude in this subject. General impression—Native teachers are a failure.

Second Visit, 28th October.—On roll for term, 18 ; present on day of my visit, 13. New teacher in charge, school clean and pupils orderly ; condition of classes much the same as on former visit. We confidently look for improvement under the new regime.

No. 1 Henvey Inlet.

Visited 27th May.—Teacher, Miss A. M. Nicholson, holds a Literary Third Class Certificate, Provincial. Pupils on roll, 35, classified as follows : Third Book, three ; Second Book, five ; First Book, Part II., nine ; First Book, Part I., 18 ; average attendance, 13 ; present on day of my visit, Third Class, two ; Second Class, four ; First Part Second, four ; First Part First, 10 ; in all, 18. Marked improvement is evident in every department of this school since the present teacher took charge. The school is now well attended and doing good work. Arithmetic : Third class working in division, second in multiplication. Writing : Third, second, and part second write in copy books, 17 in all. Drawing : A good start made, but drawing books on hand only to supply third and second classes. Composition : Third class made a creditable attempt at composing a familiar letter. Reading, spelling and dictation in all the classes fair. General impression—Present teacher is doing excellent work.

C. Donovan, Esq., Inspector, Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

Bassira Village.—The regular teacher of this school was absent through sickness at the time of my visit on the *2nd September, 1891*. Her brother Ignatius Cabow, an intelligent young native, well acquainted with English, conducted the school in her stead. The attendance was small, only five children being present, and the total enrolled did not exceed eleven. The course includes reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, in which not much more than a beginning had been made ; but I was informed that the pupils who attend in winter are more advanced, though not reaching beyond the work of the Second Reader. The building is of log, fairly comfortable as to heat, light and ventilation ; but the grounds are rough and wild, and there are no closets.

Wikwemikong Industrial Institute.—(Boys' Divisions).—Visited *2nd and 3rd September*. This is a vigorous, well-managed institution, the Jesuit Father, Rev. Gaston Artus, being in charge. At the time of my visit I found an enrolment of 68 and an attendance of 50 (boys), composed of two departments with two teachers, assistants to Father Artus. The curriculum embraced all the work of the school programme as far as Form 3, the whole being conducted in the English language. In connection with this, I take the liberty of advising that the work of the primary classes consist largely of object and language lessons, as being the best means of laying the foundation of the school course. In the matter of accommodations and equipment, there is little to complain of. The building is in good condition ; the rooms are commodious, airy and cheerful ; the grounds are well kept, and the closet accommodation is in a satisfactory condition. There are still required for use, however, a globe, more blackboards, several seats with backs, and a supply of books and slates. It may be well to state that the better the teachers are acquainted with the Indian (as well as with the English) language, the more rapid will be the progress of the pupils. Incidentally I noticed the provisions made for teaching the boys the principal mechanical trades, and was highly pleased with the results. The Institution in all its parts is worthy of the highest commendation.

(Girls' Divisions).—Visited *3rd September*. This department of the Institute, conducted by sisters of the community of the Daughters of Mary, under the supervision of the Jesuits, appears to be in a healthy, flourishing condition. When I visited, the register

showed an enrolment of 78, and the attendance was 63. Formerly, one teacher was considered sufficient, but at the beginning of the present session an additional teacher was employed, and now there are two separate divisions. The course of teaching here runs to the Fourth Form and includes all the subjects of the programme of studies, except English history. The results of my examination showed that the work of the school is conducted with the greatest attention—the pupils as a body answering well, exhibiting a neat and happy appearance, and observing excellent order. The remarks made in the boys' report as to object and language lessons and a knowledge of the Indian language, will also apply here. The premises and accommodations are about all that can be desired. The play-ground is rather limited, but a larger one is about to be provided. There is also a scarcity of maps and no globe. I took great pleasure in examining the needle work and knitting done by the girls, and in observing many of them engaged in cooking, ironing and other branches of household work. Like that of the boys' department, the whole routine of duties here is of an intensely practical nature, well calculated to train the pupils for the affairs of after life.

Wikwemikongsing.—Visited 3rd September. The school-house of this place was recently burned, but a new one is in course of erection. Meanwhile the classes are conducted in the vestry of the chapel. The attendance when I visited was small, only six pupils being present. The register showed an enrolment of 21, but the attendance, as I was informed, is very irregular—the pupils being often kept home for insufficient reasons. The teacher, Miss Elizabeth Proulx, a native, has a very good knowledge of English. The work does not go beyond the Second Form, and the pupils while doing some reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, do not appear to understand much of anything. The desk and seats are rough and awkward, the blackboard is a poor one, there is a dearth of readers, pencils and slates, and there is no closet. The work of the school does not go beyond Form 2. The present teacher is not devoid of ability, but has held the position only a short time.

South Bay.—Visited 4th September. The teacher of this school, Mrs. Madeline King, a native, has a good knowledge of English and teaches with considerable ability. So far as irregular attendance and poor accommodations will allow, she produces good results. There were 9 pupils present at the time of my visit, and 23 names on the register. The building is out of repair, there is no closet on the premises, the desks and seats are dilapidated, the stove cannot be used, and there is a scarcity of slates, pencils and chalk. Form II. is the limit of school work, which includes reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. Referring to the matter of accommodations, I may state here what will apply elsewhere as well, that when schools are properly equipped and otherwise made comfortable, the attendance is always larger and steadier than in schools of the opposite description.

West Bay.—Visited 7th September. The school population of this village is comparatively large, but the attendance is small and irregular. On the day of my visit I found 38 names enrolled, but only 8 pupils present. The Second Form is the highest, and reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic comprehend the course, in which, however, the pupils have made very little progress. The situation considered, I found the accommodations satisfactory, with some exceptions, for instance, that the essential requisite, a water closet, was, as usual in these schools, conspicuously absent. Pens and ink were also wanting. The teacher, Miss Emma Donohue, has a Quebec diploma.

Sagamook.—Visited 8th September. In this school I found only 4 children present, and these were in the tablet class. Twenty-three names appeared on the roll. Here, again, the attendance is generally small and irregular. The chief reason given is indifference on the part of both parents and pupils. The teacher, Miss Harriet Atchitawence, a native, has a good knowledge of English. The building (log) does not afford sufficient warmth, the situation being much exposed, the floor chinky and the stove-pipes dangerous. The furniture is composed of long benches (some without backs) and a small blackboard. There is no map, no ink, and not enough of books and slates. The site is open to view from all sides, and there is no closet.

Serpent River.—Visited 10th September. On reaching this village I found that the school was closed, the teacher having gone some distance on a visit. An examination of the premises showed a rather neat-looking frame building, with a clean, tidy and comfortable room, capable of accommodating about 30 pupils; an ample supply of good seats, but a lack of desks; a good blackboard, a map of the World and of the Dominion, and an open playground, but no apparent closet accommodation. The teacher, Mrs. Mary Cadd, is, as I am informed, English-speaking, and possessed of considerable experience.

Mississaga.—Visited 11th September. The attendance at this school on the day of my visit was meagre—only 9 pupils out of an enrolment of 29, and it appeared from the register that the attendance had seldom been higher. The work includes that of a Junior Fourth Class, composed of two white children, but the bulk of the pupils (Indians) have not advanced beyond the Second Part of the First Book, and know very little of anything. The building—frame—is much in need of repairing; the room is clean and well-lighted, but apparently ill-guarded against cold; the yard is open and contains a double closet, which, however, should be divided in two and separated for the sexes. The supply of desks and seats appears to be sufficient, but the blackboard is entirely inadequate. The teacher, Miss Helen Donohue, has considerable experience, is without Ontario qualifications, but holds a certificate from Quebec.

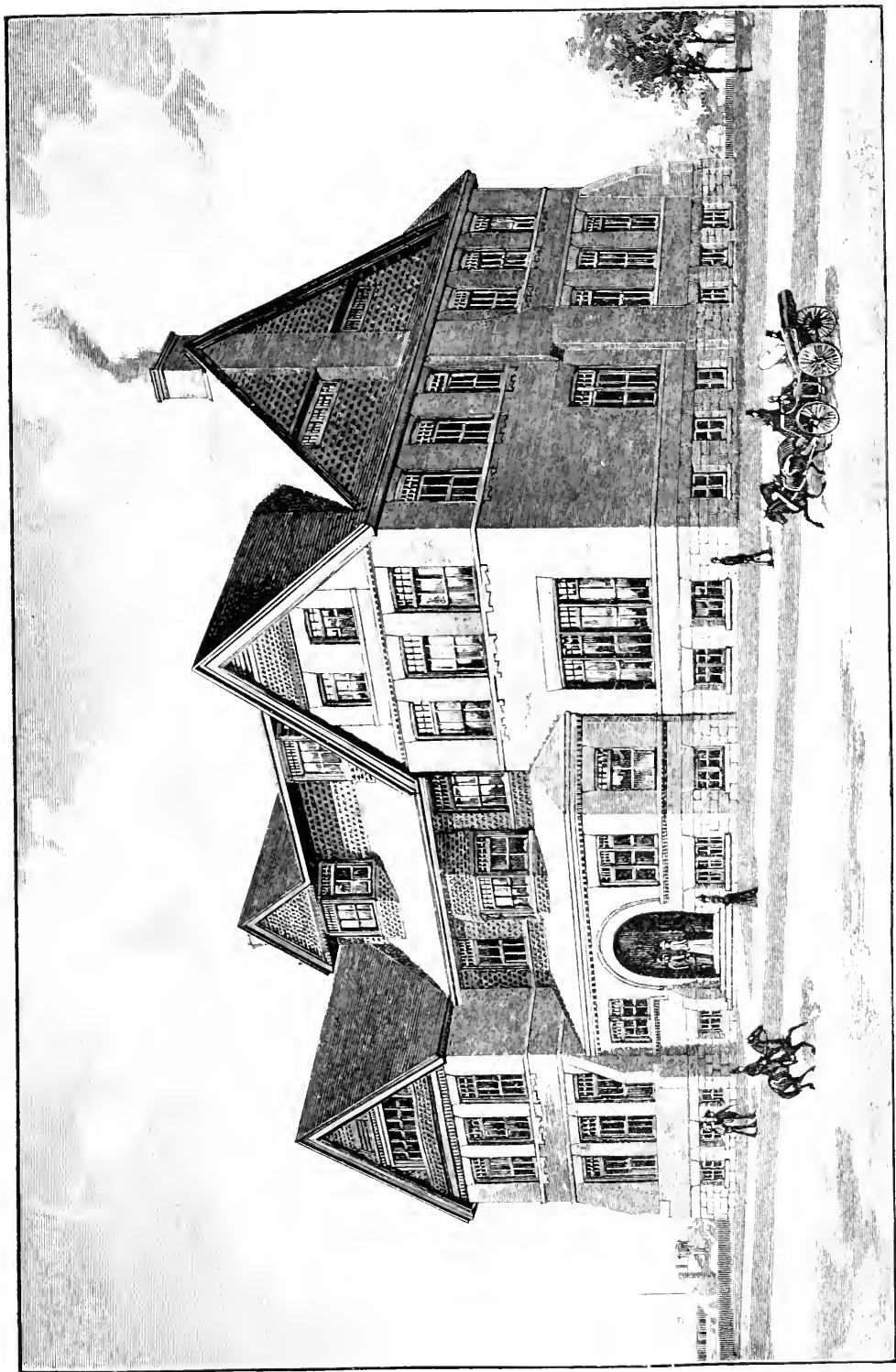
Garden River.—Visited 14th September. Apart from the institutions at Wikwemikong and Fort William, the school at Garden River is the most vigorous and successful Indian school in my division—Rev. Thomas Ouellet, S.J., in charge. The best evidence of its excellent management is the fact that the school is always largely attended. On the day of my visit I found 58 names on the register, and as many as 38 pupils present, although the vicinity was much disturbed by a great mill fire then in progress (September 14). The four forms of the ordinary school are here, regularly classified, and all the subjects of the programme, except history, are successfully dealt with. In fact, although there are three languages in the locality—English, French and Indian—the children of the school get through their school work, all in English, with almost as much facility as if they were English-speaking pupils. Some requisites are wanting, such as a large blackboard, more maps, a globe, and improved flooring. The building is not pretentious, but everything about the place has a neat, tidy, pleasant appearance.

Red Rock.—Visited 18th September. This is another irregularly and thinly attended school. Only 14 names were on the list, and only 1 pupil was present the day I called. The teacher, Mr. Joseph A. Blais, with five years experience, has no certificate, is French-speaking, but has a good knowledge of English. His highest class is the Second Form. The building is a large, well-looking frame, and is used conjointly as a school and a teacher's residence. The yard is rough and wild, and has no closets. The equipments consist of some long desks and benches (without backs), a small blackboard, maps of the Dominion and Ontario, and a good stove—though the teacher complains of the difficulty of keeping the room warm in winter. The supply of slates and books was also reported limited, and there was no register nor any other regular means of keeping an account of the attendance. Referring to the last item, I advise that the Ontario daily register be used in all the Indian schools as being the most suitable for the purpose.

Fort William.—Visited 17th September.—Boys' Department.—This is a small school, but is well organized and does good work. The teacher, Miss Zoe Castillou, is French-speaking, but has a good knowledge of English, and is most attentive and assiduous. I found 16 names enrolled and 12 pupils present, ranging from the first to the third forms, inclusive. All the subjects of these forms are duly attended to, and with gratifying results. The building is a fairly good frame, the room is large enough, but in need of repairing and cleaning. The heating is defective, but the lighting and ventilation are satisfactory. There is a full supply of desks, seats and maps, with a good globe. The closets are much too close to the class room. The attendance since vacation has been quite regular.

Fort William.—Visited *19th September.*—Girls' Department.—This is the larger school of the two, even allowing for the attendance of some 20 little boys in this department. The total is 58, of whom 48 are orphans. The number present at the time of my visit was 47. Form III. was the highest, and the studies pursued included all the branches on the school programme within this limit—the whole work proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. Among the most gratifying features noticeable were the lively interest manifested by the pupils in their duties, and the excellent system of discipline under which they were managed. Kindergarten exercises form part of the routine, and with valuable results. The practical part of the pupils' development is also successfully dealt with, as I could well see from the specimens of sewing, knitting, cooking, and other domestic duties performed by the girls. The Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge of the whole, working with their usual zeal and success—one of their number having charge of the school duties, which are, however, too onerous for one teacher. The school requisites are well supplied, except in regard to reading tablets, proper fencing, and fuel, which latter is reported as being insufficiently furnished.

The schools at *Sheshegowaning* and *White Fish Lake* were not visited, owing to the extreme difficulty of reaching these points during the fall of the year.



SARNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—OPENED DECEMBER 17TH, 1891.

4. HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Report of J. E. Hodgson, Esq., M. A., Inspector, Western District.

This Report is arranged under the same headings as used in the individual reports of inspection ; where grading is given, I is the highest, and IV the lowest.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

	Water Closets.	Water Supply.	School Grounds.	School Building.	Class Rooms.	Halls.	Waiting Rooms.	Cap Rooms.	Teachers' Rooms.	Desks.	Blackboards.	Lighting.	Heating.	Ventilation.
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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Brantford	I	I	III	II	I	II	III	II	I	II	I	I
Chatham	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	I	II	I	I	I	I	II
Clinton	I	II	II	II	III	II	...	...	III	II	I	II	I	I
Galt	II	II	I	I	III	IV	II	...	I	II	I	I	I	I
Ingersoll	II	II	III	II	III	III	...	III	...	III	I	II	I	I
London	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	II	I	I
Owen Sound	II	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	II	I	I	I
Parkdale	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Ridgetown	III	II	I	II	I	II	...	III	II	I	I	I	I	I
Seaforth	I	II	II	I	I	I	...	II	II	II	I	II	I	I
Stratford	III	I	II	I	II	II	III	I	II	II	I	IV	III	III
Strathroy	III	III	II	III	III	III	...	...	III	II	I	I	II	III
St. Catharines	III	I	III	II	II	II	...	...	III	II	I	II	II	II
St. Mary's	III	III	II	II	III	II	...	III	II	II	I	III	I	III
St. Thomas	III	III	I	II	II	II	...	...	II	I	I	III	I	I
Woodstock	III	III	II	II	I	II	...	...	I	I	I	II	I	III
Toronto (Jarvis St.)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I-II	I	I	I-II	I	I

HIGH SCHOOLS WITH THREE OR MORE TEACHERS.

Aylmer	II	I	I	I	II	II	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	I
Berlin	II	III	I	I	II	III	I	...	IV	II	I	I	IV	IV
Caledonia	II	III	IV	III	III	IV	...	...	III	II	III	IV	III	I
Dunnville	II	I	...	II	II	IV	...	IV	...	III	I	II	II	I
Dundas	IV	III	IV	III	I	II	...	III	...	II	I	II	I	I
Dutton	IV	III	III	II	III	IV	...	IV	...	II	II	IV	III	II
Essex	II	II	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	II	I	I	III	III
Fergus	III	II	...	II	II	III	...	III	I	III	I	III	IV	IV
Glencoe	I	I	I	I	II	I	...	...	I	I	I	I	I	I
Harriston	I	III	II	II	II	III	...	IV	II	I	I	I	I	I
Kincardine	I	III	I	II	II	II	...	II	II	II	I	III	IV	IV
Listowel	II	III	I	I	II	II	...	II	II	II	I	III	II	II
Mitchell	III	III	IV	II	II	II	...	IV	III	III	I	III	III	II
Goderich	I	I	II	I	I	I	...	II	I	II	I	I	I	III
Mount Forest	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	II	I	I	I	I
Orangeville	II	...	III	II	III	IV	...	...	...	III	II	III	IV	III
Paris	III	II	IV	III	III	IV	...	...	...	II	II	III	I	I
Parkhill	I	III	I	I	I	I	...	IV	...	I	I	II	I	I
Petrolia	III	III	II	II	II	III	...	...	II	II	I	II	I	III
Sarnia	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Simcoe	I	III	II	III	III	...	...	IV	...	III	I	IV	I	I
Walkerton	I	III	I	I	II	II	...	II	III	II	I	III	I	I
Welland	III	I	I	I	III	II	...	III	II	II	II	II	III	I
Windsor	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Elora .....	...	III	III	IV	III	IV	...	...	...	IV	II	III	IV	IV
Niagara Falls	III	...	III	...	IV	...	...	...	I	III	IV	IV	IV	III
Port Elgin	II	III	I	II	I	IV	...	IV	...	II	II	III	I	I

ACCOMMODATIONS.

	Water Closets.	Water Supply.	School Grounds.	School Building.	Class Rooms.	Halls.	Waiting Rooms.	Cap Rooms.	Teachers' Rooms.	Desks.	Blackboards.	Lighting.	Heating.	Ventilation.

HIGH SCHOOLS WITH TWO TEACHERS.

	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Arthur.....	II	III	II	I	...	I	...	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Beamsville.....	...	I	III	I	...	I	...	I	I	II	I	I	I	I	I	I
Cayuga.....	...	III	IV	IV	II	III	...	II	...	III	...	II	II	II	II	I
Grimsby.....	III	II	III	IV	II	IV	...	...	...	II	II	III	III	III	IV	IV
Niagara.....	...	III	II	I	II	...	...	...	...	III	I	I	III	I	I	I
Oakville.....	III	III	IV	IV	II	III	...	II	...	II	II	IV	I	IV	IV	IV
Port Dover.....	III	III	II	III	II	III	...	IV	II	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Port Rowan.....	IV	III	III	IV	III	III	...	IV	...	III	III	II	II	II	IV	IV
Smithville.....	II	I	I	I	I	II	...	...	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I
Streetsville.....	IV	III	III	I	III	IV	...	...	...	IV	III	IV	IV	I	IV	IV
Thorold.....	I	I	I	I	I	II	...	...	II	II	II	III	I	I	I	I
Tilsonburg.....	III	II	III	II	II	II	...	...	...	II	I	III	I	I	II	II
Vienna.....	IV	I	III	IV	II	IV	...	IV	I	II	I	I	IV	I	IV	IV
Wardsville.....	...	III	III	I	II	IV	...	...	...	III	I	III	III	III	III	III
Waterdown.....	II	III	III	III	II	...	...	...	...	III	II	II	IV	I	IV	IV
Weston.....	III	III	II	III	II	...	...	IV	...	III	II	I	III	III	III	III
Lucan.....	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Hagersville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Summarized the grading is as follows : The Roman numeral at the head of each column indicating the grading and the Arabic, numerals, indicating the number of schools in each grade of the various items.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

	I	II	III	IV	None
Water closets.....	7	3	7	...	...
Water supply.....	8	4	5	...	...
School grounds.....	8	6	3	...	...
School building.....	8	7	2	...	...
Class rooms.....	8	4	5	...	...
Halls.....	6	8	2	1	...
Waiting rooms.....	2	2	1	...	12
Cap rooms.....	6	1	3	...	7
Teachers' private rooms.....	6	5	3	...	3
Desks.....	8	8	1	...	...
Blackboards.....	17	...	...	...	...
Lighting.....	4	8	4	1	...
Heating.....	14	2	1	...	...
Ventilation.....	11	2	4	...	...

(b) HIGH SCHOOLS WITH THREE OR MORE TEACHERS.

	I	II	III	IV	None
Water closets.....	8	9	6	3	1
Water supply.....	8	3	15	.....	1
School grounds.....	11	5	4	5	2
School building.....	10	10	5	1	1
Class rooms.....	7	10	8	2	.....
Halls.....	6	6	5	8	2
Waiting rooms.....	2	1	.....	.....	24
Cap rooms.....	2	3	3	6	13
Teachers' private rooms.....	7	2	2	2	14
Desks.....	4	13	8	2	.....
Blackboards.....	17	7	1	2	.....
Lighting.....	7	6	10	4	.....
Heating.....	13	2	4	8	.....
Ventilation.....	11	3	8	5	.....

(c) HIGH SCHOOLS WITH TWO TEACHERS.

	I	II	III	IV	None
Water closets.....	2	3	6	3	3
Water supply.....	4	3	10	.....	.....
School grounds.....	3	4	8	2	.....
School building.....	7	2	4	4	.....
Class rooms.....	4	11	2	.....	.....
Halls.....	2	3	4	4	4
Waiting rooms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Cap rooms.....	1	3	.....	4	9
Teachers' private rooms.....	4	3	.....	.....	10
Desks.....	2	8	6	1	.....
Blackboards.....	10	5	2	.....	.....
Lighting.....	8	3	4	2	.....
Heating.....	7	2	4	4	.....
Ventilation.....	7	2	2	6	.....

Within the last two years new buildings have been erected and equipped at Windsor, Sarnia, Essex, Arthur and Hagersville, and very material improvements in accommodations, have been made at Toronto (Jarvis St), Goderich, Kincardine, Harriston and Lucan. Apart from the Collegiate Institutes there are few schools supplied with a gymnasium: Aylmer, Vienna, Mitchell and Port Elgin, are the only ones.

EQUIPMENT.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

	Library.	Apparatus.	Maps, etc.	Gymnasium.	Equipment.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford.....	436 30	767 81	108 00	900 00	100 00
Chatham.....	505 00	779 00	117 00	600 00	200 00
Clinton.....	280 61	808 00	211 38	500 00	154 00
Galt.....	658 74	817 40	171 00	1600 00	100 00
Ingersoll.....	482 87	470 38	127 00	600 00	75 00
London.....	663 95	1345 00	215 50		
Owen Sound.....	562 30	1215 78	167 50	350 00	350 00
Ridgetown.....	505 15	797 93	96 50	400 00	108 38
Seaforth.....	662 00	574 00	155 00	500 00	100 00
Stratford.....	518 33	1006 78	193 65		
Strathroy.....	515 01	543 00	105 20	380 00	113 55
St. Mary's.....	479 17	505 85	125 00	400 00	150 00
St. Catharines.....	507 26	523 41	127 00	400 00	100 00
St. Thomas.....	577 05	462 61	125 00	675 00	150 00
Toronto (Jarvis street).....	541 25	1135 80	366 50	4000 00	500 00
Toronto (Jameson avenue).....	750 00	1589 00	128 00	4000 00	500 00
Woodstock.....	616 75	923 58	134 50	2000 00	200 00

THREE OR MORE MASTERS SCHOOLS.

	Library.	Apparatus.	Maps, etc.	Gymnasium.	Equipment.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Aylmer.....	506 61	482 61	91 00	500 00	100 00
Brampton.....	142 80	283 85	28 00		20 00
Berlin.....	272 05	939 61	65 20		
Caledonia.....	153 58	292 75	49 50		
Dunnville.....	154 90	389 53	27 50		
Dundas.....	203 88	210 79	109 00		
Dutton.....	111 63	352 90	31 50		
Elora.....	50 65	268 90	113 00		
Essex.....	147 00	212 68	75 11		
Fergus.....	105 65	184 25	75 00		
Glencoe.....	245 36	293 69	46 50		
Harriston.....	21 75	200 10	72 50		
Kincardine.....	333 05	511 74	89 50		
Listowel.....	146 99	121 50	75 00		
Mitchel.....	139 56	181 73	78 00	400 00	60 00
Mt. Forest.....	257 35	408 14	76 25		5 00
Niagara Falls, South.....	84 25	179 55	41 00		
Orangeville.....	390 85	367 44	77 25		
Paris.....	109 72	381 05	110 50		
Parkhill.....	51 50	310 95	94 00		75 00
Petrollea.....	314 13	291 24	30 50		
Port Elgin.....	91 05	271 12	42 80	250 00	60 00
Sarnia.....	545 50	557 40	107 00		
Smithville.....	40 00	311 00	49 00		
Simcoe.....	153 00	230 57	41 50		
Walkerton.....	166 27	417 65	51 50		
Welland.....	63 83	320 39	35 00		
Windsor.....	100 95	359 81	34 00		

TWO MASTERS SCHOOLS.

	Library.	Apparatus.	Maps, etc.	Gymnasium.	Equipment.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Arthur.....	150 00	175 00	25 00		
Beamsville.....	245 00	211 45	37 50		
Cayuga.....	111 32	153 30	29 00		
Forest.....					
Grimsby.....	101 00	100 33	44 40		
Hagersville.....					
Lucan.....	148 84	354 67	45 00		
Niagara.....	128 06	132 20	57 50		
Oakville.....	176 90	135 73	23 85		
Port Dover.....	82 95	86 86	55 00		
Port Rowan.....	44 40	128 14	36 28		
Smithville.....	40 00	311 00	49 00		
Streetsville.....	70 40	83 25	54 00		
Thorold.....	151 00	183 05	50 75		
Tilsonburg.....	135 36	236 03	63 50		25 00
Vienna.....	98 00	235 00	105 25	475 00	50 00
Wardsville.....	138 80	140 72	36 00		
Waterdown.....	108 25	164 55	73 00		
Weston.....	132 25	143 53	54 80		

MEMORANDA REGARDING A VISIT TO SOME SCHOOLS
IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALBANY ACADEMY.

This school was founded in 1813, and has been in uninterrupted existence ever since. It is divided into two departments, the preparatory and the academic. The limit for admission to the academic department is very similar to that of entrance to our high schools, and the course of study embraces the subjects (and the limits) appointed for matriculation at Harvard and Yale.

With the exception that there is no residence in connection with it, the Academy is something like our Upper Canada College. Its students are divided into a "classical" side and a "scientific" side, the latter corresponding to the "modern" at Upper Canada College, with the exception that the pupils are not admitted into the "scientific" side until they have passed through the first, second and third forms, including an obligatory course in Latin, French and German, with English and mathematics.

The number of pupils enrolled during the academic year, 1890-1891, was one hundred and sixty, and the number of teachers on the staff (exclusive of the teacher of military drill) was seven, giving an average of twenty-three pupils per teacher. The fee for tuition ranges from twenty to twenty-five dollars per quarter, and the salaries of the teachers range from four thousand dollars, that of the principal, to eight hundred dollars, that of the instructor in the junior class. Three of the departmental masters receive two thousand dollars each.

From this it readily appears that the school is practically self-supporting.

During my visit I had an opportunity of observing the methods of teaching in Latin, French, mathematics, and junior English. I was greatly surprised at the fluency of the translation from Latin into idiomatic English by boys of from fourteen to sixteen years of age. The lesson assigned in new work ranged from seventy-five to a hundred lines of Virgil. The translations, as a rule, were spirited. The master's questions were pointed and well calculated to determine the pupils' knowledge of the Latin constructions and idioms. I heard also a junior class reading Cæsar, under the direction of Mr. Scudder, who assists the head master in teaching Latin. The boys did exceedingly well, as well as any of their age that I have seen in our own schools.

The classes in Greek are in charge of Mr. Goold, A.M., and are conducted with a like degree of accuracy and enthusiasm to those in Latin. It was in these classes that I first heard Greek read according to the written accents, and it sounded very odd and unfamiliar. In the boys' scansion of Homer, however, that method of pronunciation was abandoned, in deference, I presume, to the rhythm of the verse.

The teaching of French by M. Papot is conducted on the conversational plan, the teacher using English as sparingly as possible, and presenting the language objectively rather than subjectively. The work was excellently done.

I spent one teaching period in a class in geometry, taught by Mr. Deyo. The teaching was thorough, and, as compared with that of most of our mathematical masters, peculiar, in that references to proofs depending on previous propositions were not accepted by the numbers of the propositions only, but the pupils were required to shew the application of their references to the diagram or diagrams which they had drawn on the blackboard. This method involves the spending of a good deal of time in what is practically review work; it is, I think, time well spent.

The teaching of reading, in one of the classes lower than the academic standard, I found very interesting. Reading books, such as our Third and Fourth books, are not used. Instead of them are such books as we recommend for our elementary supplementary reading in the High Schools. The class that I heard was reading Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, and read it with apparent appreciation of its humor and pathos.

Taken as a whole, I believe that this school, though expensive in the matter of tuition fees from our standpoint, is doing excellent work, and exercising a capital influence on its pupils from both the mental and the physical point of view.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

In New York I visited two educational institutions and paid special attention to the grade of work corresponding to that done in our high schools and collegiate institutes.

The Normal College is limited to the education of girls. It has two courses, the "academic" and the "pedagogic." I observed that all the students in both courses are obliged to take Latin, and either Greek, German or French. The largest number select French, next German, and the fewest take Greek. The percentage of students selecting the French option, as compared with either German or Greek, is very large, as it is with us.

The method of teaching in the modern languages is similar to that adopted in the Albany Academy. The instructors, however, are Americans who have acquired the languages in France and Germany. The study of French and German here, as elsewhere, is in the main based on its value for practical rather than educational purposes, and as a result the literature is made but little of.

The corresponding institution for the education of boys is known as

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

It is presided over by General Webb. This institution differs from the Normal College in that its students are males, and that there is no course in pedagogy. The study of Latin is compulsory at some stage of each student's course. Two years must be spent in reading Cæsar, Sallust, and Cicero, before a pupil is allowed to take up Virgil. It is claimed that in this way students are enabled to avoid the danger of mingling prose idioms and poetic idioms, in their Latin composition. Idiomatic, as distinguished from literal translations are insisted on; but the grammatical constructions are also closely attended to. French and German are taken up in the conversational manner, and are used as a means rather than an end.

No provision for physical training is made in the time-table. This is in strong contrast to the Normal College where the teaching of calisthenics is a prominent feature in the daily programme.

The attention paid to the teaching of elocution in the form of exercises in declamation, is characteristic of these two New York Schools. The pupils are taken one by one into a large auditorium and coached by a skilled elocutionist in the delivery of speeches, sometimes of their own composition, sometimes selected from patriotic utterances of American statesmen.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

I spent a day in this school and heard some excellent teaching in English, French and Latin.

The building at present in use is a very poor one in every respect, but there is in course of erection one that promises to rank among the best.

The most interesting work that I saw in this school was in a class in English composition. The pupils brought into class their theses and the master discussed orally the merits and demerits of each. Though it is scarcely necessary to say that the discussion of the demerits occupied most of the time, I remarked that the master was specially careful in calling the attention of his class to marked excellences that occurred in some of the compositions, especially in the matter of periodic sentences. Perhaps the periodic sentence was somewhat overdone, but at all events the pupils seemed to have grasped the idea that there is a great deal dependent upon the way in which a sentiment is presented, whether for persuasion, or rebuke.

The teaching of French was of the regular conversation style. The master, a Parisian, was particularly insistent on what he called fine shading in the vowel sounds. The translation from French into English, was fairly done; but no attempt was made so far as I could see to deal with the subject matter of the author that was being read as literature: the French idioms were closely attended to; the author's thoughts were allowed to attend to themselves.

A class of boys from twelve to fourteen years of age, reading Cæsar's commentaries, did exceedingly well in turning the Latin into idiomatic English: they had a good grasp of the Latin construction from the analytic side; but in attempting to re-translate from English into Latin they did not do so well.

Here, as in the other schools, a great deal of attention was paid to translation at sight.

BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school was established about 1635, and has been in almost continuous operation since that date.

The object of the school is to prepare boys for entering College; this is distinctly set forth in the official announcement, where parents are requested to signify their intention to give their sons a collegiate education, otherwise the latter may not be admitted. The object of the school being to prepare for College, the course of study as well as its character, is based on that object, and as a consequence a number of branches of study, common in the High Schools, are not found in its programme, but are postponed until such time as its graduates many find themselves in a position to enter on business. It is essentially a preparatory school aiming to graduate boys who are ready to enter the training Colleges of the States.

From its vicinity to Harvard and its early historical connection with that University, the course of study has been arranged by the Board of Trustees with especial reference to the requirements for matriculation there. Two marked features in the requirements for matriculation at Harvard, introduced within recent years, have had a marked effect on the course of study in the school, viz: the increased emphasis laid upon the study of English language and literature, and the stress laid upon the student's ability to translate Latin and Greek into good English at sight. In each class three hours a week are devoted to the teaching of English; and this fact is called as evidence to allay the apprehensions of those who fear that the claims of the mother-tongue are being sacrificed in favor of the

ancient languages and mathematics. The method of instruction in the ancient languages has recently undergone great change, in deference to the requirements of the University. These requirements look not so much towards proficiency in the technicalities of the grammar of Latin and Greek, as towards the acquisition of readiness in grasping the meaning of an author and expressing it in idiomatic English. As with us, "past methods of instruction too often resulted in an accurate and grammatical rendering of good Latin into bad English. To lead students to understand and convey to others the meaning, aim and spirit of an author; to grasp a language in its *literary* rather than in its *literal* features; to seize the spirit rather than the letter, is the object of the present method of instruction."

If, on the other hand, a scholar starts by learning the inflections first and then makes the applications, his work is clear, his knowledge is systematic and complete.

In the Greek class the inductive method was successful. There are very good reasons for this. The classes are much smaller, the text is easier, the scholars are older, they have studied Latin and therefore have a systematic knowledge of one language by which they are prepared for inductive work in another. Our two years' course in Greek takes the scholar through four books of the Anabasis and six of the Iliad. As in Latin one exercise a week is in translating from English into Greek.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AT ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

This school forms an integral part of the school system of the city; it has as its object the training of boys and girls for business as well as for the learned professions. Pupils are admitted from the grammar schools by regular promotion examinations and are carried through a wide course of study with a degree of thoughtness that is highly creditable. I append a table setting forth the courses in the various departments.

COURSES OF STUDY IN ERIE HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.	LATIN.	GREEK.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SCIENCE.	HISTORY.	ENGLISH.	DRAWING.
Book-keeping. (Optional.) Wentworth's Algebra.	Constock's Latin Lessons.		Elements. Prose Reading. English into German.	Grammar. (Keetle or Edgren.) Reader. (Super.)	Warren's Physical Geography.		Franklin's An- tobiography. Dickens'. Christmas Carol or Cricket on the Hearth. Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish. Burroughs' Sharp Eyes. Irving's Sketch Book.	<i>Freehand</i> : Review of circle, ellipse, oval and curves, with appli- cation to objects in outline only. <i>Mechanical</i> : Geome- trical problems. <i>Freehand</i> : Perspec- tive principles and ap- plication to simple objects. <i>Mechanical</i> : Plans drawn to scale from actual measurement.
Wentworth's Algebra.	Constock's Latin Lessons		Bilderbuch ohne Bilder. (Andersen.) English into German.	Same as First Term.	U. S. Constitu- tion.			

SECOND YEAR.

Wentworth's Algebra.	Caesar Book II. and half of Book I. Prose Composition.	Harper's Inductive Method.	Die Bistung- fran and other stories. (Andersen.) Marchen. (Grimm.)	Reader. (Daudet)	Gage's Elements of Physics.		Scott's Lady of the Lake. Hawthorne's Mosses from an Old Manse.	<i>Freehand</i> : Simple studies in light and shade. Charcoal. <i>Mechanical</i> : Projec- tions from objects.
Wentworth's Algebra.	Caesar. Book I. finished Book III. & IV. Prose Composition.	Harper's Inductive Method	Die Nefle als Onkel. (Schiller.) Hoher als die Kirche. (von Hillern.) Grammar Review.	the Mme. Foa. (Eckmann- Clatruan.)	Physics finished. Steele's Popular Chemistry.		Lowell's Books and Libraries Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.	<i>Freehand</i> : Easy casts and groups. <i>Mechanical</i> : Archi- tectural; plans with elevation from meas- urement.

COURSES OF STUDY IN ERIE HIGH SCHOOL.
THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.	LATIN.	GREEK.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SCIENCE.	HISTORY.	ENGLISH.	DRAWING.
Wentworth's Geometry.	Cicero's Catilinian. Orations. Jones' Latin Prose Composition.	Anabasis, three books. Composition.	Die Jungfrau von Orleans. (Schiller.) Wilhelm Tell. (Schiller.) Composition.	Racine, Moliere.		Myers' General History.	Shakespeare's Macbeth. Webster's Bunker Hill Oration. Goldsmith's Deserted Village and Traveler.	<i>Freehand</i> : Study of objects and casts continued. <i>Mechanical</i> : Advanced projections such as the screw, or instrumental perspective.
Wentworth's Geometry.	Cicero's Archias. Manilian Law. Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> begun. Jones' Prose Composition.	Iliad, three books. Jones' Greek Composition.	Wilhelm Tell. (Schiller.) Maria Stuart. (Schiller.) Composition.	Lamartine. Feuillet.		Myers' General History.	Lowell's Essay on Lincoln. Ruskin's Sesame and Lillies and Crown of Wild Olive,inery or architecture.	<i>Freehand</i> : Water color monochrome, or pen and ink. Copies and studies. <i>Mechanical</i> : Copies and models of machinery or architecture.

FOURTH YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.	LATIN.	GREEK.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SCIENCE.	HISTORY.	ENGLISH.	DRAWING.
Wentworth's Geometry finished. Collar's (eight books.)	Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> (six books.) Eclogues. Collar's Composition.	Iliad Jones' Greek Composition.	Immensee. (Storm.) Die Braune Erica. (Jensen.) Undine. (Fouque.) Composition.	Hugo.		Myers' General History.	Comus, Lycidas, L'Allegro, Penseroso. (Milton.) Meiklejohn's English Language and Literature.	<i>Freehand</i> : Color, harmony and contrast. Design in color. <i>Mechanical</i> : Continuation of last term's work, with shading.
Wentworth's Higher Arithmetic.	Cicero's De Senectate or Sallust. Collar's Composition.	Heredotus or Homer's Odyssey. Composition.	Am todten See. (Heyse.) Peter Schlemihl (Chamisso.) Ballads, etc. Composition. Sight reading.	Souvestre. Dumas.		Johnston's U. S. History.	Meiklejohn's English Language and Literature.	Term-piece for examination in any subject preferred.

The French Course or the Greek Course may be taken up at the beginning of the first, second or third years. Classes are formed in Botany, Geology or Trigonometry, if enough scholars desire to study any of these Branches. Physiology is taught by lectures; scholars take notes and are required to pass an examination in the subject, using text books as a means of self preparation. The Drawing Course also varies with circumstances. During the four years, all scholars are obliged to have exercises in Composition, Declamation and General Information.

TWO YEARS' COURSE.

Those pupils who pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, spelling, drawing, bookkeeping, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, U. S. History and Constitution will receive a Diploma of proficiency in the Common English Branches. Furthermore, the examination for this Diploma will be open to all who desire to try it.

During my visit I heard classes taught English, French, German, Latin and Greek, and that too with a degree of thoroughness quite equal to that which I noticed in the schools further east. As a large percentage of the population of the city is German, that language is taught in the public schools. French is not taken up, however, until the High School is reached. In teaching both languages there is a combination of the "natural" and the "scientific" methods as they are called in the school calendar; the "natural" method is through conversation in the language, the "scientific" through the study and analysis of inflectional forms.

The inductive method of teaching Latin and Greek has been in use during the last two years. Superintendent Missimer remarks on the results as follows:—

"The general criticism we have to offer is that scholars who come from the Grammar Schools and have never studied a foreign language are too young for this method. In the inductive work which we have been using in Latin, the text of Caesar is taken up immediately. The scholar is supposed to move along in the dark for a time, but gradually, it is thought, he will make valuable discoveries for himself, or that a hint conveyed by the teacher or a remark in the book will lead him to make such discoveries. If the scholar is bright and the class small, this is what actually takes place. But the average scholar in a class of thirty or forty is soon left behind and lost. The disadvantage of this method is apparent from the fact that the scholar does not get the complete conjugation of a single regular verb until the Fifty-third Lesson of our Text Book and then he is required to learn the four conjugations at once. All that he has got before that time has been fragmentary, and he has nothing to which these fragments may be systematically attached. Another injurious feature in any such work is that it introduces the declensions and conjugations in such a haphazard way that the scholar is inclined to regard this part of his lesson as of secondary importance and the translation of the text as of primary importance."

The course in English is, as may be seen from a glance at the curriculum, an extended one and receives a great deal of attention; especially that side of it which we term supplementary reading in English literature. It is known here under the name of general information exercises, and forms the working subject of the greater portion of each Friday afternoon.

5. SPECIAL REPORT OF THE HEAD MASTER OF THE BOYS' MODEL SCHOOL, TORONTO, ON SOME OF THE PRACTICE SCHOOLS FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS, IN CONNECTION WITH NORMAL SCHOOLS, IN THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.
To the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education:—

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, based on observations made at the Normal Schools of Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Worcester and Rochester. In doing so, I desire at the outset to acknowledge the kindness and courteous treatment received at the hands of the Principals and teachers of these institutions. Everything was done that could reasonably be expected to afford opportunities for observing the working of the schools as they are ordinarily conducted, and no attempt was made to conceal imperfections; on the contrary, defects were freely acknowledged and discussed.

The good results of the late meeting of the National Educational Association, held at Toronto in July last, can scarcely be overestimated. The favorable impression which the Ontario system of education made on those who visited the convention, was evident from the flattering remarks volunteered by a large number of teachers in different centres visited.

TORONTO, Dec., 1891.

ANGUS MCINTOSH.

Condition of the Practice Schools.

In New York Normal College, the organization of the practice school is much the same as that of the Toronto Model School—every division being in charge of a regular teacher, who is responsible for the progress of the pupils. In the Brooklyn Practice School one regular teacher is employed for every two divisions arranged in separate

rooms ; and in order to overtake the work of both classes, the students act as assistants. The students do all the teaching in the Albany Model School. The Practice Schools in connection with the Normal Schools of Rochester, Worcester and Boston are the regular city schools.

In certain schools the aim appears to be, to give a large amount of practice, and to test by actual experience the governing power of students. This may be claimed to be some advantage to students ; but it is not an unmixed good even for them ; for, unless the work attempted be thoroughly criticised, evil may and will surely follow. Experience, to be of value, must be of the right kind. A limited amount of practice, and especially of what is usually termed "observation lessons," will advance any school by the improvement in method which is sure to accompany teaching conducted with a view to illustrate correct principles and methods. It is the undue amount that causes trouble. No matter how competent students may be, their disconnected efforts will seriously retard the progress of the pupils, on account of frequent changes.

In some of the cities visited, the question is now being discussed—whether it is better to test the governing power of students by requiring them to experiment on classes in Model Schools, and thereby lowering the standard, or to infer their power to govern from their ability to present the subject, and retain a proper standard in the class. The standing of schools where students do their practice teaching, will, as a rule, be found to be in direct proportion to the amount of control and teaching undertaken by the regular staff. Now, this is not intended to reflect on the character of the work being done by students ; their individual efforts may be all that the most exacting superintendent could wish and yet, on account of the frequent changes from room to room, little progress can be made. It requires an arrangement similar to that adopted in New York Normal College (Training School) and in the Ontario Model Schools, where the regular teachers do the most of the work, to keep the pupils up to anything like a normal standing. By comparison with other schools it is evident that in the Provincial Model Schools of Ontario the maximum amount of practice teaching is now taken. Any additional work of this kind cannot be attempted without seriously affecting the progress of the pupils. Even from the standpoint of those who have considered the students' side only, it must be admitted that it is much more in the interests of the students to be permitted to take their practice in a school which is up to the standard, than to be compelled to undergo an experience in an inferior school, which, without doubt, would impress upon them a low ideal.

A serious objection to the use of the ordinary Public Schools of a city for observation and practice purposes lies in this, that the principles laid down in the theoretical department may not be illustrated or emphasized properly, since these schools are not under the direct control of the Normal School. Besides, in a large city many teachers may not be in sympathy with the movement to improve the methods of teaching and governing pupils. Teachers in city schools are often enslaved by mechanical rules and arbitrary directions imposed for the purpose of keeping the machinery of the system in running order. The individuality of teachers is to a great degree suppressed,

While knowledge of the subject is the first requisite on the part of a teacher, it is closely followed in importance by the method and manner of presenting it. Probably the greatest check to progress in the art of teaching in many places, lies in the fact that teachers keep too much aloof from one another in their professional work. Provision is not made for regular teachers' meetings, where comparisons can be made and difficulties discussed, and where everyone who attends in the right spirit will be benefited. As a result, little or nothing is attempted by way of interchange of ideas—especially as there is quite a general feeling that teachers' meetings should be of a social character where it would be unpardonable to "talk shop."

Experience in Practice Schools.

Experience in teaching is generally looked upon by teachers, and spoken of by others, as a special ground for recommendation, and its value estimated as proportional to its length. To be of value, it must be of the proper kind ; if not, it will undoubtedly prove an injury. Bad methods are easily acquired, but great difficulty is experienced in correcting them. In considering applications, trustees should inquire more into the nature of the experience than into the length of it.

In training schools, more attention should be given to the thorough discussion and criticism of lessons taught, than to merely arranging for a large number of lessons in order to give practice without complete analysis of every performance of the student. The general policy pursued in the Ontario training schools has been to follow up the lessons taught by every student with direct and thorough criticism, rather than to require a large amount of practice without proper supervision. In some of the American institutions, much more practice is attempted, with far less systematic discussion on the work done. This does not apply to all the schools visited. In some schools of New York and Massachusetts, as in our own schools in Ontario, the greatest care is exercised in not permitting any practice teaching to be attempted which cannot be followed by suitable criticism. Practice in wrong methods will confirm bad teaching in the same way that wrong doing of any kind will, by long continuance, confirm bad habits. A person cannot learn to teach by simply teaching. In the majority of cases the worst results follow experience, and evil will be the result in every case, unless great care is taken at the outset, to work along proper lines and in the right direction. Lack of time should be no excuse for disposing of lessons taught in a summary manner. Because a lesson is fairly well taught, it should not be passed without thorough analysis. Many of the most important parts of the higher criticism of a student's work can be brought home to students only by having before them an actual performance. This will give a reality to many principles which would otherwise pass as mere theoretical fancies. Psychology, without illustrative teaching, would be of little value. Probably more good can be done by emphasizing correct principles than by criticising defects; but the latter must not be neglected.

The Deportment of Students.

If the attitude of students towards their instructors and their conformity to the requirements of school etiquette in the schools visited, may be taken as a fair example of the respect shown to authority by Americans, Ontario has much to learn in this respect from the schools of the United States. Canadians have been too ready to insinuate that the American love of liberty has degenerated into license and that across the border "Jack is better than his master." The naturalness on the part of the instructors and the apparent willingness on the part of students to respond, and the desire shown by all to enter heartily into the subject under discussion, in all the schools visited, reflects credit, not only upon those in charge, but also, and in no small degree, upon the students themselves. This respect for "law and order" was not confined to elementary classes or to students in the advanced grades of High Schools. The same spirit seemed to pervade the classes of Colleges and Universities.

* * * * *

The Ability of Students to express themselves well.

Americans have generally been credited, and justly so, with being able to make good extemporaneous speeches, and it is certainly an interesting study to examine some of the methods employed in school work, to see to what extent schools and colleges have contributed, and are now contributing, towards this desirable accomplishment. In the first place, the aim of teachers in primary schools is to encourage, as far as possible, naturalness in answering questions. Complete answers are insisted on in all reasonable cases. "Yes" and "No" answers have no place in any of the better schools. Answers must not only be complete in form, but they must be spoken in a distinct and natural manner. In this respect American appear to advantage when compared with Canadian schools.

In grammar grades and in high schools such questions mainly are given as naturally lead to continuous answers on the part of every student called on. Perhaps no subject is better suited for purposes of continuous answering than history. An excellent example of the power to give complete answers was shown by Dr. Dunton's class in the Boston Normal School. After a lecture on psychology the principles were applied and illustrated by the students. The discussion was directed by Dr. Dunton, giving certain

questions to the whole class and then calling on students by lot to answer. In nearly every case the student called on stood up and spoke at length in a perfectly natural manner, without embarrassment or over confidence. It was evident that the students were able to state exactly what they intended to say. The excellence of the answers did not depend alone on the matter, but, to a large extent, on the apt manner of answering. The style of answering does not depend on special training in any one class, but rather on the whole preparatory course from the primary class up.

A very prominent place is given in all the grades to the recitation of choice passages of prose and poetry. At the New York Normal College, recitations form a part of the regular opening exercises. After the reading of a passage of Scripture and singing, Dr. Hunter, the principal, called on a certain section, consisting of about fifty students, to recite. There were present over sixteen hundred students. Some half dozen students rose, one after the other, in different parts of the section, and recited a gem from Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Longfellow or Tennyson. The choice of passage was determined largely by the authors studied at the time in class, but not necessarily so.

The exercises referred to above are good, viz: 1, answering; 2, discussion; 3, recitation, in their place, especially when well conducted, and are all used, to some extent at least, in many of the Ontario schools; but they would fall short of the training aimed at in many of the American schools, if not followed by some such exercise as will now be referred to, and which gives a finish to those preceding, viz: platform exercises.

In the State Normal School, at Worcester, Dr. Russell makes this an important part of the regular school work. It occupies about one hour every day, and consists of speaking, debating, reading, drawing, etc., on the platform in presence of the whole school. The widest range is given as to the choice of subject and to the manner of presenting it. The great value of the practice given is that it affects so many. It is not confined to a few students who aim at platform effort; but all are expected to take advantage of it, and do so. Those who took part on the day this school was visited, came forward and spoke in a natural manner, without any signs of nervousness or pert smartness. Accounts were given by several students of their experiences in teaching during the previous week. Many points of interest to all were brought out, which led to questions by students as well as teachers. In dealing with these the speakers showed the advantage of the training received. They turned from the line of their remarks, answered questions and returned to their subject without loss of time, and without appearing in the least to be disconcerted.

The Study of Children.

A subject which is made a special feature of the State Normal School, at Worcester is the "Study of Children." A scheme for this purpose has been worked out by Dr. Russell and his colleagues, and adopted as a permanent part of the school curriculum. The following is an outline of the plan.

The principal requests the students to observe the conduct of children in all circumstances—at home, at school, in the street, at work, at play, in their conversation with one another and with adults—and record what they see and hear as soon as circumstances will permit. When the nature of the work is explained to the school, great emphasis is placed upon the necessity of having the records genuine, beyond all possibility of question; of having them consist of a simple, concise statement of what the child does or says, without comment by the writer; of making both the observation and the record without the knowledge of the child, and of noting the usual, rather than the unusual, conduct of the individuals observed.

For convenience in classification, blanks of six colors are provided for the records. White paper is used for such observations as students make themselves; red for well attested ones reported by others; yellow for reminiscences of their own childhood; green for mention of whatever they read on the subject; blue for exceptional or defective children, and chocolate for observations that extend continuously over a period of time. Each blank has the following heading:—

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WORCESTER.

STUDY OF CHILDREN.

1. Date _____,
2. Observer's name, _____ age _____
P. O. Address, _____
3. Name (or initials) of person (child) observed, _____
sex _____ nationality, _____ age, (yrs. and mos.), _____
4. Length of time between making the observation and recording it, _____

RECORD.

If the record is from hearsay, the names of both recorder and observer must be given.

Pupils write the records at their convenience, (immediately after making the observation is the best time), and put the papers in a designated place. A teacher reads them from time to time, and classifies them under the heads, knowledge, reflection, imagination, conscience, feeling, play, etc.

Both teachers and pupils feel that no other part of the pedagogical training has so direct an influence in developing the qualities most sought in a teacher : it is clearly manifest that it awakens curiosity concerning the phenomena of child nature, excites intelligent sympathy with children, and contributes to skill in discipline and instruction. Graduates and apprentices give abundant testimony on all these points.

The work of making observations is not compulsory, but nearly all members of the school engage in it from genuine interest. A few selected papers are placed from time to time where they may be read by all who care for them. How far these serve as stimulus and example is not known ; but every day, not excepting the first day of a term, brings its supply of records, even though the subject may not have been explicitly mentioned for months. It is indeed the most nearly self-sustaining exercise in the school.

Many valuable records are reports of what is seen in the street on the way to or from school, but perhaps the highest value attaches to the reminiscences of the observer's own childhood. To recall one's own feelings, motives, and conduct in circumstances that are repeated in the life of every child, proves, as might be expected, in a high degree salutary, and affects sensibly the manner of judging others. The frankness and humor with which this kind of report is made are often very interesting.

Systematic instruction in psychology is aided both in the way of preparation and supplement by this additional study. Pupils are thus furnished at the outset with facts of their own observation, which serve as elementary materials for scientific classification and study ; they have a habit of observing a certain class of phenomena, and have received suggestions and cautions that are of service to them in other departments ; they are able to pass more easily to mental science, because they have learned that that, as well as natural science, can be pursued by an objective method ; they have an already awakened and active interest in the subject, that gives them pleasure in learning general principles, sometimes in part known by their own observations ; and, moreover, they attach a different value to a text-book which they see is a natural outgrowth of an experience like their own.

As all students make observations, many records have no value apart from the wholesome endeavor that made them ; but a progress in the significance of the things noticed, and in the manner of recording them, are apparent. During the latter part of a term the proportion of significant and valuable papers is greater than during the first part. All papers are carefully preserved (about 2,000 have been collected each year), and it is hoped that they may be of value to students of child-nature ; but the primary object of collecting them is the training of prospective teachers ; and so highly does the work commend itself as a means to this end, that if nothing ulterior to this is gained, complete satisfaction, and no disappointment, will be experienced."

Female Teachers.

From many, and in fact from most of the American Normal School classes, gentlemen have disappeared entirely, and as a result nearly all of the elementary schools are in the hands of female teachers. In some of the larger cities no provision whatever is made for the training of male teachers even although some are still engaged. When a male teacher is required, the Board of Education must select one who has been trained outside, or who has had no training. In large business centres like New York and Boston, there are so many opportunities for young men, that few, if any, desire to follow the work of the school-room. Whenever this question of the disappearance of male teachers from the profession was asked in either of the places mentioned, the answer almost invariably included the following attractions and always in this order;—(1) Business; (2) Law; (3) Medicine; (4) The Ministry.

It is evident that, even in Ontario, teaching is the least attractive of all the professions. Law offers perhaps the widest field for young men of ability, and many of the most promising students are shaping their studies in that direction. It is to be regretted that the financial inducements are not such as to retain in the profession a larger number of male teachers. The higher classes of boys in graded schools and the larger country schools, should, as a rule, be in the hands of male teachers. There is much work to be done in these departments which ladies should not be called on to perform. It is a significant fact that the Ontario High Schools have during the last ten years, made infinitely greater progress than that made by the Public Schools during the same period; and yet the teaching in High Schools has been almost entirely done by male teachers, while the Public Schools have passed largely into the hands of female teachers. At present there are about twice as many female as male teachers in the Public Schools of Ontario, and, judging by the composition of classes in the Normal Schools the disproportion is likely to be even greater in the future, than it is at present.

Drawing and Writing.

In the American school the principles of drawing and writing are taught in much the same way as in Ontario; but in the application of principles more care is shewn. This difference is perhaps more noticeable in drawing than in writing. One good result of this practice is plain—the excellent blackboard work of the teachers and students. Teachers trained under the American system are able to use the crayon to much better advantage than the Ontario teachers. These subjects may not be of so much importance as many others, yet they deserve special attention, particularly by teachers, as good blackboard illustrations contribute, in no small degree, to the success of many lessons.

One of the most important aims in teaching drawing in a Normal School should be to develop the power to make good blackboard illustrations. So much importance is attached to this in the Boston Normal School, that nearly one-third of the time set apart for drawing, is occupied in illustrative work, which includes methods and practice in drawing illustrations upon the blackboard in connection with the teaching of various subjects, such as as geography, plants, animals, etc.

Manual Training.

Manual training has been introduced, as a regular department of school work, in many of the American High Schools, and judging from the results so far attained the experiment has proved successful, or at least so encouraging as to induce many Boards of Education to extend this branch of instruction. The Committee on Manual Training in connection with the Albany Public High School, reported to the Board as follows:—

“The progress in this department (Manual Training) during the past year has been very satisfactory, and has removed it from the field of experiment to that of a practical and educational success. This has been due not only to the excellent instructors in this department, but to the interest, good will and co-operation of the students. An important

step was taken during the past year in extending manual instruction to the girls, in the Sloyd system of wood working. It was at first feared there would be a lack of interest on the part of the girls; but your committee is happy to say that as one exercise succeeded another the interest increased, and that to-day our girls are enthusiastic and earnest in their efforts in this direction, and evince satisfaction when their models are complete and are approved by the instructress.

"The success in manual training has been so marked during the past year that your committee believes the board would be justified in extending this branch, and hope that in making up the annual budget this year an increased appropriation will be asked for this department."

Superintendent Maxwell, of Brooklyn, in referring to the lack of high school accommodation, proposes the following solution of the difficulty: "One of the old buildings should be transformed into a manual training school. Many pupils will go to such a school who would not go to one of the literary high schools, because the work will better suit their special needs.

"In such a school, two hours a day would be devoted to book work, one hour a day to industrial drawing, and two hours a day to laboratory or shop work properly correlated with drawing and book work.

"For girls there should be instruction in sewing, cooking, stenography and type-writing and wood carving; for boys there should be instruction in the use of the principal tools employed in wood and metal work, and in the various branches of electricity.

"Both sexes should come together in the classes for book work, which would embrace four hours a week at English, three hours a week at mathematics, and three hours a week at physics and chemistry.

"The argument that the Public Schools should not teach these subjects, no longer holds good. We are already teaching Latin, Greek and modern languages. If we are justified in teaching such subjects, surely we are justified in teaching others that lie so much nearer to the necessities of every-day life.

"Nor would such a school be an experiment. The scheme has been fully tried in other places and has been found abundantly successful. In Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in Washington, in Chicago, in Toledo, in St. Louis, in Minneapolis, in St. Paul, and in many other places, manual training schools have been established, and everywhere with very great success, with profound satisfaction to the community, and with manifest benefit to the rising generation.

"Such a school would not teach trades. It would, however, teach the principles that underlie all manual trades. It is to be defended on the ground that these principles and the processes in which they are embodied, furnish, when properly correlated with drawing and book work, an instrument of education not second to any literary education whatever.

"The time is ripe for such a school; the pupils are ready to enter; the building can be obtained; the expense will be small; the benefits incalculable."

While nearly all of those who have expressed themselves publicly on the advantages of manual training appear to look upon it with favor, all are not so hopeful as those whose opinions have been quoted. Dr. Hunter of the New York Normal College, in referring to the subject, makes, among others, the following observations:—

"One of the obstacles in the way of the introduction of manual training is the undue importance attached to it by some teachers, who think it a panacea for all the ills of life. Some have taken it up because it was the fashion, and others because they wished to be considered progressive; other over-zealous advocates have run it into the ground by claiming for it results impossible of attainment. They have affirmed that young men educated under it will eschew clerkships and professions and be eager to learn mechanical trades; and that young women will abandon teaching and other literary callings and will be satisfied with sewing, cooking, and other general house-work; of course this is unconscious exaggeration. While ambition is a common emotion among men and women, they will seek wealth, fame and power in the pursuits, professional or otherwise, best adapted to their talents. The most that manual training can accomplish is to create and foster a respect for all handicraft.

"In order that hand-work in the schools may be successful, it must be treated simply as an educational factor holding its proper place in a course of study, like history, geography or arithmetic; but if its enthusiastic champions attempt to push it to the expulsion of subjects equally useful, they will create a reaction against it which will be disastrous."

Assignment of Lessons for preparation at home.

In many of the American schools little or no time is allowed for study in school hours, and, as a consequence, children are required to prepare their lessons at home. The practice, however, is far from being uniform. In some places Boards of Education have made regulations, prohibiting the assignment of homework in all the primary grades; in other places, lessons are assigned for preparation at home, in all the classes.

There can be little doubt that the feeling in some quarters against pupils having to study at home arises from want of care on the part of teachers in assigning lessons. If lessons are properly taught, much can with profit be done by pupils at home. In every case the work given for pupils to do at home, should follow directly along the line of teaching, and should be an application of what has been explained. Even in the lowest classes in school, easy exercises may be assigned, that will prove helpful to the pupils and not be in any sense a burden. As a matter of course, they should be short and suited to the age and capacity of pupils. While great care should be taken in giving these exercises, the teacher should use the greatest patience in seeing that the efforts of pupils are properly examined. Work hurriedly and carelessly done will lead to harm instead of good. Probably the main cause of misunderstanding in this matter, lies in the fact that, as a rule, far too much teaching is attempted and far too little study on the part of pupils, during school hours. This applies only to graded schools, and more particularly to those where every teacher is in charge of only one class. Time should be set apart regularly for study under the direction of the teacher. At least half an hour every day should be devoted to this work; and the time should be taken up in applying principles already taught, rather than in preparing for a following recitation. It is not enough for teachers to have pupils studying while they are doing other work; the teacher's attention should be wholly directed to the subject under consideration; he should study with the pupils and direct their work. This applies to almost every subject and is not confined to any one in particular. By this means attention can be given to individual pupils. Many can be benefited, who would otherwise be passed over in general class teaching.

The Marking System

In nearly all of the American schools visited, the marking system has been almost entirely abandoned; partly because it is cumbersome, but mainly because of its injurious effects in diverting the minds of the pupils from the chief aim of school life. In the majority of cases, marks are assigned only for the results of direct examinations. And even the value of examinations is by some considered doubtful. But to discard direct tests, such as examinations, is perhaps as unsafe as to carry it to extreme by making them occupy too prominent a place. There is a tendency in some quarters to make school life and work too easy—to rob it of all difficulties, and, as a result, to encourage pupils to spend their time on those subjects only which give them the most pleasure, to the exclusion or partial neglect of other studies which may be as important and in many cases more so. Up to the present, no other scheme has been devised which acts so directly in correcting looseness in teaching, as a proper system of examinations, such as it has been spoken against; there is really nothing to take its place. Examinations should not be relied upon wholly as a basis of promotions; combined with the teacher's estimate they are perhaps the best guide in determining the grading of pupils.

The Use Made of Apparatus.

In all lessons observed, where apparatus was used, this feature was particularly noticeable, that pupils assisted in performing the experiments. Considerable skill was shown by teachers in giving to the pupils a fair share in the work. By this means the active co-operation of the pupils was secured. When possible every pupil was supplied with the object. For example, in considering the cube, every pupil had a cube, and followed the directions given by the teacher and made his own observations. The same was observed in another lesson on the sphere. Pupils were led to make their own examinations and draw inferences directly.

Time Spent on Professional Study

In the American Normal Schools, students are required to spend from one to two years. In some schools, as in the State Normal College at Albany, the academic work must be completed before entering, but in most of the other schools visited, the non professional work is reviewed and extended. The continuous course has many advantages; but the whole time occupied in training for the work of the profession is not really so much longer, in the American schools than in those of Ontario, as, at first sight, might appear. If the time spent in County Model Schools, Normal Schools, and the School of Pedagogy, be taken into account and the work estimated, probable more time is really spent in professional work than in the majority of American training schools.

If the fragmentary courses were united so that more students would take their whole professional work continuously, much might be accomplished in the right direction. At present the inducements are so strong in the direction of allowing, and in some cases, of compelling students to teach for a time, that few comparatively ever complete the entire course. Many, in fact by far the greater number, never proceed further than the Second Class.

The remedy for this state of affairs lies in encouraging, as far as possible, all students who intend to become teachers, to complete their non-professional work before entering the lowest grade of Professional Schools; and the way should be open to proceed to the highest grade of certificate before attempting to take charge of a school.

NEW YORK STATE NORMAL COLLEGE AT ALBANY.

The aim of this College is perhaps more nearly like that attempted in the Training Schools of Ontario. An outline of the work, etc., may therefore prove interesting by way of comparison.

Faculty.

The staff consists of William J. Milne, Ph.D., President, Professor of Philosophy of Education and School Economy, and seventeen Associate Professors and Teachers.

The College is a purely Professional Institution, and nothing is included in the courses of study which does not bear directly on the profession of teaching. The courses of instruction include Philosophy of Education, History of Education, Systems of Education, School Economy, Methods of Teaching, and such other subjects as are immediately related to the work of the school-room.

*Courses of Instruction.**English Course.*

Those who seek admission to this Course must be at least seventeen years of age and greater maturity is desirable.

Candidates for admission must pass satisfactory examinations upon the following subjects:—Arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, geometry, grammar, rhetoric, English literature, political and physical geography, American history, general history, botany, physiology, zoology, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, book-keeping, civil government and elements of linear drawing.

Those who present the following evidences of proficiency will be admitted without examination, viz. :—State certificates, diplomas from Colleges, Universities, The Regents, Normal Schools, High Schools, Academies and academic departments of Union Schools, provided they cover the subjects prescribed for examination in the preceding paragraph, but pass cards in advanced arithmetic and advanced grammar will be required in addition to the attainments certified by The Regents, or other academic diplomas, or special statements from principals of schools, setting forth the superior qualifications in those subjects on the part of the candidate for admission. Latin may be substituted for any subject excepting those commonly called advanced studies.

Course of Study.

First Term.

Philosophy of education, school economy, drawing.

Methods of teaching the following subjects, viz. :—Number, place, language, reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, penmanship, botany, physiology, zoology, composition, color, object lessons, a course of reading connected with professional work.

Second Term.

History of Education, School Law, Kindergarten Methods.

Methods of teaching the following subjects, viz. :—Music, drawing, physical culture, elocution, familiar science, teaching in Model School, a course of reading connected with professional work, discussion of educational themes.

Those who complete the above course successfully will receive a diploma, which will be a license to teach in the Public Schools of the State. No degree will be conferred upon graduates from this course.

Classical Course.

Admission.

Those who desire admission to this course must be at least seventeen years of age but no one will be graduated from the course who is not at least twenty years of age.

Candidates for admission must pass satisfactory examinations upon all the subjects required for entrance to the English course, and in addition thereto, solid geometry, plane trigonometry, Cæsar, three books ; Cicero, six orations ; Virgil's *Æneid*, six books ; Latin, prose composition, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, three books ; Homer's *Iliad*, three books ; and Greek prose composition.

Instead of the requirements in Greek the candidates may offer a two years' course in French or German, or a less amount of both.

If the student has not read the passages prescribed, an equivalent amount of other authors will be accepted.

Those who present the following evidences of proficiency will be admitted without examination, viz. :—Diplomas from Colleges, Universities, The Regents, Normal Schools, High Schools, Academies, and academic departments of Union Schools, provided they cover the subjects prescribed for examination in the preceding paragraph, but pass-cards in advanced arithmetic and advanced grammar will be required in addition to the attainments certified by the Regents, or other academic diplomas, or special statements from principals of schools setting forth the superior qualifications in those subjects on the part of the candidates for admission. The Regents' eighty-count diploma admits without conditions.

*Course of Study.**First Term.*

Philosophy of education, school economy, drawing.

Methods of teaching the following subjects, viz. :—Number, place, language, reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, penmanship, botany, physiology, zoology, composition, color, object lessons, a course of reading connected with professional work.

Second Term.

Methods of teaching the following subjects :—Algebra, physics, Latin, mineralogy and geology, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, astronomy, preparations of specimens and apparatus, discussion of educational themes.

Third Term.

Methods of teaching the following subjects :—Latin, Greek or French or German, history, physical geography, solid geometry and mensuration, civil government, trigonometry, book-keeping, English literature, sanitary science, school architecture, preparation of specimens and apparatus, discussion of educational themes.

Fourth Term.

History of education, school law, kindergarten methods.

Methods of teaching the following subjects, viz. :—Music, drawing, physical culture, elocution, familiar science, teaching in Model School, a course of reading connected with professional work, discussion of educational themes, school supervision.

Those who complete the Classical Course successfully will receive diplomas conferring upon them the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy, and they will also be licensed to teach in the public schools of the State.

The degrees of Master of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy will be conferred in accordance with conditions to be announced hereafter.

Graduates of Colleges.

Graduates of Colleges and Universities will be allowed to select (with the approval of the Faculty) from the curriculum of study a course which may be completed in one year ; upon their completing it successfully and showing their ability to instruct and manage pupils properly, they will receive diplomas which will be licenses to teach, and the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy will also be conferred upon them.

Special Students.

Persons of maturity, who have had large and successful experience in teaching, but who have not the attainments in scholarship required for admission into the regular courses, and those that have the qualifications for entrance who wish to pursue special courses, will be permitted to enter the College and pursue elective courses such as the Faculty may approve, but they will not be granted diplomas, nor will degrees be conferred upon them.

*Course for Kindergartens.**Admission.*

Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age. They must be graduated from some High School, Academy, academic department of a Union School or other higher institution of learning, that they may be mentally fitted to comprehend and apply understandingly the truths underlying the Froebel system. They should have a natural love of

children so that they may enter into childish joys and sorrows in a sympathizing manner. They should have the consciousness of a high moral purpose and a love for nature, good health, industry and a cheerful and contented disposition. They should have a knowledge of music and be able to sing and play well.

Course of Instruction.

This will include lessons on the use of the following articles and occupations in developing the child's mind:—Ball, sphere, cube and cylinder, blocks, tablets, slats, sticks, rings and peas-work, pricking, sewing, drawing, lacing, weaving, paper-cutting and paper-folding.

Systematic instruction will be given upon the principles and philosophy of training which underlie the Kindergarten System. Lessons on the care of children and on story telling will also occupy the attention of the students during a part of the course.

Instruction in the Holt System of music will be given, so that the Kindergarteners may be able to teach the rudiments of vocal music to the children.

Lessons in physical culture, and Kindergarten music and games will form a part of the course.

Lessons in botany and natural history will be given, with methods of presenting them to little children.

Instruction in free-hand drawing and in modelling will be given during the year.

Students will be required to prepare pattern books of weaving, sewing, pricking, paper-folding and paper-cutting, and they will be expected to invent new forms for themselves in accordance with the principles underlying all the work.

Students will be required to observe for a time the work done in the Kindergarten, from 9 until 12. They will afterwards write out their observations and submit them to the class for approval and criticism. As soon as the students are qualified to enter upon the work of instruction, they will be given practical work with the children.

A course of reading will be prescribed, including such books as Autobiography of Froebel, Reminiscences of Froebel, Education of Man, Emile, Leonard and Gertrude, Sully's Hand-book of Psychology, and other works upon educational themes. Frequent essays upon the various phases of the instruction and training of children and abstracts of the books read will be required.

A diploma will be given at the end of one year to those who complete the course satisfactorily.

Those who desire to enter the course for Kindergarteners must present themselves at the beginning of the school year in September, because only one training class will be organized per year.

Model School.

The Model School is organized and maintained that students may have an opportunity to observe the successful application of methods of teaching, and that they may have an opportunity to display their knowledge and skill in teaching and managing pupils.

The school has four departments: Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and High School. The course of study covers the subjects necessary for preparation for business, for college, or for entering the Normal College. It is designed to make the school what its name signifies, a model for the teachers who graduate, in methods of teaching and in discipline.

The teaching in this school will be done chiefly by pupil teachers, although model lessons will be given from time to time by the teachers in charge, so that those who are preparing to teach may have illustrations to guide them in the application of educational theories.

APPENDIX K.—*TECHNICAL EDUCATION—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES,
FREE LIBRARIES, ART SCHOOLS, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.*

REPORT OF S. P. MAY, ESQ., M.D. C.L.H., SUPERINTENDENT OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES,
ART SCHOOLS, ETC.

I.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

During the year the following institutions were inspected.

1. *Mechanics' Institutes*.—Aberarder, Aylmer, Aurora, Alton, Beaverton, Barrie, Bobcaygeon, Brockville, Blyth, Bothwell, Bowmanville, Bradford, Cornwall, Cardinal, Camden East, Collingwood, Claude, Cheltenham, Cobourg, Cold Springs, Clarke, Deseronto, Drayton, Fenelon Falls, Forks of Credit, Fort Erie, Garden Island, Goderich, Grand Valley, Hensall, Hanover, Inglewood, Iroquois, Islington, Kingston, Lindsay, Listowel, Niagara Falls, Niagara, Napanee, Newburg, Merriton, Mount Forest, Ottawa, Orangeville, Port Colborne, Picton, Prescott, Palmerston, Port Elgin, Port Rowan, Port Edward, Romney, Shelburne, Shedden, Tilbury East, Tilbury Centre, Vittoria,* Watford, Wyoming, Walkerton.

2. *Free Libraries*.—Chatham, Ingersoll, Simcoe, St. Catharines, St. Thomas.

3. *Art Schools*.—Brockville, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto.

4. *Scientific Institutes*.—Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa Athenæum, Ottawa French Canadian Institute.

* The books belonging to Vittoria Mechanics' Institute have been handed over to the Board of School Trustees for the use of pupils, to be returned whenever the Institute is reorganized.

The following table shows the locality of each Mechanics' Institute and Free Library in the Province:—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES IN 1890-91.

LOCATION.		LOCATION.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.	Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Addington	Newburgh.	Grey	Markdale.
do	Camden, East.	do	Meaford.
Algoma	Chapleau.	do	Owen Sound.
do	Keewatin.	Haldimand	Caledonia.
do	Manitowaning.	do	(Dufferin) Clanbrassil P.O.
do	Port Arthur.	do	Dunnville.
do	Sault Ste. Marie.	do	Jarvis.
do	Thessalon.	do	(Victoria) Caledonia P. O.
Brant	Brantford.	Halton	Georgetown.
do	Glenmorris.	do	Milton.
do	Paris.	do	Oakville.
do	St. George.	Hastings	Belleville.
Bruce	Chesley.	do	Deseronto.
do	Holyrood.	do	Trenton.
do	Kincardine.	do	Tweed.
do	Lion's Head.	Huron	Blyth.
do	Lucknow.	do	Brussels.
do	Paisley.	do	Clinton.
do	Port Elgin.	do	Ethel.
do	Ripley.	do	Exeter.
do	Southampton.	do	Goderich.
do	Teeswater.	do	Hensall.
do	Tara.	do	Seaforth.
do	Tiverton.	do	St. Helens.
do	Walkerton.	do	Wingham.
do	Westford.	do	Wroxeter.
do	Warton.	Kent	Blenheim.
Carleton	Manotick.	do	Bothwell.
do	Metcalfe.	do	Chatham.
do	North Gower.	do	Dresden.
do	Ottawa.	do	Highgate.
Dufferin	Grand Valley.	do	Tilbury Centre.
do	Orangeville.	do	Tilbury, East.
do	Shelburne.	do	Tilsonburg.
Dundas	West Winchester.	do	Thamesford.
do	Morrisburg.	do	Ridgetown.
do	Iroquois.	do	Romney.
Durham	Bowmanville.	do	Thamesville.
do	Orono.	do	Wallaceburg.
do	Port Hope.	Lambton	Arkona.
Elgin	Aylmer.	do	Aberarder.
do	Duart.	do	Alvinston.
do	St. Thomas.	do	Forest.
do	Shedden.	do	Oil Springs.
do	Sparta.	do	Petrolia.
Essex	Essex.	do	Point Edward.
do	Leamington.	do	Watford.
Frontenac	Garden Island.	do	Wyoming.
do	Kingston.	Lanark	Almonte.
Glengarry	Lancaster.	do	Carleton Place.
do	Williamstown.	do	Perth.
Grenville	Cardinal.	do	Smith's Falls.
do	Kemptville.	Leeds	Brockville.
do	Merrickville.	do	Athens.
do	Oxford Mills.	Lennox	Napanee.
do	Prescott.	Lincoln	Beamsville.
Grey	Clarksburg.	do	Grimsby.
do	Durham.	do	Merritton.
do	Dundalk.	do	Niagara.
do	Lake Charles.	do	St. Catharines.
do	Hanover.	Middlesex	Ailsa Craig.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES IN 1890-91.

LOCATION.		LOCATION.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.	Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Middlesex	Belmont.	Russell	Russell.
do	Glencoe.	Stormont	Cornwall.
do	London.	Simcoe	Alliston.
do	Lucan.	do	Barrie.
do	Melbourne.	do	Beeton.
do	Parkhill.	do	Bradford.
do	Strathroy.	do	Collingwood.
do	Thorndale.	do	Midland.
do	Wardsville.	do	Orillia.
Muskoka	Bracebridge.	do	Penetanguishene.
do	Burk's Falls.	do	Stayner.
do	Gravenhurst.	do	Tottenham.
do	Huntsville.	Victoria	Bobcaygeon.
do	Port Carling.	do	Penelon Falls.
do	Windermere.	do	Lindsay.
Norfolk	Port Rowan.	Waterloo	Ayr.
do	Simcoe.	do	Baden.
do	Waterford.	do	Berlin.
Northumberland	Brighton.	do	Elmira.
do	Campbellford.	do	Galt.
do	Cold Springs.	do	Hespeler.
do	Cobourg.	do	New Hamburg.
do	Colborne.	do	Preston.
do	Hastings.	do	Waterloo.
Ontario	Beaverton.	Welland	Fonthill.
do	Brougham.	do	Fort Erie.
do	Cannington.	do	Niagara Falls.
do	Oshawa.	do	Niagara Falls, South.
do	Pickering.	do	Port Colborne.
do	Uxbridge.	do	Thorold.
do	Whitby.	do	Welland.
Oxford	Embro.	Wellington	Arthur.
do	Ingersoll.	do	Clifford.
do	Norwich.	do	Drayton.
do	Tavistock.	do	Elora.
do	Woodstock.	do	Erin.
Parry Sound	Parry Sound.	do	Ennotville (Barnett P. O.).
Peel	Alton.	do	Fergus.
do	Belfountain.	do	Guelph.
do	Bolton.	do	Harriston.
do	Brampton.	do	Mount Forest.
do	Caledon.	Wentworth	Dundas.
do	Cheltenham.	do	Hamilton.
do	Claude.	do	Waterdown.
do	Forks of Credit.	York	Aurora.
do	Inglewood.	do	Highland Creek.
do	Mono Road.	do	Islington.
do	Streetsville.	do	Markham.
Perth	Listowel.	do	Newmarket.
do	Palmerston.	do	Parkdale.
do	Mitchell.	do	Richmond Hill.
do	St. Mary's.	do	Scarboro'.
do	Stratford.	do	Schomberg.
do	Lakefield.	do	Stouffville.
Peterborough	Norwood.	do	Toronto.
do	Peterborough.	do	Vandorf.
Prescott	L'Orignal.	do	Weston.
Pictou	Prince Edward.	do	West Toronto Junction.
Renfrew	Arnprior.	do	Woodbridge.
do	Renfrew.		

The above list may be classified as follows :

Institutes reporting	204
Free Libraries reporting	11
Institutes not reporting	15
New Institutes	10
Total	240

The following abstracts show the proportionate number of volumes in each Library :

Libraries with less than 250 volumes

Bothwell, Brougham, Camden East, Cold Springs, Gravenhurst, Hastings, Inglewood, Lake Charles, Melbourne, Manotick, Oxford Mills, Orono, Picton, Russell, Romany, Sandwich, Snedden, St Helen's, Tilbury Centre, Tilbury East, Wallaceburg, Westford.

Libraries with over 250 and less than 500 volumes.

Alvinston, Atherton, Burk's Falls, Belmont, Beaverton, Oardinal, Chesley, Cannington, Dresden, Duart, Dufferin, Dundalk, Hensall, Highgate, Highland Creek, Huntsville, Islington, Iroquois, Lancaster, Lion's Head, Leamington, Merriton, Ottawa, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Carling, Port Rowan, Stayner, Sault Ste. Marie, Tara, Thamesford, Tottenham, Victoria, Waterford, Williamstown, West Winchester.

Libraries with over 500 and less than 1,000 volumes.

Aberarder, Athens, Beamsville, Belfountain, Blenheim, Bradford, Blyth, Bobcaygeon, Caledon, Chatsworth, Chapleau, Deseronto, Essex, Forks of the Credit, Fort Erie, Glenmorris, Grand Valley, Holyrood, Jarvis, Listowel, Lucknow, Markdale, Morrisburg, Mono Road, Newburgh, Niagara Falls South, Newmarket, Parkhill, Port Arthur, Port Colborne, Ripley, Shelburne, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Vandon, Watford, Walkerton, West Toronto Junction, Windermere, Wiarton, Woodbridge, Wyoming.

Libraries with over 1,000 and less than 1,500 volumes.

Arkona, Almonte, Amprior, Aurora, Baden, Beeton, Bolton, Bracebridge, Brighton, Carleton Place, Clifford, Claude, Cobourg, Drayton, Elmira, Fenelon Falls, Fonthill, Georgetown, Glencoe, Lucan, Midland, New Hamburg, Norwood, Oshawa, Parkhill, Richmond, Hill, Teeswater, Thamesville, Trenton, Waterdown, Wingham, Weston.

Libraries with over 1,500 and less than 2,000 volumes.

Ailsa Craig, Alton, Brussels, Chatham, Caledonia, Cheltenham, Colborne, Dunnville, Ennotville, Forest, Hespeler, Markham, Meaford, Merrickville, Mount Forest, Oakville, Orangeville, Paisley, Parkdale, Port Elgin, Southampton, Stouffville, Wardsville, Whitby.

Libraries with over 2,000 and less than 2,500 volumes.

Arthur, Aylmer, Bowmanville, Campbellford, Clinton, Darham, Exeter, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Mitchell, Napanee, Norwich, Orillia, Point Edward, Penetanguishene, Renfrew, Wroxeter.

Libraries with over 2,500 and less than 3,000 volumes.

Brampton, Embro, Goderich, Harriston, Perth, Port Hope, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Scarboro, St. George, Welland.

Libraries with over 3,000 and less than 3,500 volumes.

Ayr, Belleville, Fergus, Kincardine, Milton, Niagara, Niagara Falls, Prescott, Smith's Falls, Thorold.

Libraries with over 3,500 and less than 4,000 volumes.

Barrie, Berlin (F. L.), Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Garden Island, London, Seaforth, Simcoe, Strathroy, Uxbridge.

Libraries with over 4,000 and less than 5,000 volumes.

Galt, Preston, Stratford, St. Mary's, Woodstock, Waterloo (F. L.).

Libraries with over 5,000 and less than 6,000 volumes.

Dundas, Kingston, Paris, Peterboro', St. Thomas (F. L.).

Libraries with over 6,000 and less than 7,000 volumes.

Guelph (F. L.), St. Catharines (F. L.).

Libraries with over 7,000 and less than 8,500 volumes.

Elora.

Libraries with over 8,500 and less than 10,000.

Brantford (F. L.).

Libraries with over 100,000 volumes.

Hamilton (F. L.).

Libraries with over 500,000 volumes.

Toronto (F. L.).

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES REPORT.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report for the year ending 1st May, 1891. (For details see tables A, B, C, D and E).

1. *Mechanics' Institutes reporting 1890-1.*

Number of Institutes reporting for the year 204

2. *Mechanics' Institutes not reporting 1890-1.*

Clarksburg, Gravenhurst, Hastings, Kemptville, Manitowaning, Metcalfe, Norwood, Parkdale, Petrolea, Stayner, Thorndale, Wallaceburg, Wardsville, Waterdown, Waterford 15

3. *Mechanics' Institutes reported closed.*

Vittoria.

4. *New Mechanics' Institutes reporting 1890-1.*

Bothwell, Bingham, Chesley, Cold Springs, Fort Erie, Hensall, Inglewood, Ottawa, Port Rowan, Picton, Romney, Shedden, Tilbury Centre, Tilbury East 14

5. *New Mechanics' Institutes incorporated since 1st May, 1891.*

Erin, Ethel, Keewatin, Lakefield, North Gower, Pickering, Sparta, Thessalon, Tiverton, Tweed 10

6. *Classification of Mechanics' Institutes reporting 1890-1.*

Mechanics' Institutes with libraries, reading rooms and evening classes	39
“ “ “ and reading rooms	88
“ “ “ and evening classes	9
“ “ “ only	68

Total..... 204

7. *Mechanics' Institutes Receipts during the year 1890-1, with balances from previous year.*

Balances from previous year.....	\$ 7,423 42
Members' fees	18,481 47
Legislative grants for 1889-90.....	31,711 08
Municipal grants	6,816 68
Fees from evening classes.....	717 20
Amount received from sale of periodicals, etc.	1,307 80
Lectures and entertainments	2,448 16
Other sources	9,422 34

Total \$78,328 15

8. *Mechanics' Institutes Expenditure during the year 1890-1, with balances on hand at close of year.*

Rent, light and heating	\$10,537 70
Salaries	11,296 79
Books (not fiction).....	19,233 65
“ (fiction)	5,694 05
Bookbinding	877 52
Magazines and newspapers	7,444 34
Evening classes.....	2,583 06
Lectures and entertainments	970 82
Miscellaneous	12,469 44
Balances on hand	7,220 78

Total \$78,328 15

9. *Mechanics' Institutes Assets and Liabilities 1890-1.*

Institutes reporting have assets, value	\$334,63 67
“ “ “ liabilities, value.....	27,874 24

10. *Number of members in Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-1.*

204 Institutes have 22,262 members.

11. *Number of Volumes purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-1.*

Biography.....	2,076
Fiction	9,837
History.....	2,972
Miscellaneous	5,031
General Literature.....	2,495
Poetry and the Drama.....	665
Religious Literature	1,704
Science and Art.....	2,273
Voyages and Travels.....	2,945
Works of Reference.....	543

Total..... 30,541

12. *Value of books presented to Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-1*

Aberarder	\$15 00	Huntsville	\$5 00
Barrie	100 00	Inglewood	8 00
Beaverton	1 00	Iroquois	70 00
Beeton	25 00	Ottawa	618 75
Belleville	20 00	Paris	25 00
Bowmanville	1 00	Peterboro	34 00
Chapleau	253 20	Port Arthur	12 00
Chesley	7 00	Port Rowan	12 00
Clinton	15 00	Ridgetown	1 00
Dunnville	15 00	Romney	4 35
Fergus	10 00	Seaforth	30 00
Fonthill	19 00	Stouffville	4 00
Forest	15 00	Thamesford	5 00
Grand Valley	18 00	Tilsonburg	20 00
Hensall	7 00	West Toronto	4 00
Highland Creek	15 00		
Holyrood	215 00	Total	\$1,604 30

13. *Number of Volumes in Mechanics' Institutes Libraries and number of volumes issued.*

	Volumes in Library.	Volumes issued.
Biography	25,669	14,004
Fiction	85,411	23,618
History	32,026	24,093
Miscellaneous	44,377	59,315
General Literature	21,817	30,463
Poetry and the Drama	9,757	6,496
Religious Literature	13,162	14,649
Science and Art	33,263	15,481
Voyages and Travels	27,768	44,310
Works of Reference	9,369	22,552
Totals	302,619	234,681

The total amount expended by Mechanics' Institutes for books, including book-binding in 1890-1, was \$25,805.22.

14. *Reading Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes, 1890-1*

Institutes reported having reading rooms.

Number of newspapers subscribed for	1,400
Number of periodicals	1,452

The total amount expended for newspapers and periodicals in 1890-1 was \$7,444.34.

15. *Number of Evening Classes in Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-1*

Commercial Course.—Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, 34 Classes.

English Course.—English and Canadian History, Composition and Grammar, 11 Classes.

Primary Drawing Course.—Freehand Drawing, Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing and Blackboard Drawing, 10 classes.

Mechanical Drawing Course.—Machine Drawing, Building Construction, Industrial Design, Advanced Perspective, 4 Classes.

Advanced Course shading Flat, etc., 1 Class.

Miscellaneous Subjects.—Shorthand, 1 class.

For details see tables.

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of

INSTITUTES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.										Rent, Light and heating.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.		
	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.		
1 Aberarder	5 52	34 50	141 50		12 00			1 00	194 53		
2 Ailsa Craig	60 11	59 00	133 00			22 17			274 28		
3 Alliston		54 00	175 00					50 00	279 00	37 50	
4 Almonte	28 46	90 50	212 00			30 15	30 05	14 41	405 57	108 80	
5 Alton	95 34	46 00	168 00				133 60	40 50	483 44	11 11	
6 Alvinston	14 13	14 05	154 00					5 42	187 60	59 92	
7 Arkona	2 38	26 50	146 75			1 00	25 00	59 75	261 38	43 47	
8 Arnprior		27 95	91 75					11 42	131 12		
9 Arthur	81 22	50 50	214 75			12 90			359 37	49 90	
10 Athens	21 01	61 00	175 00						257 01		
11 Aylmer	11 56	90 20	147 30	50 00		19 40		97 95	416 41	80 00	
12 Ayr	79 60	115 80	250 00						445 40	54 40	
13 Aurora		261 55	200 00					267 52	729 07	20 52	
14 Baden		231 46	152 00	25 00			4 50		412 96	48 06	
15 Barrie	1 30	230 75	258 00	175 00	11 50	18 85		21 50	756 90	167 10	
16 Beamsville	40 83	73 00	242 00	15 00			10 05	6 60	387 48	53 00	
17 Beaverton	30 25	72 35	150 00			13 46		100 90	366 96	77 63	
18 Beeton	12 32	51 00	193 00	25 00				2 68	284 60	7 00	
19 Belfountain	7 47	19 50	143 25					76	170 98		
20 Belleville	7 59	335 00	316 00	200 00	84 00	56 50		289 45	1288 54	367 15	
21 Belmont	108 15	31 05	28 00						167 20		
22 Blenheim	38 37	92 50	275 00	70 00	7 00			15 25	498 12		
23 Blyth	96 01	39 50							135 51	25 00	
24 Bobcaygeon	71 45	54 00	287 87	50 00		8 95		8 60	480 87	39 77	
25 Bolton	19 53	58 50	227 00			1 30	4 30	15 00	325 63	87 00	
26 Bothwell		100 00		100 00				2 09	202 00		
27 Bowmanville	107 72	158 95	250 00	75 00		61 30		4 80	657 77	156 21	
28 Bracebridge		91 90	144 00						235 90	63 95	
29 Bradford	169 43	19 50	170 00						358 95		
30 Brampton	26 94	133 75	250 00	100 00			15 00	7 91	533 60	135 45	
31 Brighton	118 50	41 00	148 00			10 00		191 08	508 58	65 00	
32 Brockville	45 06	677 00	350 00	300 00		31 50	123 50	505 25	2032 31	365 60	
33 Brougham		51 00						5 00	56 00		
34 Brussels	34 45	21 00	59 50	50 00					164 95	36 50	
35 Burk's Falls		54 00	201 00		1 00			91 89	347 89	1 00	
36 Caledon	18	25 00	128 00						158 18		
37 Caledonia	37 35	32 00	240 00						329 35	6 00	
38 Camlen East		42 50	50 40						92 90		
39 Campbellford	8 28	107 95	110 00			11 65	77 50	50 00	365 38	110 35	
40 Cannington	42	116 00	307 75	25 00		22 55	5 25		476 97	72 00	
41 Cardinal	78 33	53 00	130 50					33 45	295 28	35 55	
42 Carleton Place	14 76	166 50	316 00	75 00		18 93		121 30	712 49	175 42	
43 Chapleau	222 35	283 45	162 67			9 75	200 83	229 93	1108 98		
44 Chatsworth	2 07	66 25	229 60		3 50			63	301 45	1 10	
45 Cheltenham	2 63	27 50	175 00						205 13	12 00	
46 Chesley		76 50		45 00			32 60	4 50	158 60	9 95	
47 Clarksburg											
48 Claude	117 55	26 75	73 00						217 30	2 00	
49 Clifford	52 90	34 00	125 00					15 50	227 40		
50 Clinton	16 54	91 50	250 00	100 00		6 30	10 25	33 63	508 22	16 07	
51 Cobourg	5 19	116 00	215 50	55 00				93 58	485 27	81 58	
52 Colborne	62 98	50 00	113 10						226 08	31 40	
53 Cold Springs		36 00					40 70	39 65	116 35		
54 Collingwood	405 76	133 00	182 50			31 61			752 87	102 99	
55 Cornwall	55 50	141 50	95 30			9 40	96 27	109 89	507 86	219 97	
56 Deseronto	2 11	203 90	161 60	50 00		45	14 25	330 02	762 33	157 60	
57 Drayton	5 51	82 25		25 00			31 00	50 00	193 76	72 60	
58 Dresden	50	30 60	109 30	24 00				25 00	189 40	110 50	

* No report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.											ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction.)	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.
1		110 00	41 30	3 11	50 00			23 25	46 62	274 28	1756 62	
2			180 00	30 00				31 50		279 00		
3			115 54	6 94	17 00	74 14		14 15		405 57	1216 00	
4			143 89	60 47			29 02	217 18	1 02	483 44	2224 86	
5			42 55	9 65		48 85		5 53		187 60	210 00	5 42
6			95 42	10 00		44 00		16 74	3 75	261 78	928 75	
7			48 75	14 50				43 87		131 12	975 00	11 42
8			122 51	2 60		50 42		15 58	71 51	359 37	1309 13	
9			83 07	25 56				16 90	102 48	257 01	705 66	77 97
10			38 71	9 70		52 10		150 35	25 55	416 41	3295 47	100 00
11			112 71	30 78		72 35		27 58	132 58	445 40	1732 58	
12			129 43	20 65		17 37	129 55	323 78	2 77	729 07	3909 75	970 65
13			114 49	16 56	7 75	10 83		170 98	8 29	412 96	463 29	
14			109 76	35 07	26 10	55 65	8 00	82 14	39 75	756 90	3539 75	249 82
15			106 53	49 39		42 00		12 40	61 66	387 48	732 58	
16			126 10	26 00		21 90		49 06	16 27	366 96	364 97	
17			137 08	21 53	2 40	50 00		34 05	6 94	284 00	930 94	
18			128 86	25 92			8 50		3 70	170 98	453 52	
19			156 00	50 00	18 00	122 78	124 00	102 70	12 91	1288 54	4437 91	320 00
20			64 05	12 95				16 15	23 55	167 20	425 18	
21			136 14	36 87	7 00	73 47	37 50	45 58	82 81	498 12	525 81	46 85
22			20 00	5 00				31 18	54 33	135 51	1109 33	
23			113 15	43 14		26 35	45 00	9 82	153 89	480 87	739 80	
24			92 51	5 03		71 50		62 40	7 19	325 63	767 19	15 00
25			112 07	49 54				12 07	16 32	202 00	177 93	
26			130 64	29 42		83 40	69 00	52 72	16 38	657 77	2166 38	
27			21 79	3 23		44 78		35 33	20 82	235 90	1435 32	
28							54 50	4 95	279 48	358 93	904 48	20 45
29			120 73	30 00		63 25		27 75	8 52	533 60	1299 98	35 87
30			59 17	11 11		56 10		101 45	147 00	508 58	1052 00	
31			266 11	344 26	73 50	152 35	60 00	345 30	19	2032 31	3289 19	350 00
32			43 20	10 40				39	2 01	56 00	55 61	4 00
33			64 66	16 00				16 13	6 66	164 95	1606 66	13 65
34			97 19	19 90			72 00	152 59	5 21	347 89	233 63	78 00
35			50 07	10 07	75			10 57	61 72	153 18	935 19	
36			130 32	44 60			65 00	23 21	50 22	329 35	1093 43	
37			56 16	21 24				13 02	2 48	92 90	141 30	56 55
38			29 40	21 28	12 00	68 96		13 86	03	365 38	1030 03	67 50
39			155 53	37 00		51 20	98 00	23 34	40	476 97	550 40	67 00
40			61 09	37 10		51 55		22 12	51 25	295 28	334 44	
41			125 84	26 39		58 20		191 48	5 16	712 49	1005 16	9 50
42			2 78	3 44		44 35		903 41		1108 98	2300 00	614 49
43			144 54	34 85			28 75	69 21	12 97	301 45	435 60	39 60
44			123 88	20 00				10 76	10 49	205 13	1221 32	
45			70 00	30 08				5 79	3 70	158 60	127 50	
46							29 08					
47			8 23					24 95	182 12	217 30	1497 12	
48			116 78	30 99				8 85	46 78	227 40	685 82	
49			119 83	30 17		53 87		138 28		508 22	3201 00	42 93
50			150 45	27 85		85 80	54 00	45 98	1 61	485 27	999 91	134 50
51			55 53	13 65		28 30		11 30	75 90	226 08	929 67	
52			70 29	16 30				16 71	3 55	116 35	133 44	13 55
53			101 43	66 22		90 15		99 69	209 23	752 87	3019 27	82 40
54			82 51	11 37		48 94		141 23	3 84	507 86	331 84	
55			40 00	62 19		90 25		289 26		762 33	12 00	234 93
56			40 38	9 96		20 00	26 00	12 40	12 42	193 76	1223 42	50 00
57			46 00	8 00		23 90		1 00		189 40	345 00	32 50

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets

INSTITUTES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.										Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.		
59 Duart	\$ c. 44	\$ c. 36 00	\$ c. 100 00	\$ c. 50 00	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c. 30 35	\$ c. 45 00	\$ c. 161 79	\$ c. 40	
60 Dufferin	15 50	17 00	100 00				23 72	25	156 47	15 00	
61 Dundalk		31 04	154 00						185 04	2 00	
62 Dundas	2 21	246 60	151 00	100 00		13 75	51 10	47 00	611 66	246 34	
63 Dunnville		75 00	44 84					79	120 63	34 00	
64 Durham	26 12	86 25	193 00				18 00	33 00	356 37	5 25	
65 Elmira	25 91	58 20	222 50		28 00			3 42	338 03	33 32	
66 Elora	1 20	131 33	327 00				87 50		547 03	50 00	
67 Embro	13 85	100 00	225 60	25 00			57 44		421 89	79 55	
68 Ennotville	35 47	25 00	150 00					50	210 97	2 60	
69 Essex	9 46	74 50	229 00	100 00	27 00	13 30			453 26	69 87	
70 Exeter	13 93	66 00	205 00	35 00				34 15	354 08	3 00	
71 Fenelon Falls	112 13	91 00	148 00	110 00	16 00	36 75		14 45	528 33	190 28	
72 Fergus	47 72	95 35	250 00	50 00	13 00	8 70	64 00	15 35	544 12	33 82	
73 Fonthill	16 17	52 75	183 00			6 20	12 30	46 03	316 45	45 53	
74 Forest	60 85	85 00	25 00					15 00	185 85		
75 Forks of the Credit	13 96	32 50	100 00						146 46	2 75	
76 Fort Erie		67 00		50 00				76 00	193 00	4 00	
77 Galt	51 90	260 20	250 00			25 00		3 25	590 35	19 00	
78 Garden Island	117 49	75 00	300 00	118 68		39 91		252 91	903 99	172 30	
79 Georgetown	3 35	71 93	86 00	40 00					201 28	80 00	
80 Glencoe	2 53	56 25	206 00			36 55		1 55	302 88	66 51	
81 Glenmorris	4 56	26 50	163 00				13 15	30 00	237 21	40 03	
82 Goderich	20 13	122 25	283 00	100 00	61 00	48 35		31 40	666 13	127 07	
83 Grand Valley	5 35	49 35	151 00			4 05		25 61	235 36	20 00	
84 Gravenhurst											
85 Grimsby	79 03	120 62	250 00	50 00			19 60		519 25	72 01	
86 Hanover											
87 Harriston	40 87	64 75	260 80		4 50	2 00	8 25	68 55	449 72	80 00	
88 Hastings											
89 Hensall		122 85						51 40	174 25	2 90	
90 Hespeler	21 62	25 00	213 00	100 00	15 20			31 60	406 42	64 05	
91 Highgate	105 43	36 00	95 50	25 00					261 93	2 00	
92 Highland Creek	2 63	29 50	107 00				5 85		144 98	17 45	
93 Holyrood	18 77	52 00	175 00	20 00			11 55	50	277 82	11 75	
94 Huntsville	4 61	51 50	79 00	25 00					160 11	36 76	
95 Inglewood		124 00							124 00		
96 Iroquois	54 04	91 20	100 00					38 00	283 24	84 00	
97 Islington		28 47	31 00	25 00				32 20	116 67		
98 Jarvis	8 02	67 50	144 70					1 55	221 77		
99 Kemptville*											
100 Kincardine	38 67	118 70	250 00	150 00	17 00			85 00	659 37	81 92	
101 Kingston	1 65	492 00	205 00		110 00	74 30	136 30	159 81	1179 06	257 90	
102 Lake Charles		25 50		25 00				4 65	55 15	1 00	
103 Lancaster	21 07	30 00	35 50	10 00		7 28	1 90	31 50	137 25	3 42	
104 Leamington	50	86 00	150 00	75 00					311 50	95 00	
105 Lindsay		150 50	183 00	150 00		22 54		350 00	856 04	216 59	
106 Lion's Head		26 25	77 00	20 00			28 35	63 68	215 28	14 00	
107 Listowel	35 15	63 60	189 00		11 00		25 18	138 33	462 26	27 45	
108 London	13 02	358 00	250 00			67 75		1699 38	2388 35	98 80	
109 L'Orignal	4 73		47 40			7 75		34 95	94 83	12 44	
110 Lucan	46 85	25 00	121 00						192 85	20 00	
111 Lucknow		141 00	326 00	120 00		2 25		11 25	600 50	86 97	

* No Report.

and Liabilities, etc.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

ASSETS AND
LIABILITIES.

Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction.)	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
59	4 55	36 95	8 75				81 10	30 04	161 79	222 69	
60		85 46	17 54				7 83	30 64	156 47	320 52	
61		130 72	26 32				26 00		185 04	325 00	21 00
62	150 00			30 00	50 65	35 00	96 83	2 84	611 66	9394 44	65 68
63	25 00	10 00	31 50				3 29	16 84	120 63	1358 18	29 50
64	71 00	23 75			18 00	3 65	10 77	223 95	356 37	3823 95	
65	57 00	118 00	25 80		39 52	15 50	35 09	13 80	338 03	558 32	
66	90 00	121 33	28 39	20 00	52 45		68 86	52 50	547 03	7452 50	
67	20 00	150 00	54 21		49 80		14 25	54 08	421 89	2416 23	
68	35 00	109 70	27 16				5 08	31 43	210 97	2228 29	
69	105 44	122 48	28 08		48 88	27 00	32 80	18 71	453 26	895 39	47 82
70	60 00	184 50	40 60	40 38	25 60				354 08	2397 75	35 15
71	20 00	78 09	37 70		79 06	50 00	38 90	34 30	528 33	1291 33	
72	65 58	131 34	43 22		90 70	30 00	31 95	105 51	544 12	4425 51	
73		144 80	10 52		30 53		80 21	4 86	316 45	785 85	
74	50 00	105 12	23 24				6 00	1 49	185 85	1376 49	
75	7 00	90 39	16 45				22 18	7 69	146 46	327 69	
76		79 85	20 00				59 25	29 90	193 00	192 06	37 90
77	210 00	115 32	31 04	11 85	112 10		41 69	49 35	590 35	6349 35	
78	60 00	245 95	59 50		117 64	99 00	149 60		903 99	2550 00	
79	40 00	11 15		6 00	26 75		10 35	27 03	201 28	1102 03	
80	35 00	88 48	22 52		57 90		27 12	5 35	302 88	1091 35	25 00
81	15 00	88 88	11 57		37 00		37 62	7 11	237 21	552 12	30 00
82	170 00	128 66	25 00		97 22	87 00	31 18		666 13	2607 00	47 78
83	5 00	65 40	16 33		38 40	45 07	42 37	2 79	235 36	510 87	7 61
84											
85	80 00	141 69	32 89	3 60	76 25		49 25	63 56	519 25	4293 56	
86											
87		96 07	21 45		64 10	58 45	111 90	17 75	449 72	1379 89	95 00
88											
89		123 63	23 79				15 00	8 93	174 25	170 00	45 00
90	50 00	79 39	27 14		22 49	67 50	50 35	45 50	406 42	1520 50	
91	10 00	88 18	56 39				8 15	97 21	261 93	402 60	
92	7 50	89 30	13 68				11 88	4 87	144 98	233 87	
93	26 00	82 85	26 25		6 50		62 92	31 55	277 82	686 55	
94	19 12	30 20	8 70		36 75		18 63	9 95	160 11	250 00	
95		99 29	18 71				4 50	1 50	124 00	132 00	
96		104 05	19 10		59 25		11 26	5 58	283 24	525 45	
97		50 72	51 98				10 31	3 66	116 67	145 04	
98		147 13	29 08				24 69	20 87	221 77	402 08	
99*											
100	112 00	124 28	13 41	50 92	101 04	34 00	62 22	79 58	659 37	2674 58	284 00
101	376 35	124 44	26 12	3 90	122 20	135 00	51 60	75	1179 06	3715 00	167 00
102		28 13	6 87				19 15		55 15	76 35	
103	14 00	64 43	9 00	15 55			13 61	17 24	137 25	447 24	
104	110 00	82 65	20 00				3 85		311 50	218 65	74 00
105	75 00		109 40		90 92		350 75	13 38	856 04	2283 38	350 00
106		151 53	26 90				35 06	7 79	215 28	315 79	
107	74 00	115 22	30 55		33 03	11 00	162 48	8 53	462 26	712 53	200 23
108	377 90	120 08	34 00	34 40	167 78		1545 08	20 31	2388 35	28000 00	18000 00
109	8 75						57 75	15 89	94 83	540 89	35 00
110		67 66	33 41				21 60	50 18	192 85	1238 18	
111	108 75	189 55	58 84	12 75	53 35		88 11	2 18	600 50	774 87	215 00

* No Report.

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets

INSTITUTES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.									Rent, Light and Heat.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
112 Manitowaning*										
113 Manotick	15 58	25 00	34 50						75 08	
114 Markdale	11 60	47 45	151 00					1 00	211 05	1 65
115 Markham	5 13	51 50	40 00				85 70		182 33	40 00
116 Meaford	94 16	75 25	178 40						347 81	
117 Melbourne	58 92	8 93	71 50			25			139 60	
118 Merrickville.	12	35 25	50 00						85 37	
119 Merrittan	4 62	11 00		25 00				5 00	45 62	1 60
120 Metcalfe*										
121 Midland	21 81	100 65	277 70	80 00	1 50	13 95		156 30	657 91	84 75
122 Milton	198 86	87 00	369 00					42 89	697 75	
123 Mitchell	1 25	57 67	201 00	100 00				2 00	361 92	103 77
124 Mono Road	11 24	26 00	157 00						194 24	
125 Morrisburg	6 97	126 85	217 20	75 00		22 82		2 32	451 16	100 54
126 Mount Forest	42 36	62 90	246 00					55 60	406 86	60 00
127 Napanee	173 22	158 00	301 00			10 60		3 90	646 72	102 44
128 Newburgh	03	52 05	301 00			15 69			368 77	37 50
129 New Hamburg	40 96	32 00	114 40	50 00					237 36	25 00
130 Newmarket	12 85	31 50	58 00						102 35	14 10
131 Niagara	9 88	54 67	89 85	75 00					229 40	12 70
132 Niagara Falls	144 91	48 75	250 00	300 00	40 00	3 40			787 06	122 15
133 Niagara Falls, S.	9 06	38 95	140 00						188 01	
134 Norwich	44 71	121 40	158 00					55	324 65	25 00
135 Norwood*										
136 Oakville	4 13	43 88	175 00			3 25			226 26	5 35
137 Oil Springs*										
138 Orangeville	122 84	100 00	259 00	50 00		29 75		79 85	641 44	75 00
139 Orillia	299 79	93 75	250 00	100 00				1 00	744 54	130 72
140 Orono.	3 95	42 95							46 90	
141 Oshawa	3 95	155 15	250 00			47 35	45 50	194 75	696 70	190 34
142 Ottawa		67 00						9 00	76 00	
143 Owen Sound	86 67	232 30	394 00		16 00	30 57	59 21	5 00	823 75	
144 Oxford Mills	1 58	38 75	69 50				76 33		186 16	20 90
145 Paisley	19 09	39 00	50 00			15		1 45	109 69	
146 Palmerston	6 29	25 00	65 00					70 00	166 29	15 00
147 Paris		284 42	322 00	150 00		44 35		44 30	845 07	65 60
148 +Parkhill										
149 Parry Sound	47 16	111 50	163 00	50 00				15 96	387 62	135 90
150 Penetanguishene	44 81	95 00	250 00	50 00				208 11	647 92	55 00
151 Perth	14	163 00	250 00	100 00		65			513 79	165 90
152 Peterborough	4 20	356 15	304 00	100 00	12 00	63 55		237 90	1077 80	65 00
153 Petrolia*										
154 Picton	1 50	142 05		25 00	10 00		14 47	16 81	209 83	33 40
155 Point Edward.	68 64	78 75	138 60			9 80	2 27	17 02	315 08	25 00
156 Port Arthur	41 71	202 50	150 00	150 00				133 46	677 67	135 50
157 Port Carling	154 09	25 00						92 31	271 40	2 50
158 Port Colborne	12 13	27 25	71 00						110 38	
159 Port Elgin	3 46	127 75	84 00	45 00					260 21	
160 Port Hope	10 42	255 75	250 00			58 17		55 04	629 38	107 45
161 Port Rowan		175 00		25 00		15 00		188 02	403 02	
162 Prescott	10 21	104 00	200 00					3 52	317 73	5 39
163 Preston	30 20	81 00	250 00	200 00		4 00		3 00	568 20	60 00
164 Rentrew	77 32	67 00	136 70					8 00	289 02	50 00
165 Richmond Hill.	13 42	57 20	65 80				10 55	14 04	161 01	
166 Ridgetown	86 34	111 50	250 00	125 00				13 65	586 49	94 42
167 Ripley	14 42	53 00	151 70	50 00	30 50		48 90	4 00	352 52	74 65
168 Rooney		39 10		25 00				10 45	74 55	

* No Report.

† Re-opened since 30th April.

and Liabilities, etc.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.											ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction.)	Books (fiction.)	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
112*												
113		51 42	8 79					2 55	9 32	75 08	111 03	
114	20 00	75 90	9 82		56 20			41 40	6 08	211 05	405 12	20 00
115		78 11	19 69					1 90	5 08	182 33	1145 08	
116	75 25	150 59	49 84				37 55	36 90	35 23	347 81	2035 23	
117								3 50	136 10	139 60	371 60	29 95
118		25 10	15 63						44 64	85 37	844 64	
119		8 68						15	35 19	45 62	394 00	
120*												
121	100 00	119 08	30 52		49 39	77 75		175 18	20 94	657 91	894 14	173 60
122	40 00	199 80	20 40	1 15	73 23	75 00		15 70	272 47	697 75	5788 12	
123	49 65	84 21	15 50			89 44		17 35	2 00	361 92	3403 00	
124	15 00	114 20	25 98					10 30	28 76	194 24	644 76	
125	84 00	91 84	36 00		71 40			58 69	8 69	451 16	378 69	19 50
126	20 00	161 25	7 75		65 50			17 40	74 96	406 86	1701 96	
127	102 50	121 08	28 80		50 00	51 00		38 57	152 33	646 72	1427 33	62 00
128	99 00	135 75	14 67		51 40			28 39	2 06	368 77	475 00	25 00
129	3 15	81 86	40 00					11 30	73 05	237 36	882 99	
130	2 00							19 00	67 25	102 35	467 25	197 42
131	30 00	40 01	14 20		56 00			1 15	75 34	229 40	2825 34	
132	110 00	158 00	81 29		62 76	40 00	13 50	41 15	158 21	787 06	4868 21	
133	9 00	133 57	15 22					24 09	6 13	188 01	551 13	
134	55 00	126 08	39 31	20 15	38 50			7 49	13 13	324 66	2353 53	
135*												
136	30 00	123 85	29 83	10 45				12 95	13 83	226 26	1763 83	
137*												
138	75 00	150 33	34 01		71 15	16 00		55 90	184 02	641 44	1850 00	32 00
139	104 17	124 17	41 83		72 42			62 78	208 45	744 54	2658 45	40 00
140		34 55	2 20					3 53	6 62	46 90	108 39	
141	40 00	120 56	30 05		121 05		68 15	91 73	34 82	696 70	695 17	200 00
142					14 00			53 14	8 86	76 00	784 43	122 15
143	102 50	193 16	104 34		111 51	178 50		25 60	108 11	823 75	4263 14	75 75
144	24 00	34 86	1 11		24 50		54 65	6 72	19 42	186 16	129 42	
145	30 00							14 55	65 14	109 69	1814 14	
146		105 77	10 77				25 21		9 54	166 29	285 46	98 00
147	170 00	186 10	73 44	70 65	110 50			168 78		845 07	10060 00	20 90
148												
149	80 65	68 24	4 47		69 73			19 51	9 12	387 62	529 00	128 20
150	110 67	118 25	37 50		81 39			245 11		647 92	1209 67	352 37
151	113 75	120 14	34 51		54 58			24 27	64	513 79	1900 64	
152	195 00	404 10	55 32	44 93	127 60	66 50		72 71	46 64	1077 80	7301 36	175 03
153*												
154	13 25	62 19	20 03		28 20		16 75	27 85	8 16	269 83	95 38	80 85
155	45 00	54 16	80 46		50 15			17 91	42 40	315 08	2717 97	
156	56 66	122 87	54 53		35 85			270 49	1 74	677 67	954 74	153 60
157		156 04	56 20		34 50			13 28	8 88	271 40	357 88	106 40
158		18 60	14 75					10 00	67 03	110 38	1016 54	
159	55 00	113 22	29 75					88 78	3 46	260 21	1053 46	
160	120 00	121 61	38 81		112 63			128 88		629 38	2786 36	97 54
161	1 00	245 00	55 00		53 87			48 15		403 02	426 87	101 62
162	48 00	72 00	105 75					51 50	35 09	317 73	3367 51	
163	85 00	202 78	29 52	8 20	106 36			46 34	30 00	563 20	6205 79	
164	36 00	83 43	7 35	31 39				25 42	55 43	289 02	2786 59	
165	24 00	80 76	20 00		18 45		10 25	7 55		161 01	1500 00	51
166	82 50	124 60	35 40	30 50	79 30			49 32	90 45	586 49	3775 51	
167	27 25	91 27	39 14		45 53	14 97	8 91	32 30	18 50	352 52	510 61	64 58
168	50	54 89	9 40					9 76		74 55	68 64	2 71

* No Report.

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.											
INSTITUTES.	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	Rent, Light and Heating.	
	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.	
169 Russell	58 52	42 00	127 50			3 85			231 37	16 40	
170 Sault Ste. Marie.	70 10	61 10	168 00	80 00		50	14 00		393 70	78 40	
171 Scarborough	92 26	48 50	113 60		17 00			85	272 01	2 80	
172 Seaforth	80 10	374 46	250 00	100 00		25 40	85 38	4 11	919 39	113 03	
173 Shedden		57 50					34 60	66 49	158 59		
174 Shelburne	44 83	59 75	156 25						260 83	45 00	
175 Smith's Falls.		219 00	201 20	100 00		3 75			523 75	90 95	
176 Southampton	133 08	53 25	200 00	30 00				85	417 18		
177 St. John's											
178 Stouffville	38 82	104 00	250 00		19 00	1 40		43 95	457 17	55 00	
179 Stratford	6 57	119 25	200 00	150 00					475 82	54 75	
180 Strathroy	35 54	159 16	250 00	75 00				14 00	533 70	86 93	
181 Streetsville	30 11	37 95	82 85				61 78		212 69	40 00	
182 St. George	69 75	56 53	200 00				102 15	128 72	557 15	99 59	
183 St. Helen's	12 37	25 10	101 00	20 00		26	17 44	3 10	179 27	16 68	
184 St. Mary's		128 00	350 00	150 00		14 05		2 76	644 81	130 00	
185 Tara		25 00	154 00	20 00				6 10	215 10		
186 Tavi-tock	1 13	76 50	310 00					25	387 88	36 00	
187 Teeswater	52 86	97 60	118 00	25 00			56 95		343 41	51 95	
188 Thamesford	26 52	28 50	98 00						153 02	2 00	
189 Thamesville	186 27	231 00	329 00	50 00	37 50	4 30	149 31	33 79	1021 17	175 00	
190 Thorndale*											
191 Thorold	42 65	54 00	93 25					51 87	241 77	46 61	
192 Tilbury Centre		100 00						125 00	225 00		
193 Tilbury, East		102 00		40 00				43 92	185 92		
194 Tilsonburg		66 00	154 00	24 00				23 74	267 74	32 11	
195 Tottenham		50 00	110 00					81 54	241 54		
196 Trenton	7 69	67 25	134 50			33 90		4 74	248 08	20 50	
197 Uxbridge	88	129 20	250 00		80 00		89 83	550 00	1149 91	192 37	
198 Vandonf	7 67	62 50	139 00				18 45		227 62	40	
199 Victoria	15 07	150 00							165 07	3 24	
200 Walkerton		97 75		10 00				19 50	127 25		
201 Wallaceburg*											
202 Wardsville*											
203 Waterdown*											
204 Waterford*											
205 Watford	2 54	59 00	168 75						230 29	36 00	
206 Welland	56 96	50 00	246 80	100 00		11 79		23 30	488 85	118 27	
207 Westford	31	26 00	35 00	10 00					71 31	2 00	
208 Weston	5 48	50 15	249 00	100 00		6 75		9 80	421 18	87 41	
209 West Toronto Junction.	308 80	54 50	283 00	350 00	17 00				1013 30	200 00	
210 West Winchester.	35 58	18 00						5 14	58 72		
211 Whitby	44 37	67 75	141 00				26 15	15 75	295 02	20 64	
212 Warton		90 00	270 00		15 00	4 00			379 00	25 00	
213 Williamstown	46	27 50	139 00	25 00				1 50	193 46	36 20	
214 Windermere	30 00	27 00							57 00	25 00	
215 Winham	105 58	67 00	250 00	100 00					518 58	80 65	
216 Woodbridge	106 80	28 50	175 00					26 50	336 80	8 45	
217 Woodstock	31 88	363 70	207 40	100 00					702 98	210 00	
218 Wroxeter	7 43	43 96	175 00					6 94	233 33	20 00	
219 Wyoming	61 23	51 00	171 00			4 50			287 73	5 00	
Total	7423 42	18481 47	31711 08	6816 68	717 20	1307 80	2448 16	9422 34	78328 15	10537 70	

* No Report.

and Liabilities, etc.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.											ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
Salaries.		Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.
169 25 00	80 65	11 90	.....	54 67	.....	.....	.....	28 23	14 51	231 37	294 40	.....
170 82 00	117 01	27 63	.....	59 20	.....	.....	.....	23 25	6 21	393 70	366 27	.....
171 2 00	193 22	20 55	10 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	3 10	10 34	272 01	1904 84	15 00
172 350 00	121 61	29 01	.....	118 60	.....	42 97	88 93	55 24	919 39	4515 24	550 00	.....
173 25 00	27 75	6 20	.....	25 25	.....	20 27	46 94	7 18	158 59	73 18	60 50	.....
174 50 00	83 01	34 50	.....	25 49	.....	.....	.....	22 83	260 83	585 83	154 50	.....
175 120 25	14 40	39 60	.....	116 03	55 25	.....	.....	55 90	31 57	523 95	2225 00	100 00
176 131 03	21 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 30	183 56	417 18	1068 44	.....
177*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178 70 00	118 36	35 41	.....	49 64	52 50	.....	.....	76 26	.....	457 17	2318 97	41 00
179 60 00	138 52	71 85	26 03	55 64	.....	.....	.....	8 05	60 98	475 82	3410 93	.....
180 100 00	201 00	76 19	.....	63 53	.....	.....	.....	2 00	4 05	533 70	4324 05	.....
181 59 85	.....	.....	.....	44 80	.....	41 67	32 04	3 33	212 69	3153 33	55 15	.....
182 75 00	120 00	38 26	.....	21 85	.....	60 09	67 75	74 61	557 15	3115 71	.....	.....
183 36 15	31 22	1 25	1 40	30 40	.....	15	30 53	31 49	179 27	161 01	.....	.....
184 155 03	127 00	36 00	.....	53 00	96 00	.....	31 35	16 46	644 81	4645 00	.....	.....
185 120 51	29 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 63	30 04	215 10	349 54	.....	.....
186 48 00	121 24	29 00	.....	43 05	25 00	.....	33 77	51 82	387 88	564 31	.....	.....
187 25 00	103 62	37 45	.....	26 10	.....	1 00	48 94	49 35	343 41	1170 35	.....	.....
188 10 00	71 97	5 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 45	47 00	153 02	261 11	.....	.....
189 275 00	152 63	136 42	13 50	85 80	50 00	.....	49 27	83 55	1021 17	1145 13	.....	.....
190*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191 75 00	18 60	.....	.....	42 90	.....	.....	58 66	.....	241 27	2900 00	43 25	.....
192 122 33	50 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 54	225 00	240 00	125 00	.....	.....
193 139 80	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 25	9 87	185 92	169 80	48 50	.....
194 68 00	41 10	32 08	6 43	64 35	.....	.....	23 67	.....	267 74	800 00	23 74	.....
195 13 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227 59	241 54	367 69	81 24	.....	.....
196 120 00	.....	.....	.....	51 75	.....	.....	35 00	20 83	248 08	805 83	.....	.....
197 150 00	114 10	22 00	85 00	81 55	61 70	18 10	440 78	4 31	1149 91	5086 31	400 00	.....
198 30 00	51 42	56 63	.....	1 00	.....	59 30	12 50	16 37	227 62	281 37	.....	.....
199 99 25	25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 75	19 08	165 07	255 74	.....	.....
200 11 75	52 16	.....	.....	37 40	.....	.....	25 82	12	127 23	1060 12	.....	.....
201*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205 35 85	103 10	23 36	.....	.....	25 00	.....	1 50	5 48	230 29	545 48	.....	.....
206 67 20	120 74	31 31	.....	51 85	.....	.....	53 36	46 12	488 85	3091 67	.....	.....
207 32 25	7 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	15 40	10 26	71 31	86 25	10 00	.....
208 65 31	102 94	24 59	19 80	52 60	.....	.....	52 15	16 38	421 18	1116 38	.....	.....
209 175 00	137 07	40 00	.....	41 70	50 00	.....	138 51	231 02	1013 30	1008 09	.....	.....
210 40 00	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	58 72	271 44	.....	.....
211 67 00	54 35	27 16	.....	16 43	.....	18 75	13 90	76 79	295 02	1741 38	.....	.....
212 26 00	120 00	30 00	.....	36 00	25 00	.....	107 00	.....	379 00	500 00	.....	.....
213 46 75	39 59	8 36	.....	33 25	.....	.....	23 82	5 49	193 46	545 63	35 55	.....
214 25 00	.....	.....	.....	6 96	.....	.....	04	.....	57 00	575 00	.....	.....
215 104 00	125 69	25 39	12 60	72 75	.....	.....	20 96	76 54	518 58	1181 54	7 00	.....
216 10 00	40 38	8 00	.....	29 98	63 00	.....	36 82	140 17	336 80	1340 17	142 00	.....
217 144 00	93 45	41 25	21 49	131 83	.....	.....	22 65	38 31	702 98	3531 88	.....	.....
218 181 33	23 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 48	.....	233 33	2065 43	5 94	.....
219 46 25	120 00	30 20	.....	19 50	.....	13 85	52 93	.....	287 73	644 00	.....	.....
11296 79	19233 65	5694 05	877 52	7444 34	2583 06	970 82	12469 44	7220 78	78328 15	334630 67	27874 24	.....

* No Report.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
1 Aberarder	91	32	108	37	253	.....	17	60	58	44	.....	609
2 Aidsa Craig	59	201	284	153	539	77	53	151	215	141	35	1849
3 Alliston* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Almonte	125	137	280	270	177	87	30	118	152	127	43	1421
5 Alton	45	95	611	159	381	.....	51	.....	119	108	43	1567
6 Alvinston	106	33	80	49	101	28	7	19	25	37	.....	379
7 Arkona	55	33	289	94	267	25	40	93	139	87	33	1100
8 Arnprior	76	66	295	102	233	85	104	29	92	53	50	1109
9 Arthur	56	137	732	138	234	220	52	139	145	191	23	2011
10 Athens	93	63	114	93	119	278	27	18	77	54	4	852
11 Ayhaer	145	192	556	194	469	62	91	.....	250	137	121	2072
12 Ayr	97	405	583	396	680	50	96	178	313	327	127	3155
13 Aurora	268	69	345	110	123	181	33	145	123	144	43	1316
14 Baden	115	64	55	114	409	109	36	23	130	108	10	1058
15 Barrie	267	338	1219	411	322	176	105	101	343	480	91	3646
16 Beamsville	125	34	239	79	101	.....	31	47	63	127	1	722
17 Beaverton	108	42	97	55	57	.....	2	21	44	41	29	388
18 Beeton	102	57	321	129	.....	195	58	154	21	105	38	1088
19 Belfountain	60	63	135	70	115	42	10	33	53	112	16	649
20 Belleville	245	127	1209	273	366	634	61	130	187	252	343	3382
21 Belmont	53	29	198	50	63	.....	6	17	35	29	25	452
22 Bleunheim	138	69	258	138	171	38	14	20	124	123	6	961
23 Blyth	68	76	99	92	364	.....	22	62	69	58	28	870
24 Bobcaygeon	105	37	177	60	122	82	13	51	46	59	14	661
25 Bolton	117	83	357	116	130	.....	43	109	77	116	46	1077
26 Bothwell	100	13	95	22	25	14	13	8	14	19	.....	223
27 Bowmanville	160	213	692	290	219	42	45	248	109	350	78	2286
28 Bracebridge	128	131	394	176	50	129	72	80	184	111	19	1346
29 Bradford	39	95	200	105	100	90	30	51	71	60	25	827
30 Brampton	144	143	401	214	378	51	52	79	241	426	81	2066
31 Brighton	54	125	397	170	193	66	46	48	157	142	23	1267
32 Brockville	677	181	1245	281	676	545	100	50	165	181	99	3523
33 Brougham	51	10	27	25	14	14	15	5	7	7	.....	124
34 Brussels	47	274	223	165	309	48	45	98	221	179	32	1599
35 Burk's Falls	108	51	198	44	60	28	7	9	19	36	14	466
36 Caledon	50	77	243	87	223	5	25	73	58	46	20	857
37 Caledonia	52	64	518	88	490	196	21	67	74	85	6	1609
38 Camden East	55	21	43	18	24	27	.....	2	40	18	2	195
39 Campbellford	108	196	790	319	351	35	43	79	389	91	46	2339
40 Cannington	118	64	128	55	22	42	4	12	33	56	33	449
41 Cardinal	106	54	185	71	21	.....	5	.....	27	45	2	410
42 Carleton Place	182	86	417	106	81	56	36	61	144	152	14	1153
43 Chapleau	168	.....	313	199	.....	38	33	.....	183	.....	20	786
44 Chatsworth	71	61	130	62	42	48	7	72	49	96	.....	567
45 Cheltenham	53	150	228	121	437	65	29	72	115	115	41	1373
46 Chesley	106	25	99	28	25	28	14	10	18	8	7	262
47 Clarksburg † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 Clarksburg	58	97	229	114	354	61	29	33	116	87	18	1138
49 Clifford	68	101	228	125	121	25	60	61	85	87	14	910
50 Clinton	187	225	648	354	168	218	99	56	278	190	61	2297
51 Cobourg	123	104	110	182	137	98	32	150	233	105	.....	1151
52 Colborne	50	112	937	152	362	55	95	8	92	162	.....	1975
53 Cold Springs	60	18	29	30	12	5	8	7	26	26	.....	161
54 Collingwood	133	294	967	451	530	96	118	101	663	436	143	3799
55 Cornwall	128	20	85	49	112	9	15	19	16	21	5	351
56 Desoronto	287	29	268	77	51	.....	31	.....	22	32	20	530
57 Drayton	143	104	354	79	251	113	40	25	118	60	18	1162

* Destroyed by fire, but since re-opened.

† No Report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1	56	494	52	93	18	145	38	174		1070		
2	53	381	32	395	79	16	48	118		1138	6	13
3												
4	159	949	593	12	284	23	93	35	435	2583	7	18
5	26	1568	49	204		6		21	49	1929		
6	51	589	204	323	46	13	26	37	180	1469	5	10
7	50	950	39	300	200	15	48	25	150	1787	7	10
8	18	898	22	322	118	29	9	18	51	1485	4	
9	35	463	151	230	85	5	50	24	185	1233	9	13
10	53	410	75	188	467	20	37	11	412	1682		
11	30	1200	38	500	90	25		200	160	2293	15	5
12	253	3169	93	435		62	112	165	505	4804	9	14
13	91	1909	337	598	508	39	637	421	662	5202		
14	108	162	216	340	176	20	25	108	324	1479	7	10
15	105	3012	137	129	173	39		78	615	4288	19	6
16	26	1173	69	192		38	157	25	582	2262	3	10
17	78	761	119	203		1	51	24	203	1440	15	25
18	11	887	53		87	48	642	49	207	1984	20	7
19	42	399	41	303	6		37	23	271	1122		
20	220	3730	960	175	1510	300	500	650	801	9656	40	15
21	7	701	9	21		1	4	38	42	831		
22	55	886	449	738	61	11	34	324	335	3168	7	20
23	25	310	60	327		13	31	29	87	882		
24	109	765	170	826	291	17	185	53	252	2668	5	7
25	43	1057	123	869		31	327	29	165	2647	11	14
26	7	221	23	33	6	2	19	8	12	331		
27	94	2611	289	400		31	297	20	481	4223	35	13
28	60	1395	265	38	45	19	13	120	187	2144	8	8
29	10	100	40	40	30	10	5	5	10	255		
30	60	1662	127	99	35	43	48	55	577	2712	14	9
31	18	553	35	19	25	15	17	15	117	814	9	10
32	310	9064	570	3795	2695	362	101	695	663	18255	19	30
33	21	153	18	28	17	1	4	8	25	275		
34	62	376	20	185	4	10	28	29	150	864		
35	61	136	44	102	61	5	14	7	107	537		
36	15	1066	8	19	3	21	92	26	12	1292		
37	25	205	70	385	130		10	50	47	930		
38	60	346	35	91	90		7	59	100	791		
39	22	2430	145	98	759	29	26	91	45	3650	10	5
40	80	520	335	133	91	8	20	35	410	1632	7	10
41	92	898	87	6		6		35	62	1186	11	6
42	49	1842	115	100	26	46	252	124	300	2854	5	11
43		629	114		55	14		42		854	3	11
44	106	491	131	85	42	10	263	46	299	1473		
45	56	254	62	290	76	105	40	42	71	999		
46	36	528	61	95	63	10	29	29	37	889		
47*												
48	15	205	35	245	54	12	6	41	13	626		
49	26	737	30	31	9	15	20	7	282	1187		
50	680	1420	702	1232	1908	373	186	605	950	8202	17	7
51	76	817	126	508	28	13	948	70	269	2855	12	25
52	37	957	85	280	70	21		23	182	1635	11	9
53	7	15	14	11		3		2	7	59		
54	59	2180	112	152	33	4	36	83	338	3007	20	12
55	35	772	117	625	4	16	29	40	47	1685	16	10
56	34	1145	53	80		42		40	95	1512	22	10
57	9	392	26	37	27	3	8	48	36	586	5	7

* No Report.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										Total number of volumes.
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	
58 Dresden	55	27	117	46	42	70	9	23	24	19	.....	377
59 Duart	66	24	103	42	31	39	9	24	10	43	2	327
60 Dufferin	50	35	114	32	57	35	8	35	6	25	2	349
61 Dundalk	124	35	96	64	65	64	.....	30	44	75	.....	473
62 Dundas	106	426	1106	575	520	367	129	79	1331	681	292	5506
63 Dunnville	77	170	451	150	301	61	41	64	83	173	30	1524
64 Durham	106	300	716	170	.....	401	69	16	255	206	46	2179
65 Elmira	62	77	278	50	283	144	20	29	39	109	11	1040
66 Elora	159	600	1513	622	1076	614	201	167	1320	722	198	7033
67 Embro	100	342	883	468	437	25	77	43	146	132	43	2596
68 Ennerville	50	159	378	175	232	184	51	171	205	85	55	1695
69 Essex	180	110	231	96	113	2	44	15	83	48	28	770
70 Exeter	103	124	670	167	250	121	82	160	162	340	145	2221
71 Fenelon Falls	116	37	629	375	211	.....	31	57	157	186	44	1627
72 Fergus	109	296	531	508	175	372	102	257	472	290	83	3086
73 Fonthill	104	120	248	175	243	64	38	81	134	159	47	1309
74 Forest	107	213	387	124	216	.....	74	193	204	44	52	1507
75 Forks of the Credit	65	35	143	114	72	.....	34	35	50	53	5	541
76 Fort Erie	134	20	283	38	43	2	22	36	74	23	2	543
77 Galt	262	338	802	387	718	524	158	177	522	356	102	4084
78 Garden Island	103	195	755	481	346	65	148	37	1129	474	92	3722
79 Georgetown	69	88	320	150	324	.....	35	43	184	59	26	1229
80 Glencoe	118	146	278	161	94	71	63	56	165	45	170	1249
81 Glenmorris	53	67	124	59	135	69	21	58	40	95	1	659
82 Goderich	132	283	686	285	403	120	106	147	318	248	103	2699
83 Grand Valley	64	76	144	66	98	39	25	68	32	44	5	597
84 Gravenhurst* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 Grimsby	115	168	933	211	1044	231	65	41	461	384	51	3589
86 Hanover* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87 Harrison	105	153	574	213	356	322	90	187	388	236	41	2560
88 Hastings* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89 Hensall	126	32	43	22	.....	43	9	76	11	15	.....	251
90 Hespeler	60	209	421	226	490	20	79	.....	258	123	79	1905
91 Highgate	50	40	156	90	44	59	16	5	44	16	.....	470
92 Highland Creek	53	38	83	47	98	10	18	7	40	54	.....	395
93 Holyrood	52	71	178	85	94	99	42	95	38	48	14	764
94 Huntsville	79	27	85	27	3	15	12	17	43	43	10	282
95 Inglewood	104	16	43	46	19	16	7	14	13	2	2	178
96 Iroquois	122	16	235	70	75	.....	17	1	46	20	8	488
97 Islington	60	25	154	39	19	18	24	2	25	8	.....	314
98 Jarvis	62	23	200	57	89	104	9	37	28	73	.....	620
99 Kemptville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 Kincardine	181	200	1029	119	456	416	147	120	311	185	179	3162
101 Kingston	245	402	2545	257	261	680	81	200	485	496	219	5626
102 Lake Charles	51	6	22	8	21	.....	.....	6	8	5	4	83
103 Lancaster	70	39	108	100	88	43	19	44	72	36	25	574
104 Leamington	117	48	91	33	44	22	16	12	12	53	26	357
105 Lindsay	134	109	876	192	198	105	64	31	240	152	58	2025
106 Lion's Head	93	26	89	79	49	26	9	31	47	43	13	412
107 Listowel	65	77	295	85	50	148	36	30	44	38	15	818
108 London	303	279	1004	298	883	370	124	192	306	204	197	3857
109 L'Orignal*

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Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
58	28	350	45	20	75	15	50	40	25	648	3	5
59	12	392	113	93	22	7	17	9	134	804		
60	11	180	13	33	23	1	23	1	35	320		
61	200	300	100	200	200	15	200	100	35	1350		
62	75	2250	183	177	71	28	20	203	327	3337	14	
63	75	860	94	251	126	41	23	75	320	1865		
64	110	1041	169		274	28		60	590	2286		
65	48	674	62	599	71	6	65	22	225	1772	4	11
66	63	2014	190	350	882	35	17	161	373	4088	12	2
67	672	780	595	280	140	118	320	260	67	3282	9	11
68	27	559	28	70	158	9	21	24	34	931		
69	80	1500	186	97		31		25	178	2097	4	11
70	78	1352	171	404	38	39	115	105	844	3170	8	5
71	9	1198	97	311		12	29	46	443	2145	14	22
72	129	2221	434	126	389	65	95	203	672	4334	9	13
73	53	628	100	205	111	14	60	64	204	1441	7	14
74	36	300	32	26		10	98	21	28	551		
75	50	487	402	160		12	16	47	198	1372		
76	1	79	10	16	2	1	3	17	14	143		
77	118	3847	171	462	840	78	32	214	547	6318	33	9
78	14	589	81	64	26	61	3	126	58	1022	15	20
79	18	875	65	301		12	17	36	75	1404	4	7
80	110	513	125	80	25	70	80	80	90	1173	11	8
81	21	270	51	316	11	1	40	4	157	871	3	8
82	78	2048	98	144	6	65	48	121	256	2877	29	13
83	33	230	15	212	7	5	26	10	95	633	4	11
84*												
85	28	2533	105	1924	738	35	27	153	164	5707	11	9
86*												
87	119	651	150	74	21	65	28	40	750	1910	9	9
88*												
89	103	265	60		105	30	486	89	36	1174		
90	60	700	84	380		38		140	440	1842	11	1
91	13	190	52	18	20	6	3	11	9	322		
92	68	230	164	347	20	59	16	89	138	1131		
93	75	400	160	110	150	50	200	25	100	1280	2	
94	61	426	72	11	22	13	37	30	178	851	4	7
95	2	15	4	4		2	2	1	1	31		
96	18	647	99	166		69	9	84	5	1097	12	18
97	41	788	21	70	51	14		2	66	1053		
98	11	859	140	10	77	4	25	20	150	1296		
99												
100	70	3934	248	3062	97	73	66	162	216	7972	17	12
101	88	3139	176	3650	2630	65	73	347	195	10485	13	34
102	43	132	24	138			26	45	52	473		
103	16	308	66	38	4	9	146	44	49	680		
104	72	653	41	62	11	16	6	18	386	1290	13	4
105	100	2058	75	160	45	20	10	112	140	2720	14	10
106	8	105	39	46	7	2	7	3	60	277		
107	51	929	138	63	158	21	17	118	35	1530	8	9
108	97	3083	206	346	27	92	110	75	483	4518	27	31
109*												

* No Report.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries, and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARIES.										Total number of volumes.
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	
110 Lucan	55	98	521	98	72	175	61	95	79	115	19	1333
111 Lucknow	142	76	245	63	102	107	19	90	45	45	114	906
112 Manitowaning*												
113 Manotick	50	4	39	18	69	5	4	4	9	12	2	166
114 Markdale	55	53	179	79	97	41	5	25	30	37	....	546
115 Markham	101	144	275	148	138	15	39	22	287	163	....	1231
116 Meaford	145	175	540	138	295	....	47	....	105	114	67	1541
117 Melbourne	23	16	35	28	13	51	8	40	27	13	12	243
118 Merrickville	65	143	377	172	513	114	36	137	84	102	33	1711
119 Merriton	22	12	174	59	116	27	21	....	34	35	....	473
120 Metcalfe*												
121 Midland	117	139	348	132	201	8	37	128	106	178	....	1277
122 Milton	129	388	468	385	635	469	120	111	330	373	105	3384
123 Mitchell	151	154	564	274	462	145	39	100	178	250	29	2193
124 Mono Road	52	61	127	75	196	37	19	109	72	147	10	853
125 Morrisburg	110	54	289	78	26	103	12	6	24	27	24	643
126 Mount Forest	140	137	370	201	571	....	37	94	127	154	22	1713
127 Napanee	158	233	633	220	109	120	64	34	234	555	23	2225
128 Newburgh	103	62	214	103	122	....	23	18	48	72	1	663
129 New Hamburg	64	88	240	170	398	....	41	....	15	100	14	1066
130 Newmarket	53	63	230	99	192	21	35	40	64	134	43	921
131 Niagara	52	375	754	473	400	432	188	....	312	291	46	3271
132 Niagara Falls	195	304	1048	400	331	295	131	62	424	224	70	3289
133 Niagara Falls, S.	135	47	120	96	142	39	28	48	41	49	25	635
134 Norwich	129	159	897	243	384	126	62	121	118	166	52	2328
135 Norwood*												
136 Oakville	70	184	406	154	138	149	78	122	140	239	68	1678
137 Oil Springs*												
138 Orangeville	121	143	573	184	405	....	70	49	107	146	35	1712
139 Orillia	102	231	716	243	328	33	74	46	366	301	50	2388
140 Orono	51	4	32	17	46	29	11	9	12	15	....	175
141 Oshawa	165	146	319	214	97	103	34	99	174	139	31	1356
142 Ottawa	104					16					298	314
143 Owen Sound	251	208	1154	363	340	93	93	66	313	208	143	2981
144 Oxford Mills	53	9	40	14	16	....	6	8	6	8	....	107
145 Paisley	156	229	307	206	754	178	55	226	305	111	37	1908
146 Palmerston	52	37	191	32	34	23	2	22	29	18	37	425
147 Paris	196	491	1178	581	677	437	238	318	647	479	346	5392
148 Parkhill	46	60	58	128	95	151	31	65	108	46	30	772
149 Parry Sound	102	14	51	42	28	33	2	18	10	77	....	275
150 Penetanguishene	143	312	580	298	243	436	45	70	179	253	71	2487
151 Perth	138	283	705	336	768	60	94	3	218	346	26	2839
152 Peterboro'	251	495	1009	416	931	1460	140	226	503	455	321	5956
153 Petrolea*												
154 Picton	120	21	48	42	27	11	4	6	5	5	....	169
155 Point Edward	101	100	867	196	....	382	49	40	202	180	16	2032
156 Port Arthur	102	50	174	61	109	23	19	40	96	22	70	664
157 Port Carling	50	34	210	44	72	61	7	12	18	41	....	499
158 Port Colborne	57	69	419	64	42	....	62	40	73	90	10	869
159 Port Elgin	95	214	302	201	359	126	83	59	194	168	41	1747
160 Port Hope	148	365	1159	262	387	7	57	18	180	284	68	2787
161 Port Rowan	104	18	78	44	88	10	4	10	18	13	2	285
162 Prescott	125	271	1165	278	459	....	102	73	203	377	73	3001
163 Preston	105	508	533	483	....	756	265	....	1195	628	113	4481
164 Renfrew	127	202	706	274	416	110	83	229	92	5	32	2149

* No Report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.												READING ROOM	
Biography.		Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
110	12	696	5	14	12	14	30	22	38	10	853		
111	59	520	43	176	67	4	305	23	164		1361	6	13
112*													
113				467							467		
114	95	940	265	345	65	5	60	30	130		1935	6	14
115	50	785	43	48	3	15	9	43	244		1240		
116	102	2020	88	112		82		70	92	10	2606	3	
117	10	42	26	9	45	3	54	18	15		222		
118	66	1150	40	250	200	25	75	46	500		2351		
119	20	80	20	10	10				34		174	3	2
120*													
121	87	961	195	191	18	26	168	37	534		2217	8	8
122	184	1370	80	546	1016	48	20	101	503	27	3895	13	8
123	52	1084	131	507	44	25	78	76	156		2153	7	15
124	35	193	68	473	34	10	123	34	56	5	1031		
125	21	1139	64	52	80	8	9	13	54		1440	17	14
126	30	594	135	609		26	63	56	147	42	1702	3	18
127	69	2569	111	191	130	53	28	162	1480		4793	6	6
128	40	403	165	290		5	6	7	102		1018	4	7
129	50	500	200	700		5		40	200	5	1700		
130	8	285	16	71	20	10	71	15	70	2	568		
131	20	1089	43	100	33	6		8	80		1379	14	
132	77	3160	111	308	62	16	10	37	270	9	4060	1	5
133	59	742	141	599	42	9	71	50	237		1950		
134	42	1648	276	223	418	21	15	32	364		3039		
135*													
136	37	785	51	122	158	7	13	12	301	11	1497		
137*													
138	25	879	71	182		49	17	41	108		1372	13	24
139	68	2081	122	275	59	20	13	109	489		3236	15	6
140	18	24	36	48	24	6	24	24	36		240		
141	49	1230	97	32	30	9	33	47	110	18	1655	36	9
142											4	12	
143	125	8491	279	310	73	90	72	225	450	56	10171	18	8
144	80	417	248	240		20	4	36	50		1095	5	8
145	105	1166	98	860	155	35	163	70	293	4	2949		
146	41	241	37	15	4	7	11	4	6		366		
147	76	3734	113	232	354	58	106	176	266		5115	31	10
148												11	10
149												13	3
150	147	488	209	590	584	29	68	136	397	38	2686	15	50
151	198	2797	370	1227	130	87		128	1070	13	6020	11	8
152	201	2645	377	1032	1922	46	74	275	444		7016	37	15
153*													
154	4	152	17	14	3	3	3	2	8		206	1	13
155	12	2573	27		391	18	21	30	113		3185	10	6
156	69	470	123	22	11	4	20	40	43		802	5	6
157	17	281	55	58	2	2	3	16	48		482	3	7
158				335							335		
159	25	322	35	57	159	4	27	9	62	1	701		
160	112	3274	118	68	2	25	3	26	104		3732	28	14
161	19	122	6	8	4	2	7	12	26		206	8	11
162	25	1256	26	145		14	12	32	931	8	2449		
163	91	1147	115		410	45		176	398	8	2390	25	15
164	38	1420	41	370	465	29	19	85	142		2609		

* No Report.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries, and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										Total number of volumes.
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	
165 Richmond Hill	121	141	206	261	148	394	42	32	134	108	27	1493
166 Ridgetown	116	145	951	188	305	332	93	56	270	130	39	2509
167 Ripley	102	81	165	43	50	72	18	24	80	40	37	610
168 Romney	57	8	23	12	14	.....	5	.....	14	19	14	109
169 Russell	84	23	81	28	37	31	24	13	31	21	6	295
170 Sault Ste. Marie	56	23	95	36	53	47	11	27	23	44	1	360
171 Scarboro'	59	341	583	314	274	410	66	388	285	281	55	2997
172 Seaforth	425	345	1200	447	287	276	81	238	411	256	395	3936
173 Shedden	105	11	50	6	10	.....	.....	9	8	5	.....	99
174 Shelburne	109	36	271	67	201	.....	15	37	47	32	.....	706
175 Smith's Falls	270	270	616	392	705	.....	87	168	496	416	145	3295
176 Southampton	105	151	351	158	349	175	58	38	104	144	127	1655
177 Stayner* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178 Stouffville	110	137	596	122	154	251	54	161	220	281	77	2053
179 Stratford	117	289	2124	517	676	86	172	46	535	126	65	4640
180 Strathroy	335	214	1237	381	428	343	123	149	334	198	88	3495
181 Streetsville	59	263	661	261	172	.....	266	109	313	178	21	2244
182 St. George	73	167	1128	247	272	104	50	88	150	252	54	2512
183 St. Helen's	51	21	33	29	22	33	13	24	9	15	.....	199
184 St. Mary's	140	370	690	485	1100	.....	224	435	450	430	25	4219
185 Tara	80	16	107	53	29	8	11	12	58	52	1	347
186 Tavistock	102	59	254	71	204	43	28	54	72	53	2	840
187 Teeswater	101	154	631	150	210	42	45	36	143	55	21	1487
188 Thamesford	55	38	108	30	88	20	10	50	14	25	18	401
189 Thamesville	231	81	578	106	139	89	41	68	92	31	13	1238
190 Thorndale* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191 Thorold	105	178	1176	349	269	166	44	21	178	820	18	3219
192 Tilbury Centre	100	28	63	41	78	.....	9	26	7	20	18	290
193 Tilbury East	102	31	31	44	10	17	6	13	18	23	5	198
194 Tilsonburg	85	63	475	54	.....	200	43	10	38	43	36	962
195 Tottenham	100	53	106	70	91	1	33	23	2	3	.....	382
196 Trenton	72	57	431	108	223	87	33	37	106	90	15	1187
197 Uxbridge	170	352	1600	361	538	.....	83	195	431	318	94	3972
198 Vandorf	111	37	121	65	115	21	12	35	43	75	12	536
199 Victoria	50	35	161	14	82	.....	13	56	44	44	.....	479
200 Walkerton	100	46	253	85	275	.....	18	.....	84	50	.....	810
201 Wallaceburg* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202 Wardsville* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203 Waterdown* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204 Waterford* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205 Watford	109	60	197	78	202	76	15	39	33	50	12	762
206 Welland	101	278	1047	248	107	33	94	96	488	159	67	2567
207 Westford	52	13	26	19	30	6	.....	8	4	22	.....	128
208 Weston	102	99	309	150	229	33	42	70	124	87	47	1190
209 West Toronto J'n.	67	16	165	94	128	27	17	39	56	50	71	663
210 West Winchester	61	6	245	33	28	6	14	1	.....	3	102	438
211 Whitby	105	151	706	230	295	202	36	249	249	249	28	1946
212 Wiarton	100	72	150	83	70	130	28	51	29	93	8	714
213 Williamstown	50	25	120	90	43	19	17	.....	16	8	20	358
214 Windermere	54	68	355	59	117	30	4	46	2	26	.....	707
215 Wingham	126	77	419	86	165	68	38	47	161	139	17	1217
216 Woodbridge	56	23	91	81	112	49	35	37	69	83	122	762
217 Woodstock	224	463	1628	389	494	66	86	207	369	445	238	4385
218 Wroxeter	60	292	412	346	400	129	51	74	163	124	44	2035
219 Wyoming	102	48	103	61	100	74	13	60	60	85	.....	604
Total	22262	25669	85411	32026	44377	21817	9757	13162	33263	27768	9369	301621

*No Report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
165	43	810	86	315	12	6	48	411	8	1801	16	.....
166	50	2020	90	400	332	13	15	65	152	3137	10	15
167	38	264	21	42	103	12	26	39	67	614	15	10
168	8	49	8	22	.....	6	.....	6	46	153	.....	.....
169	36	393	12	120	17	24	72	20	39	733	13	10
170	21	220	70	267	102	3	45	26	153	967	4	9
171	29	669	25	81	526	10	72	37	35	1486	.....	.....
172	640	7564	1032	525	341	410	1926	525	1418	14381	10	16
173	34	204	37	62	.....	.....	46	32	43	458	3	8
174	74	1019	18	491	.....	2	20	18	51	1693	5	8
175	363	5627	665	1072	.....	321	126	767	1581	10522	17	16
176	42	1201	82	421	4	32	13	19	243	2057	.....	.....
177*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	241	897	127	364	473	56	275	632	746	3858	8	13
179	332	3025	230	2535	.....	234	38	443	232	7069	.....	.....
180	67	4315	233	232	585	65	76	203	312	6088	8	20
181	49	1062	66	45	.....	35	18	35	88	1398	12	13
182	75	1180	125	194	210	30	62	92	294	2286	9	6
183	84	121	50	59	70	17	54	10	55	520	7	7
184	75	3500	100	845	.....	50	100	85	450	5205	4	.....
185	20	487	132	68	51	12	10	50	153	963	.....	.....
186	108	1570	91	814	151	21	96	96	173	3120	8	7
187	88	1516	69	188	68	45	39	52	53	2122	6	9
188	76	360	45	190	170	5	110	46	85	1087	.....	.....
189	284	4298	238	897	174	19	227	98	221	6459	8	24
190*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	11	1389	38	80	133	11	.....	23	83	1768	9	7
192	4	73	21	34	.....	4	13	1	22	190	15	8
193	36	46	17	9	12	3	4	15	31	176	.....	.....
194	40	1350	12	.....	175	40	.....	20	50	1695	4	8
195	14	387	52	250	.....	23	20	3	13	762	.....	.....
196	32	2491	59	146	.....	14	.....	48	67	2957	7	12
197	125	2708	202	105	.....	39	91	71	176	3517	14	10
198	22	385	127	316	3	10	27	11	194	1095	.....	.....
199	29	833	24	124	.....	4	59	15	83	1171	.....	.....
200	7	198	19	108	.....	1	.....	5	33	371	10	13
201*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	19	816	93	59	.....	12	16	8	46	1069	.....	.....
206	70	2006	70	25	20	22	10	75	35	2333	12	11
207	11	20	17	21	6	.....	8	2	18	103	.....	.....
208	41	2257	* 74	156	6	38	20	49	309	2950	9	10
209	40	650	75	200	30	20	12	25	200	1262	12	9
210	10	1350	25	20	8	22	.....	6	59	1500	.....	.....
211	32	1523	35	588	54	4	.....	25	129	2390	.....	.....
212	52	407	130	118	283	73	58	53	325	1503	5	6
213	38	232	46	39	57	47	.....	18	.....	477	3	11
214	25	98	40	116	.....	.....	50	3	5	337	3	5
215	76	1589	155	218	139	15	33	100	469	2794	13	25
216	12	416	30	487	141	53	78	23	215	1459	4	7
217	159	4841	120	807	32	48	123	147	511	6788	37	5
218	23	382	75	56	166	3	9	24	51	789	.....	.....
219	180	820	210	90	40	30	210	20	100	1720	.....	.....
14004	236108	24093	59315	30463	6496	14649	15481	44310	2252	447071	1452	1409

* No Report.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-91.

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.
1 Aberarder.....	8	45	8	48	.....	.....	27	19	12	.....	167
2 Ailsa Craig.....	2	3	2	15	.....	.....	1	8	2	6	39
3 Alliston*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Almonte.....	28	7	33	20	.....	.....	2	26	17	.....	133
5 Alton.....	6	84	21	39	.....	8	.....	41	10	.....	209
6 Alvinston.....	7	29	5	28	10	.....	5	4	6	.....	94
7 Arkona.....	2	.....	4	90	.....	1	4	5	7	.....	113
8 Arnprior.....	6	14	4	.....	68	.....	2	.....	2	.....	96
9 Arthur.....	20	5	16	57	25	.....	3	15	18	.....	159
10 Athens.....	2	15	27	55	67	.....	1	1	4	.....	175
11 Aylmer.....	19	20	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	47
12 Ayr.....	7	44	20	26	.....	4	14	13	25	1	154
13 Aurora.....	.....	57	2	54	13	1	4	5	16	16	168
14 Baden.....	16	20	27	78	24	1	2	4	45	.....	217
15 Barrie.....	5	89	19	5	9	3	5	10	11	.....	156
16 Beamsville.....	5	74	24	44	.....	5	9	13	24	.....	198
17 Beaverton.....	1	19	9	.....	.....	2	6	4	6	28	75
18 Beeton.....	12	38	30	.....	34	10	50	3	28	2	207
19 Belfountain.....	13	49	11	24	19	.....	10	26	51	.....	203
20 Belleville.....	20	98	16	24	39	9	10	16	25	8	265
21 Belmont.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	25	54
22 Blenheim.....	19	69	45	25	18	2	10	18	33	1	240
23 Blyth.....	3	6	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20
24 Bobcaygeon.....	5	53	22	35	22	1	19	9	13	.....	179
25 Bolton.....	4	12	3	38	.....	1	28	1	20	.....	107
26 Bothwell.....	13	95	22	25	14	13	8	14	19	.....	223
27 Bowmanville.....	24	45	24	13	26	2	2	6	17	2	161
28 Bracebridge.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	22
29 Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Brampton.....	5	70	18	6	3	.....	8	20	17	.....	147
31 Brighton.....	17	13	8	10	1	1	6	5	3	2	66
32 Brockville.....	17	321	28	245	65	17	16	40	50	3	802
33 Brougham.....	10	27	25	14	14	15	5	7	7	.....	124
34 Brussels.....	3	23	8	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	82
35 Burk's Falls.....	27	167	21	40	15	3	2	15	21	13	324
36 Calédon.....	5	18	1	24	5	1	37	6	6	.....	103
37 Calédonia.....	2	51	7	100	20	1	11	2	9	.....	203
38 Camden, East.....	12	30	14	.....	24	.....	2	27	10	1	120
39 Campbellford.....	.....	90	.....	9	5	.....	2	.....	8	2	116
40 Cannington.....	34	64	19	18	17	4	1	27	21	.....	205
41 Cardinal.....	12	45	33	16	.....	.....	.....	6	12	1	125
42 Carleton Place.....	24	98	31	15	3	3	11	21	23	.....	229
43 Chapeau.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
44 Chatsworth.....	5	32	15	5	13	7	66	16	47	.....	211
45 Cheltenham.....	9	29	19	73	7	.....	8	9	14	23	191
46 Chesley.....	25	99	28	25	28	14	10	18	8	7	262
47 Claude.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
48 Clifford.....	32	75	17	33	3	8	17	11	36	1	233
49 Clinton.....	12	50	20	9	15	9	5	25	18	.....	163
50 Cobourg.....	7	38	6	37	2	1	17	20	43	.....	171
51 Colborne.....	16	30	14	23	3	6	8	8	27	.....	135
52 Cold Springs.....	18	29	30	12	5	8	7	26	26	.....	161
53 Collingwood.....	9	126	6	20	5	6	17	12	28	.....	229
54 Cornwall.....	4	27	18	67	4	4	.....	3	10	1	138
55 Deseronto.....	2	69	4	12	.....	2	.....	1	2	10	102
56 Drayton.....	29	17	10	12	4	.....	1	9	.....	.....	82
57 Dresden.....	4	13	.....	7	13	1	4	7	3	.....	52
58 Duart.....	5	22	9	20	.....	2	6	2	9	.....	75
59 Dufferin.....	7	44	8	22	20	2	13	1	11	.....	128

*Destroyed by fire.

† No Report.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-91.

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.
60 Dundalk	16	50	18	44	16	.....	14	11	31	.....	200
61 Dundas		None									
62 Dunnville	5	98	5	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	116
63 Durham	8		10		.....	.....	16			.....	34
64 Elmira	19	57	8	174	29	1	7	11	48	.....	354
65 Elora	1	66	10	18	23	1	.....	12	15	1	147
66 Embro	39	145	47	15	13	.....	13	10	29	.....	311
67 Ennottville	6	38	14	16	13	2	9	9	4	.....	111
68 Essex	22	52	18	29	1	5	1	16	10	.....	154
69 Exeter	2	52	10	3	.....	1	22	8	106	25	223
70 Fenelon Falls		77	32	66	.....	4	3	16	22	2	222
71 Fergus	11	58	19	6	16	.....	8	29	8	.....	155
72 Fonthill	7	22	7	37	64	2	36	8	65	.....	248
73 Forest	17	37	9	15	.....	4	13	20	9	11	135
74 Forks of the Credit	8	39	20	10	.....	.....	12	15	26	5	135
75 Fort Erie	20	283	22	40	2	22	35	74	23	2	523
76 Galt	12	40	14	31	20	4	1	12	15	2	151
77 Garden Island	34	86	21	32	46	7	8	15	.....	.....	249
78 Georgetown	7		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
79 Glencoe	7	25	12	.....	20	10	7	15	2	.....	98
80 Glenmorris	12	21	4	71	8	.....	21	1	17	.....	155
81 Goderich	6	48	15	33	3	3	6	15	10	3	142
82 Grand Valley	21	46	4	7	10	2	26	9	15	1	141
83 Grimsby		59	17	98	16	1	2	4	5	.....	202
84 Harriston	10	39	26	12	9	1	12	6	25	1	141
85 Hensali	30	43	20	41	.....	9	76	19	3	.....	241
86 Hespler	14	47	7	64	1	6	.....	9	2	.....	150
87 Highgate	5	4	.....	7	29	1	2	1	2	.....	51
88 Highland Creek	19	41	10	41	1	3	1	12	26	.....	154
89 Holyrood	15	35	11	23	26	4	8	6	15	1	144
90 Huntsville	1	15	3	4	1	1	1	6	11	.....	43
91 Inglewood	16	43	46	19	16	7	14	13	2	2	178
92 Iroquois	14	61	26	20	.....	5	.....	25	18	3	172
93 Islington	11	129	19	9	18	16	2	25	2	.....	231
94 Jarvis	4	87	20	55	69	8	14	2	23	.....	282
95 Kincardine	1	119	3	6	4	.....	2	37	6	2	180
96 Kingston	10	104	21	60	70	5	7	49	19	2	347
97 Lake Charles	14	4	17	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	47
98 Lancaster	7	23	19	14	1	.....	36	11	10	1	122
99 Leamington	7	21	.....	24	15	1	4	2	8	25	107
100 Lindsay	12	102	16	13	.....	11	2	18	17	2	193
101 Lion's Head	8	42	24	34	7	4	13	13	24	12	181
102 Listowel	10	42	7	3	35	8	2	6	12	.....	125
103 London	18	43	17	41	.....	4	7	11	16	6	163
104 Lucan	26	43	6	.....	34	7	4	7	3	1	131
105 Lucknow	50	133	38	100	26	16	61	33	28	.....	485
106 Manotick	3	19	6	60	2	3	2	3	10	1	109
107 Markdale	1	39	14	52	4	.....	13	9	3	.....	135
108 Markham	10	28	20	22	1	2	.....	7	25	.....	115
109 Meaford	30	96	4	35	.....	.....	.....	18	16	7	206
110 Melbourne	2	5	8	5	4	.....	7	1	2	2	36
111 Merrickville	2	15	2	6	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	35
112 Merrittton				5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
113 Midland	18	55	26	42	.....	1	14	17	32	.....	205

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-91.

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.
114 Milton	10	27	49	39	30	15	15	5	24	.....	214
115 Mitchell	4	25	32	16	1	.....	3	7	5	2	95
116 Mono Road	2	45	15	73	15	1	30	7	17	.....	205
117 Morrisburg	20	77	10	8	10	9	5	5	8	10	262
118 Mount Forest	11	31	11	57	.....	.....	6	1	21	.....	138
119 Napanee	8	44	6	4	12	4	18	3	79	4	182
120 Newburgh	4	35	45	65	.....	3	8	13	21	.....	194
121 New Hamburg	10	40	.....	30	.....	20	13	10	27	.....	150
122 Newmarket* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123 Niagara	5	25	6	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
124 Niagara Falls	12	80	30	20	15	.....	5	4	7	2	175
125 Niagara Falls, South	16	29	17	49	13	5	5	11	15	1	161
126 Norwich	23	45	28	29	28	.....	2	8	23	2	188
127 Oakville	15	46	16	19	18	2	6	12	19	4	157
128 Orangeville	19	45	17	40	.....	14	5	8	15	1	164
129 Orillia	18	31	26	16	14	.....	.....	15	8	.....	128
130 Orono	3	7	10	7	13	.....	2	5	4	.....	51
131 Oshawa	10	55	16	8	14	7	18	16	12	2	158
132 Ottawa* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133 Owen Sound	26	269	55	12	28	14	7	57	17	4	489
134 Oxford Mills	6	14	6	14	.....	4	5	2	6	.....	57
135 Paisley* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136 Palmerston	15	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	34	83
137 Paris	23	122	17	29	9	5	8	26	18	2	259
138 Parkhill* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139 Parry Sound	14	8	25	4	33	.....	12	10	13	.....	119
140 Penetanguishene	12	57	16	27	25	.....	5	17	31	8	198
141 Perth	20	44	17	16	4	7	.....	11	39	.....	158
142 Peterborough	13	68	18	14	105	7	4	46	18	13	306
143 Picton	21	44	35	17	11	3	2	5	5	.....	143
144 Point Edward .....	.....	140	20	.....	8	3	.....	7	10	.....	188
145 Port Arthur	11	48	18	16	7	1	13	9	10	32	165
146 Port Carling	18	116	23	42	58	.....	6	14	22	.....	299
147 Port Colborne	3	49	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	61
148 Port Elgin	9	25	32	6	26	1	9	9	8	.....	125
149 Port Hope	11	57	26	18	.....	1	.....	1	11	1	126
150 Port Rowan	17	76	41	16	10	4	10	16	13	.....	203
151 Prescott	4	119	6	5	5	2	1	11	10	.....	163
152 Preston	24	40	27	.....	24	.....	.....	17	28	2	162
153 Renfrew	5	10	36	.....	32	.....	4	3	.....	.....	90
154 Richmond Hill	17	41	22	48	.....	.....	15	17	21	.....	181
155 Ridgetown	4	52	8	4	31	5	6	22	17	.....	149
156 Ripley	9	65	11	14	35	5	7	21	5	10	182
157 Romney	8	23	12	14	.....	5	.....	14	19	14	109
158 Russell	8	23	4	23	18	9	10	28	12	3	138
159 Sault Ste. Marie	14	43	18	26	16	8	11	9	27	.....	172
160 Scarborough	9	23	17	12	32	.....	12	24	8	.....	137
161 Seaforth	7	79	22	8	7	1	39	19	20	2	204
162 Shedden	10	31	5	6	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	72
163 Shelburne	4	81	2	49	.....	3	2	16	2	.....	159
164 *Smith's Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165 Southampton	10	36	8	37	5	12	.....	11	20	26	165
166 Stouffville	5	58	.....	10	22	4	24	17	38	.....	178
167 Stratford	13	64	10	18	18	4	3	5	15	.....	150
168 Strathroy	3	137	10	.....	.....	11	4	45	3	2	215
169 Streetsville	1	49	13	20	.....	1	14	9	5	.....	112
170 St. George	7	75	20	13	18	5	2	7	12	.....	159

*No Report.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1890-91.

INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.
171 St. Helen's.....	6	15	4	4	15	.....	9	2	5	.....	60
172 St. Mary's	5	40	10	2	45	3	1	15	39	6	166
173 Tara	2	51	33	2	.....	2	12	41	27	1	171
174 Tavistock	14	87	19	86	34	10	16	23	13	1	303
175 Teeswater.....	12	57	6	34	7	4	8	22	5	6	161
176 Thamesford	11	14	11	42	6	1	25	2	11	.....	123
177 Thamesville	16	188	15	75	12	4	21	7	6	.....	344
178 Thorold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
179 Tilbury Centre.....	28	63	41	78	.....	9	26	7	20	18	290
180 Tilbury East	31	31	44	10	17	6	13	18	23	5	198
181 Tilsonburg .....	.....	28	3	.....	44	.....	1	2	3	1	82
182 Tottenham .....	.....	.....	9	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	15
183 Trenton* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
184 Uxbridge.....	4	23	16	11	33	13	3	13	18	1	135
185 Vandorf	1	56	17	42	11	1	5	3	20	.....	156
186 Victoria.....	7	75	15	26	.....	7	25	14	18	.....	187
187 Walkerton* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188 Wallaceburg* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
189 Wardsville* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
190 Waterdown* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191 Waterford* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
192 Walford	8	20	20	50	20	.....	18	14	8	.....	158
193 Welland	8	36	4	8	3	4	3	13	5	20	104
194 Westford	9	19	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	62
195 Weston	15	52	18	27	10	5	.....	17	28	.....	172
196 West Toronto Junction..	11	76	5	45	.....	.....	2	2	3	12	156
197 West Winchester.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
198 Whitby	3	31	8	2	6	2	.....	24	11	2	89
199 Wiarton	17	40	15	40	45	8	10	5	50	5	235
200 Williamstown	1	9	21	.....	8	1	.....	8	2	.....	50
201 Windermere .....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202 Wingham	5	31	12	37	21	1	6	31	30	1	175
203 Woodbridge .....	.....	16	7	30	.....	.....	2	8	6	.....	69
204 Woodstock	10	86	13	21	5	.....	12	3	20	1	171
205 Wroxeter	34	62	36	38	19	1	11	13	14	.....	228
206 Wyoming	7	26	15	50	.....	.....	14	4	16	.....	132
Total	2076	9837	2972	5031	2495	665	1704	2273	2945	543	30541

* No Report.

TABLE D.—Evening Classes in English and Commercial Courses in 1890-91.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.		
		English Course.	Commercial Course.	Other Subjects.
Aberarder	13	Composition and Grammar....	Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic	
Belleville.....	36	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	Shorthand.
Blenheim	7	" " "	" " "	
Bowmanville ...	23	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Brockville.....	72	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Burk's Falls...	28	" " "	" " "	
Camden, East ..	31	" " "	" " "	
Chatsworth	14	" " "	" " "	
Cobourg.....	51	" " "	" " "	
Cornwall	50	" " "	" " "	
Essex Centre ..		" " "	" " "	
Fenelon Falls ..	15	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Fergus	13	" " "	" " "	
Goderich	29	" " "	" " "	
Grand Valley ..	14	" " "	" " "	
Harriston	20	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Hespeler	48	" " "	" " "	
Kincardine	32	" " "	" " "	
Kingston	55	" " "	" " "	
Leamington	12	" " "	" " "	
Listowel	11	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Lucknow	35	" " "	" " "	
Midland	26	" " "	" " "	
Milton	4	" " "	" " "	
Newburgh.....	35	English and Canadian History, Composition and Grammar.	" " "	
Niagara Falls ..	38	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Orangeville	16	Composition and Grammar....	" " "	
Penetanguishene	27	" " "	" " "	
Scarboro'	16	" " "	" " "	
St. Mary's.....	24	" " "	" " "	
Stouffville.....	28	" " "	" " "	
Thamesville	19	" " "	" " "	
Uxbridge	31	" " "	" " "	
West Tor. Junc.	18	" " "	" " "	
Warton.....	15	" " "	" " "	
Total	906			

TABLE E.—Evening Classes in Drawing, 890-91.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.—Primary Course.
Barrie.	18	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model and Blackboard Drawing.
Cobourg	16	" " " " " "
Durham.	32	" " " " " "
Elmira	17	" " " " " "
Garden Island	51	" " " " " "
Milton	43	" " " " " "
Owen Sound.	64	" " " " " "
Peterboro'.	2	" " " " " "
Ripley	36	" " " " " "
Watford	28	" " " " " "
Total	307	

ADVANCED COURSE.

Milton	3	Shading flat.
Total	3	

MECHANICAL COURSE.

Carleton Place	9	Machine Drawing.
Garden Island	15	Descriptive Geometry, Machine Drawing and Building Construction.
Owen Sound.	8	" " Building Construction and Advanced Perspective.
Peterboro'.	20	" " and Machine Drawing.
Total	52	

TABLE F.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities

FREE LIBRARIES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.									EXPEN-	
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	Rent, Light and Heating.	Salaries.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Berlin			276 00	949 70	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1275 70	99 81	216 00
2 Brantford	96 75	11 00	200 00	2000 00	.....	2 30	.....	242 85	2558 90	342 20	600 00
3 Chatham			228 00	2100 00	.....	.....	.....	81 78	2409 78	486 09	425 50
4 Guelph			276 00	1352 04	80 00	.....	.....	67 80	1775 84	424 85	560 00
5 Hamilton	23837 43	596 14	175 00	9719 00	.....	.....	.....	2475 85	36803 42	633 89	2723 15
6 Ingersoll	28 79		206 70	413 30	.....	.....	.....	40 74	689 53	167 58	189 56
7 Simcoe			155 50	430 00	.....	.....	.....	279 12	904 62	89 89	150 00
8 St. Catharines			200 00	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	72 73	1472 73	240 53	548 50
9 St. Thomas	65 41		200 00	1000 00	33 30	17 70	.....	78 55	1394 96	375 74	419 00
10 Toronto	4241 10		200 00	36881 00	.....	.....	.....	3434 99	44757 09	3885 16	11807 36
11 Waterloo	9 72		290 00	350 00	29 00	.....	.....	16 50	635 22	50 00	99 96
Total	28279 20	607 14	2447 20	56395 04	142 30	76 00	.....	6790 91	94737 79	6795 74	17739 03

TABLE G.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Room

FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Readers.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARIES.								
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.
1 Berlin	1752	312	622	351	822	478	110	85	367	255
2 Brantford	1957	786	3708	714	961	577	254	338	873	541
3 Chatham	988	195	1960	405	191	213	60	94	217	211
4 Guelph	1588	588	1983	557	921	579	150	276	663	654
5 Hamilton	6496	953	3272	960	3049	956	542	575	1095	726
6 Ingersoll	480	213	723	255	.....	445	56	.....	102	220
7 Simcoe	492	388	1219	425	156	263	165	124	361	365
8 St. Catharines	1660	608	1826	595	729	562	169	287	554	657
9 St. Thomas	1134	430	1990	459	883	244	155	320	414	369
10 Toronto	27904	2584	14238	2303	6730	3004	838	1095	3518	2238
11 Waterloo	685	194	1205	339	1682	458	193	93	323	353
Total	45136	7261	32746	7363	16124	7779	2692	3287	8497	6589
										33007
										125345

of Free Libraries for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.
1	361 87	114 16	102 98	149 40	56 25	.....	175 23	.....	1275 70	5214 22	.....
2	736 41	504 89	103 10	173 00	.....	.....	83 93	9 37	2558 90	8759 37	.....
3	164 52	174 95	35 85	191 88	.....	.....	797 30	133 69	2409 78	2787 60	341 72
4	273 28	68 84	75 00	109 05	114 27	.....	150 55	.....	1775 84	6560 00	.....
5	3861 24	.....	236 40	406 36	.....	.....	28902 47	39 91	36803 42	74724 85	6555 49
6	80 57	66 25	.....	60 83	85 25	.....	69 85	54 89	689 53	1854 89	34 58
7	120 64	31 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	427 17	.....	904 62	6732 00	31 42
8	155 00	41 70	48 80	108 87	.....	.....	329 33	.....	1472 73	62000 00	.....
9	187 25	114 05	101 20	113 90	.....	.....	59 41	24 41	1394 96	3638 19	136 41
10	*14385 92	.....	2031 45	2558 31	.....	.....	7917 34	2171 55	44757 09	143156 81	59734 40
11	168 22	65 03	3 70	77 57	94 00	.....	47 07	89 67	695 22	3252 10	78 00
	20494 92	1181 54	2738 48	4034 42	264 52	.....	38965 65	2523 49	94737 79	318680 03	66912 02

* Including Fiction.

in Free Libraries for the year ending 30th April, 1891.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOMS.												
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.											
1	83	5040	187	3485	1565	79	39	213	380	560	11631	31	12										
2	765	40962	860	1092	2136	349	435	998	1540	19	49156	29	27										
3	409	6538	225	95	241	407	168	228	1262	64	9637	9	18										
4	1116	21211	1217	3276	1171	714	725	1509	2240	6564	39733	14	33										
5	2665	50888	4471	20730	3042	2080	1644	8007	6721	5000	105248	100	45										
6	267	7646	356	.....	678	157	.....	176	1319	.....	10599	10	14							
7	92	6488	200	113	144	85	93	170	517	.....	7902	9	17									
8	1000	20859	1159	1649	5668	575	2222	1281	2725	1195	38333	29	3										
9	304	13978	438	711	768	200	439	353	677	.....	17868	23	15									
10	6840	214699	8685	75544	12509	3287	4356	21541	11353	28666	387480	489	277										
11	43	2391	140	707	985	72	13	78	341	8	4778	18	8										
											13584	390700	17938	107402	28907	8005	10134	34554	29075	42066	682365	761	469

TABLE H.—*Books Purchased for Free Libraries in 1890-91.*

FREE LIBRARY.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.
Berlin.....	1	129	16	136	57	23	.....	33	23	9	427
Brantford	59	554	51	68	.....	8	59	101	62	22	984
Chatham	22	158	75	3	21	8	5	16	7	2	317
Guelph.....	10	129	13	130	13	5	14	27	32	6	379
Hamilton	323	2027	328	835	215	161	251	363	39	432	4974
Ingersoll	18	85	19	.....	13	2	.....	10	17	3	167
Simcoe	10	35	9	.....	10	6	6	16	26	6	124
St. Catharines.....	14	81	10	12	50	3	8	10	29	8	225
St. Thomas.....	40	124	12	24	1	7	64	19	25	2	318
Toronto											8014
Waterloo	23	139	27	99	3	.....	1	30	27	.....	349
Total	520	3461	560	1307	383	223	408	625	287	490	16278

Donations in Books to Free Libraries 1890-91.

	VALUE.
Brantford	\$ 2 55
Hamilton	989 00
St. Thomas.....	8 00
Toronto	750 25
Total.....	\$1,749 80

TABLE I.—*Evening Classes in Free Libraries—English and Commercial Course—1890-91.*

FREE LIBRARY.	Number of Students.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.	
			Commercial Course.
Berlin.....	24	.....	Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.
Guelph.....	32	.....	do do do
Total	56		

TABLE J.—*Evening Classes in Free Libraries—Drawing 1890-91.*

FREE LIBRARY.	Number of Students.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.	
Guelph.....	8	Geometry, Perspective, Machine Drawing and Advanced Geometry and Perspective. Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Blackboard, Shading flat, Outline round, Drawing from Flowers, Ornamental Design, Descriptive Geometry, Machine Drawing, Building Construction, Industrial Design and Advanced Perspective.	
Waterloo.....	31		
Total.....	39		

III.—ART SCHOOLS AND PROVINCIAL DRAWING EXAMINATIONS.

It is gratifying to state that during the past year there has been a marvelous improvement in all grades of art school work throughout the Province. The subjects worthy of special mention are : freehand drawing, drawing from models, geometry, and industrial designs. The study of geometry in art schools and colleges is now more thoroughly appreciated than formerly, as pupils now understand that it is the basis of industrial design, and that all the improvements of modern life which are dependent upon the principles of design such as textile fabrics, carpets, paper-hanging, etc., are manufactured from geometrical patterns and outlined conventionalized representations of flowers, fruit, etc., or figures, and unless these objects had been symmetrically drawn the various productions would only exist as ugly, ill-constructed forms. Freehand drawing is also of great importance to designers. The result of this training is the production of artistic industrial designs which would be creditable to any of the European schools ; the mechanical execution, too, is excellent ; some of its true studies in designs look more like copper-plate impressions than ordinary pencil drawings.

The greatest advance, however, is shown most prominently in the Public and High Schools. It is only a few years since you recommended the study of drawing as a means of intellectual discipline, opening up the perceptive faculties of the pupil and enabling him to describe the universal language of forms. The result is shown in the following tabular statement :—

NUMBER OF HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS STUDYING DRAWING IN ONTARIO.

	1880	1890
High School pupils	2,397	14,687
Public School pupils.....	158,789	433,517
Total.....	161,186	448,214

The effects of this training were brought before the public last year. In response to the offer of special medals several hundreds of original designs for book covers, carpets, oil cloths, etc., were sent to this department from Public and High Schools, which evince great natural talent. Many of them were exhibited at the United States National Educational Association Exhibition and were a surprise to the United States teachers, who thought to astonish Canada by the excellence of their drawings, but they found that the Canadians surpassed them in some of the branches in which they had hitherto supposed themselves superior.

One of the results of this training is an improved æsthetic taste, a desire for the beautiful in nature and art. On my tours of inspection I find even in the poorer houses and country hotels the old-fashioned colored lithographs superseded by the reproduction of artistic paintings, photographs, etc. But apart from the refining influences produced, the value of its teaching cannot be over-estimated. If our pupils can execute beautiful designs the natural inference is that the articles we manufacture will gradually assume more beauty of form and have more value, and, what is of still more importance, will act as a check against the importation of articles similar to those manufactured in this

country. I find from the trade and navigation returns that Canada imported in 1890, furniture and manufactures of wood to the value of \$1,635,232 including duty. I refer to this simply because Canadians are justly proud of the products of our woods and forests, which are so abundant that we should be able to export instead of import wooden manufactures.

This is, however, a small item in our imports for 1890. Canada imported to the value of \$145,873,149 including duty, and only exported to the amount of \$96,749,149, an excess of imports of \$49,124,000. In my opinion the only true remedy for this is to train and educate the rising generation so that they can compete in excellence of workmanship with the workmen of other nations. England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Russia, and the United States have adopted this course, and vie with each other in the means they offer to instruct those engaged in their manufacturing industries.

TABLE K.—*Certificates awarded in Primary Art Course.*

YEAR.	Freehand Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1882.....	28	21	17	12	28	.....	106
1883.....	84	89	58	47	76	.....	354
1884.....	153	174	139	138	86	66	756
1885.....	214	529	301	168	198	122	1532
1886.....	634	672	149	662	414	77	2608
1887.....	643	1204	428	444	122	103	2944
1888.....	805	882	520	403	236	133	2979
1889.....	1002	961	394	470	494	187	3508
1890.....	1000	1009	290	811	313	130	3553
1891.....	1085	1569	292	746	422	164	4278
Total	5648	7110	2588	3901	2389	982	22618

TABLE L.—*Certificates awarded in Advanced Art Course.*

YEAR.	Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883.....	5	5	12	18	.....	.....	40
1884.....	16	5	12	12	.....	.....	45
1885.....	33	18	35	29	.....	4	119
1886.....	35	24	19	48	.....	3	129
1887.....	59	27	28	25	34	14	187
1888.....	22	17	39	44	20	9	151
1889.....	65	36	58	24	25	14	222
1890.....	62	30	76	43	22	15	248
1891.....	80	52	67	66	38	23	326
Total	377	214	346	309	139	82	1467

TABLE M.—*Certificates awarded in Mechanical Drawing Course.*

YEAR.	Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883.....	2	3	1	2	3	.....	11
1884.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
1885.....	12	32	4	25	12	4	89
1886.....	14	13	5	28	14	3	77
1887.....	6	5	12	18	6	2	49
1888.....	8	7	7	15	11	2	50
1889.....	13	23	11	20	12	3	82
1890.....	11	23	5	8	12	2	61
1891.....	3	31	8	31	28	2	103
Total	70	138	54	148	99	18	527

TABLE N.—*Certificates awarded for Extra Subjects.*

YEAR.	Drawing from Life.	Painting from Life.	Painting, Oil Colors.	Painting, Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Sculpture in Marble.	Modelling in Clay.	Lithography.	China Painting.	Reposé Work.	Wood Carving.	Wood Engraving.	Total.
1885.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	30
1886.....	.....	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	37
1887.....	7	.....	32	9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	60
1888.....	15	12	25	14	13	1	2	10	1	9	2	3	1	108
1889.....	12	8	16	21	3	2	.....	7	2	6	.....	1	3	81
1890.....	7	4	28	18	10	4	.....	7	1	6	.....	4	.....	89
1891 ^e	4	5	29	26	3	6	.....	5	.....	7	.....	2	1	88
Total..	45	29	151	102	29	13	2	62	4	28	4	19	5	493

TABLE O.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools—Primary Course, 1890-91.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grant for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
Brockville.....	65	14	16	.....	25	8	65	1	\$ 56
Hamilton	89	33	17	5	26	21	102	2	80
Kingston	55	10	16	4	9	7	46	4	47
London	25	5	1	1	3	1	11	.....	11
Ottawa.....	20	8	5	7	4	5	29	3	18
St. Thomas.....	35	12	11	4	12	5	44	1	32
Toronto	26	7	7	5	9	4	32	1	.....
Toronto (Central School).....	28	12	7	2	12	6	39	3	27
Total	343	101	80	30	100	57	368	15	\$271

TABLE P.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools.—Advanced Course 1890-91.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates	Grant for Certificates.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
Brockville	11	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	\$3
Hamilton.....	57	11	11	17	15	7	61	3	50
Kingston.....	21	5	3	8	8	2	26	5	23
London.....	22	5	4	5	5	2	21	2	21
Ottawa.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
St. Thomas.....	15	1	3	.....	.....	2	6	.....	6
Toronto.....	12	8	1	7	3	.....	19	.....	.....
Toronto (Central School).....	18	7	4	3	3	1	18	1	21
Total	167	38	28	41	34	16	157	11	\$127

TABLE Q.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools.—Mechanical Course 1890-91.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grant for Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
Brockville	18	.....	1	.....	3	3	7	.....	\$6
Hamilton.....	24	2	4	2	3	4	15	1	15
Kingston.....	15	.....	3	1	4	.....	8	.....	8
London	14	.....	1	2	.....	3	6	.....	5
Ottawa.....	8	.....	5	.....	2	3	10	.....	9
St. Thomas.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	4
Toronto.....	13	.....	4	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....
Toronto (Central School).....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	101	2	20	6	14	17	59	1	\$49

TABLE R.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools.—Special Subjects 1890-91.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.									Total Number of Certificates taken.
		Painting from Life.	Drawing from Life.	Painting, Oil Colors.	Painting, Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Modelling in Clay.	Wood Carving.	Wood Engraving.	China Painting.
Brockville.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	30	2	1	1	7	2	3	3	.....	1	.....
Kingston.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7
Ottawa.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Toronto (Central School).	14	2	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	74	4	3	8	9	2	5	5	2	1	7
											46

TABLE S.—*Certificates awarded to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries.—Primary Course, 1890-91.*

MECHANICS INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grants for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
Barrie M. I.	16	2	3	2	3	3	13	2	8
Cannington M. I.	22	8	9	6	12	8	43	6	33
Cobourg M. I.	7	2	4	.....	.....	2	8	.....	7
Durham M. I.	26	11	15	8	10	5	49	2	23
Elmira M. I.	20	12	15	4	10	5	46	3	31
Garden Island M. I.	44	8	2	.....	1	1	12	.....	12
Milton M. I.	49	16	15	4	10	10	58	1	46
Owen Sound M. I.	68	18	22	12	20	16	88	4	60
Ripley M. I.	19	5	8	.....	2	.....	15	.....	13
Shedden M. I.	10	7	7	3	4	3	24	2	16
Waterloo F. L.	31	10	12	7	9	9	47	2	32
Watford M. I.	36	12	23	5	6	9	55	3	16
Total.....	348	111	138	51	97	71	458	25	\$297

TABLE T.—*Certificates awarded to Mechanics' Institutes.—Mechanical Course, 1890-91.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grants for Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
Carleton Place M. I	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	\$ 5
Garden Island M. I	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Owen Sound M. I	4	.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	.....
Peterboro' M. I	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo F. L	28	.....	2	.....	1	3	6	.....	6
Watford M. I	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Total	49	.....	10	1	3	5	19	1	\$15

TABLE U.—*Certificates awarded to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries.—Advanced Course, 1890-91.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Grants for Certificates.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Total Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.	
Waterloo F. L	15	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	\$ 4
Watford M. I	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	16	2	.....	.....	2	1	5	\$4

TABLE V.—*Certificates awarded to High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Primary Course, 1890-91.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates.	
Alexandria, High School	37	9	21	1	2		33	
Almonte, High School	79	39	59	4	14	6	122	2
Athens, High School	54	25	37	2	10	14	88	1
Belleville, High School	153	52	82	14	32	21	201	11
Belleville, Albert College	12	5	10	7	7	6	35	5
Berlin, High School	37	11	18	6	9	3	47	2
Caledonia, High School	83	12	26	9	19	6	72	8
Cayuga, High School	37	12	17	1	10	3	43	4
Chatham, Collegiate Institute	184	52	109	12	17	11	201	1
Chatham, Central School	74	5			3	1	9	
Esquesing, S.S. No. 1	5	3	3		2	2	10	
Georgetown, High School	46	12	16	2	10	2	42	2
Hamilton, Model School	20	9	16	9	7	9	50	5
Ingersoll, Collegiate Institute	35	20	21	4	9	9	63	7
Iroquois, High School	101	24	52	20	17	25	138	13
Kemptville, High School	61	23	34	4	20	12	93	3
Leamington, Public School	14	6	4	1	6	4	21	
London, Academy of Painting	13	4			2	3	9	1
Lindsay, Collegiate Institute	244	45	100	3	24	15	187	8
London, Collegiate Institute	340	64	124	4	80	7	279	2
Morrisburg, High School	142	25	71	7	40	15	158	3
Niagara, High School	12		7		1	1	9	
Niagara Falls, South, High School	19	10	10		7	2	29	
Orangeville, High School	80	33	43	6	15	6	103	2
Oshawa, High School	80	33	24		16	8	81	4
Ottawa, Normal School	59	9	14	5	4	7	39	1
Owen Sound, Collegiate Institute	194	49	84	26	42	19	220	8
Parkdale, Collegiate Institute	5	3	3	2	1	3	12	1
Parkhill, High School	26	5	8	4	7	4	28	3
Perth, Collegiate Institute	83	41	21	3	8	2	75	1
Portage LaPrairie, School	6	1	1	1		1	4	2
Prescott, High School	35	16	10	2	3	4	35	2
Ridgetown, Collegiate Institute	84	21	41	11	8	7	88	8
Seaforth, Collegiate Institute	34	11	14	1	10		36	1
Simcoe, High School	41	11	12		9	3	35	2
Stratford, Collegiate Institute	144	32	23	5	18	1	79	
St. Thomas, Alma College	21	11	13	7	7	13	51	1
St. Thomas, Collegiate Institute	131	19	47	7	17	2	92	
St. Thomas, M.C.R.R. School	14	7	3	1	2	1	14	1
Tilsonburg, High School	23	15	14	1	4	7	41	1
Toronto, Miss Veal's School	2	1	2	2	1	2	8	1
Trafalgar, S.S. No. 1	4	3	5		4		12	
Vienna, High School	38	5	13	5	7	1	31	1
Vankleeckhill, High School	17	8	14	1	2	1	26	
Welland, High School	52	21	13	3	7	10	54	2
Weston High School	35	10	21	1	3	1	36	
Whitby Collegiate Institute	67	35	63	4	11	11	124	3
Whitby, Ladies' College	6	3	5	1	4	2	15	1
Totals	3083	870	1348	209	558	293	3278	124

TABLE W.—*Certificates awarded to High Schools, Colleges, etc., Advanced Course, 1890-91.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examinations.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates.	
Belleville, Albert College	7	2	1	3	6	2	14	.....
Belleville, High School	17	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....
Iroquois, High School	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
London, Academy of Painting ..	43	4	3	2	3	2	14	2
Oshawa, High School	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Normal School	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Portage LaPrairie, School	7	2	3	2	2	.....	9	.....
Simcoe, High School	3	2	.....	3	3	3	11	.....
St. Thomas, Alma College	14	2	8	7	9	7	39	4
St. Thomas, M. C. R. R.	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
Toronto, Miss Veal's School	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	1
Whitby, Ladies' College	6	5	3	6	3	1	18	.....
Total	112	26	22	26	31	20	125	7

TABLE X.—*Certificates awarded to High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Mechanical Course, 1890-91.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates.	
Belleville, Albert College	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Belleville, High School	21	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	.....
Hamilton, Model School	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois, High School	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....
London, Academy of Painting ..	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Portage LaPrairie, School	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
Simcoe, High School	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
St. Thomas, Alma College	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Toronto, Miss Veal's School	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Whitby, Ladies' College .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total	41	1	1	1	14	6	23	.....

TABLE Y.—*Certificates awarded to Ladies' Colleges, etc.—Special Subjects, 1890-91.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Total.
		Drawing from Life.	Painting Oil Colors.	Painting Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	China Painting.	
Belleville, Albert College	7	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	8
London, Academy of Painting	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Portage LaPrairie School	4	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	8
St. Thomas, Alma College.....	9	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Toronto, Miss Veal's School.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	6
Whitby, Alma College	7	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	12
Total	37	2	21	17	1	1	4	40

TABLE Z.—*Certificates awarded at Summer Session, 1891.—Primary Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total.	
Niagara Assembly	5	3	3	2	1	2	11	.....

TABLE AA.—*Certificates awarded at Summer Session, 1891.—Advanced Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Total.	
Niagara Assembly	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE AB.—*Certificates awarded at Summer Session, 1891.—Mechanical Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total.	
Niagara Assembly	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

The total number of examination papers sent out this year was as follows :

Primary Course.

Freehand	3,062	
Geometry.....	2,583	
Perspective	2,166	
Model	2,558	
Blackboard	2,400	
		12,769

Advanced Course.

Shading, flat.....	216	
Outline, round	171	
Shading, round.....	206	
Flower drawing.....	236	
Ornamental design	176	
Competition for gold medal.....	16	
		1,021

Mechanical Course.

Descriptive geometry	83	
Machine drawing	90	
Building construction	76	
Industrial design.....	116	
Advanced perspective	112	
		477
Total		14,267

The following medals and special certificates were awarded for the year ending 30th of April, 1891 :—

Gold Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education for advanced course :—Industrial designs and drawing from the antique, Miss Hattie E. Wrenshall, Kingston Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the highest number of marks in the Mechanical course, Stewart McPhie, Hamilton Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best design for overmantel, W. J. Beattie, Toronto Central School of Art.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best design suitable for a sideboard, Alice Schenerman, Waterloo Free Library.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best specimen of machine drawing from models, Walter Hall, London Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best original architectural design, A. W. Peene, Hamilton Art School.

Bronze Medals.

For the highest number of marks in Primary Drawing Course, Art Schools and Ladies Colleges, Hattie Proctor, Miss Veal's Ladies' School, Toronto.

For the highest number of marks in Primary Drawing Course, Mechanics' Institute, Minnie Vogt, Elmira Mechanics' Institute.

For the best painting from life, Jos. Biehn, Toronto Central School of Art.

For the best drawing from life, Jos. Biehn, Toronto Central School of Art.

For the best specimens of China painting, Hattie Proctor, Miss Veal's Ladies' School, Toronto.

For the best specimen of wood carving, W. J. Beattie, Toronto Central School of Art.

For the best specimen of lithography, John Wilson, Hamilton Art School.

Home Knowledge and Public Library Association Medals.

Silver medal for best design suitable for stained glass window, A. T. Newlands, Kingston Art School.

Silver medal for best design for a painted ceiling, John Wierlaum, Waterloo Free Library.

Silver medal for best design for panel for wood carving, Miss E. E. Curry, Alma College, St. Thomas.

The following medals and certificates were awarded to the pupils of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes :—

Departmental Medals and Certificates.

Silver medal and certificate for best design suitable for carpet, Vivian M. Moynes, Belleville High School.

Bronze medal and certificate for the highest number of marks taken by high School pupil in Primary Drawing Course, Herbert Lloyd, Parkdale Collegiate Institute.

Home Knowledge and Library Association Medals.

Silver medal for best design for a book cover, "History of Canada," Jennie Boyd, Iroquois High School.

The following medals and certificates were awarded to pupils of Public Schools :—

Bronze medal and certificate for highest number of marks taken by Public School pupil in Primary Drawing Course, Thos Lewis, Leamington Public School.

Silver medal awarded by the Home Knowledge and Public Library Association to Public School pupils for the best design for oilcloth, Lizzie Connor, Louisa School, Kingston.

Silver medal awarded by the Home Knowledge and Public Library Association to Normal School students for the best specimens of memory and blackboard drawing, Clark Staples, Ottawa Normal School.

TEACHERS' PRIMARY ART CERTIFICATES (FULL COURSE.)

(Continued from page 313, Annual Report, 1890.)

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Males.</i>			
Alexander, F. W.	Ottawa.	Lingham, Fred.	Belleville.
Anderson, John.	Parkhill.	Lloyd, Herbert.	Parkdale.
Anderson, J. D.	St. Thomas.	Lott, Burnham.	Belleville.
Atkinson, Geo.	Caledonia.		
Baker, Frank.	Kingston.	Martin, Noah.	Berlin.
Barr, George.	Ingersoll.	Mauder, A. W.	Lindsay.
Beach, Herman.	Iroquois.	Meldrum, Rolph.	Whitby.
Best, Jno.	Cayuga.	Menge, G.	Toronto.
Black, Wm.	Belleville.	Miller, G. A.	Toronto.
Brant, John W.	Whitby.	Montlirop, Frank.	Morrisburgh.
Breckstead, Isaac.	Kemptville.	Monkman, Herbert.	Watford.
Burgess, Frank.	Cannington.	Murdoch, Wm.	Caledonia.
Butler, John.	Lindsay.	Murray, Percy.	Owen Sound.
		Macalister, A. W. G.	Iroquois.
Casselman, Alex. C.	Iroquois.	MacKenzie, W. L.	Shedden.
Cryslor, Wilton S.	Simcoe.	McAlpine, Wm.	Welland.
Currie, George C.	Iroquois.	McColl, Arch.	Orangeville.
		McDonald, John.	Owen Sound.
Davidson, S. K.	London.	McDonald, Thos.	Cayuga.
Davis, Jas.	London.	McGregor, Donald.	Owen Sound.
Depew, Jno.	Ingersoll.	McGuirl, T. H.	Ottawa.
Donnelly, Herbert.	Iroquois.	McKay, Duncan.	Cannington.
Donnelly, Wm. F.	Iroquois.	McKay, Wm.	Ingersoll.
		McKennon, A.	Lindsay.
Edwards, Robert.	Ridgetown.	McLaren, Dan.	Kemptville.
Elliott, Herbert.	Caledonia.		
		Olinstead, Joseph.	Hamilton.
Feader, Wm. Arnold.	Iroquois.		
Fleming, Thos. R.	Owen Sound.	Parsons, W. J.	Parkhill.
Forward, Eddie.	Iroquois.	Pearson, Daniel.	Ingersoll.
Fosberry, E.	Ottawa.	Pearen, Fred.	Ottawa.
Frey, Ezra.	Elmira.		
Gemmel, Wm.	Seaforth.	Reeves, Charles.	Belleville.
Gowling, Ernest.	Caledonia.	Robson, Chas.	Durham.
Greer, Bruce.	Lindsay.	Rogers, Frankie.	St. Thomas.
		Rous, Carl.	Belleville.
Hare, D. Arthur.	Oshawa.	Rowlands, E. J.	Caledonia.
Harley, Fred.	Georgetown.	Roy, Louis.	Lindsay.
Hartman, Hy.	Belleville.	Rushton, Jerry.	Ridgetown.
Harvey, H. W.	Chatham.		
Hill, James F.	Ingersoll.	Schultz, Bertie.	Snedden.
Hodgson, Jos.	Caledonia.	Service, H. E.	Ingersoll.
Holmes, Geo. Ernest.	Owen Sound.	Shaver, John.	Iroquois.
Hoover, Thos. W.	Lindsay.	Shaver, Peter.	Morrisburg.
Huchcroft, Foster.	Iroquois.	Shurtliffe, Morley.	Kingston.
		Smith, Chas. E.	Simcoe.
Ingram, Jas.	Ottawa.	Stacey, B.	Lindsay.
Island, Arthur.	Orangeville.	Stata, Adam T.	Morrisburg.
		Stewart, A.	London.
Jackman, David.	Owen Sound.	Storey, Frank.	Ridgetown.
Jamieson, Frederick.	Kemptville.		
Jones, John.	Parkhill.	Thatcher, Geo. E.	Ridgetown.
Kahala, John.	Iroquois.	West, George.	Ridgetown.
Kelly, Fred. P.	Toronto.	West, Samuel.	Ridgetown.
Klinck, George.	Elmira.	White, J. Harold.	Iroquois.
		Wilkinson, Chas.	Brockville.
Laidman, Charles.	Caledonia.	Williams, Manville.	
Lamb, James.	Orangeville.	Winn, Pearson P.	Berlin.
Langley, Ed.	Belleville.	Wright, Fred. W.	St. Thomas.
		Wright, Lindsay.	Iroquois.
		Young, Ernest A.	Belleville.

TEACHERS' PRIMARY ART CERTIFICATE (FULL COURSE).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Females.</i>		King, Lillian.....	Oshawa.
Armstrong, Teenie	Cannington.	King, Annie	Cayuga.
Baldwin, Edith	Toronto.	Lavery, Florence	Milton.
Beattie, Charlotte B.	Portage LaPrairie.	Lawlor, Elsie	Whitby.
Bennett, Amy K.	Kingston.	Little, Maggie A	Hamilton.
Bingham, Clara	Cannington.	Lowe, Jessie	Almonte.
Booker, Helena,	Hamilton.	Lusk, D.	Belleville.
Borland, Ethel	Tilsonburg.	Mager, May	Vienna.
Calhoun, Grace		McDonald, Jessie	Owen Sound.
Campbell, N. E	Georgetown.	McLaren, Mary	Ridgetown.
Cook, Mary	Hamilton.	Parker, Nellie	Durham.
Craig, Maggie	Ridgetown.	Perry, Jennie	Belleville.
Crawford, Blanche	Ingersoll.	Philips, Lillie	Cannington.
Crowle, Kate	Belleville.	Preston, Ida	Lindsay.
Cryan, Relle	Belleville.	Proctor, Hattie	Toronto.
Dacre, Addie	Cannington.	Read, Eliza G	Owen Sound.
Daley, Marion	Kingston.	Rutherford, Lulu	Owen Sound.
Dalglish, Carrie F.	Whitby.	Saunders, Alice	Prescott.
Davis, Blanche	Hamilton.	Seabright, Alvena	Owen Sound.
Ewen, Lillian	Belleville.	Shaver, Carrie	Hamilton.
Findlay, Nellie	Caledonia.	Simpson, Jennie D	Portage LaPrairie.
Gaskill, Mary	Owen Sound.	Spry, May	Barrie.
Gile, Bertha	Athens.	Squires, Maude	Oshawa.
Gourlay, M.	Almonte.	Totten, Olive	Oshawa.
Gregor, Beatrice B.	Waterloo.	Vogt, Minnie	Elmira.
Hazlett, K.	Belleville.	Walker, Daisy	Cayuga.
Hendry, Isabella	Waterloo.	Wallace, Nellie	Owen Sound.
Howson, I.	Toronto.	White, Ida A.	Hamilton.
Huff, Florence	Belleville.	White, Nellie	Prescott.
Jamieson, Oliva	Perth.		

Advanced Course, Teachers' Certificates.

Allan, Richard S.—Hamilton.
 Baker, W. C.—Kingston.
 Barnard, Amy—Hamilton.
 Bennett, Amy K.—Kingston.
 Buckle, Amy—London.
 Daly, Geraldine—Kingston.
 Daly, Marion—Kingston.
 Gibson, Elizabeth—London.
 Hinds, Eugenia—St. Thomas.

Howson, I.—Toronto.
 Livingston, Jean L.—St. Thomas.
 Luscombe, Emma W.—London.
 Neish, Laura—Kingston.
 O'Higgins, Jas.—London.
 Pettit, R. Beatrice—St. Thomas.
 Proctor, Hattie—Toronto.
 Smith, Mary E. Chadwick—Hamilton.
 Teetzel, Ida J.—St. Thomas.

Mechanical Course, Teachers' Certificates.

McPhie, Stewart—Hamilton.

Packham, Jas. H.—Owen Sound.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE BROCKVILLE ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH APRIL, 1891.

The term began on the 14th October, 1890—the day classes for painting, etc., under Miss K. Brule, winner of the Ontario Gold Medal—the evening classes under Mr. Robert Lindsay, a graduate of the Education Department in the Art School courses.

A prospectus descriptive of the course of forty lessons having been printed, copies were circulated generally throughout the town; timely notices were also inserted in the daily papers, and every means resorted to that the advantages offered by the School might be thoroughly known and appreciated. A personal canvass by the Secretary was made among the mechanics, and the employes in the several manufacturing establishments were solicited to attend. The teachers and scholars in the Collegiate Institute and the public schools were invited to join the classes. The result was most gratifying, as the number of pupils in attendance exceeded that of any previous session.

At the opening of the school, the Directors, in order to make it more popular and within the reach of all, decided to reduce the fee for full course to the nominal sum of one dollar; and subsequently to further increase the membership, fees were dispensed with, and drawing materials were, to a large extent, supplied gratis; owing to new pupils coming in at different periods, instruction could not be imparted in classes, but to each pupil separate tuition was given.

To aid in securing order and decorum and generally to ensure success, the Secretary (who himself holds certificates from the Department) devoted a great deal of time and personal attention to the school, and the instructor was thus enabled to give extra lessons; no pains, labor or attention were spared.

The following trades were represented in the classes, viz.: Moulders, core-makers, drillers, fitters, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, printers, draughtsmen, etc.

The number of pupils enrolled was 107.

The number of lessons in the several classes was:—Freehand drawing, 68; model drawing, 41; memory and blackboard, 30; practical geometry, 35; Linear perspective, 35; Industrial and ornamental design, 25; advanced perspective, 20; machine drawing, 20; drawing from casts, etc., 54.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

From Subscriptions	\$ 25 00
For Certificates	46 00
Government Grant	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$471 00

Expenditure.

Rent	\$100 00
Carpenter work, screens, drawing materials, paper supplies and sundries	107 40
Express charges	1 00
Examination charges	12 00
Janitor's salary	20 00
Gas account	25 00
Advertising	5 60
Salary of Instructor	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$471 00

NEIL McLEAN,
President.

Brockville, April, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1891.

The beginning of the school year in September last, was the commencement of a new era in this Art School.

The upper story of the new Hamilton Public Library building built during the past year has been secured, in which apartments have been specially designed and fitted up for this Art School. The premises consist of a spacious lecture, class and exhibition room, an antique room, a life class room, a modelling and carving room, the Principal's offices, studio and board room, the attendant and registrar's room, lavatories, cloak rooms and store-room.

The work in all branches is better than in previous years. Mr. S. J. Ireland has continued to act as Principal. Mr. A. W. Peene has assisted in teaching elementary, architectural and mechanical drawing. Miss A. Dickson, Mr. Peene and Miss Luxton have assisted with the Saturday class. Mr. R. A. Lyall has had charge of the plane geometry and applied mechanics, and Mr. R. A. Thomson, M.A., of the class for Algebra and Trigonometry. The two last named classes were found necessary, as the students in architecture and engineering had not sufficient mathematical knowledge to solve formulæ.

The attendance in all classes has been better. More students have worked all through the year than in any previous year. Very few have joined the classes for short periods. One great feature of this school now is the class on Saturdays, limited to teachers and pupils of the Hamilton Public Schools and Collegiate Institute. About 70 pupils have availed themselves of this class. The total number of individual students attending the school has been 181. Of these 99 are males and 82 females, making an increase over the previous year of 55. It is satisfactory to state that there is an increased appreciation of practical, technical work. Students who intend working as designers, draughtsmen, illustrators, architects, engineers, teachers, carvers or portrait painters, have worked in the school daily from about 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., many of them attending the evening classes as well. The technical class has doubled itself this year. Eight lectures on the "Technicalities of Design," specially required in the manufacture of the City metal works, and lectures on "Mathematical Instruments and how to use them," "Color in Art," and "Artistic Furnishing," were delivered by the Principal. To these lectures, students and subscribing members were admitted free.

In the Provincial examination the following medals were taken:—Silver Medal for Architectural Design, A. W. Peene; Silver Medal for highest number of marks in the Mechanical course, Stewart McPhie; Bronze Medal for the best specimen of Lithography, John Wilson.

The following certificates were taken by students of this school in subjects named:—Freehand, 30; model drawing, 26; geometry, 7; perspective, 5; memory, 20; outline from the round, 11; shading from the flat, 11; shading from the round, 17; drawing flowers, 15; ornamental design, 7; descriptive geometry, 2; advanced perspective, 4; machine drawing, 4; industrial design, 4; oil painting, 1; water color painting, 1; sepia, 7; oil monochrome, 2; modelling in clay, 3; wood engraving, 1; wood carving, 3; lithography, 1. The equipment of the school has been increased this year by the purchase of new furniture, copies, and about 20 casts, consisting of busts, fruit, ornament, etc., and four life size antique statues.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Students' fees and rent of Students' lockers	\$ 1,306 59
Members' annual fees	149 00
Annual Grant from the City	300 00
Annual Grant from the Provincial Government	400 00
Grant from the Provincial Government for Certificates ..	145 00
Subscription to Prize fund	75 00
Doctors' Cast, subscription to,	46 00
Lawyers' Cast, subscription to,	53 00
Clergymen's Cast, subscription to	32 00
T. H. Stinson's Cast.....	50 00
Hamilton Association, one year's rent	130 00
Hamilton Association, proportion of cleaning and lighting Hall.....	8 00
From Guarantee fund	2,717 68
	<hr/> \$5,412 27

Expenditure.

Rent, Public Library, one year to 1st September	\$ 400 00
Salaries of Principal and Assistants to 1st September	1,602 40
Electric Light Co., lighting.....	58 33
Printing, advertising and stationery	154 47
Furnishing equipment, etc., including casts	613 99
Insurance	35 00
Telephone	25 39
Prizes	75 00
Sundries, including living models	77 72
Amount paid on contract for fitting up the new Art School Rooms	2,328 34
Balance	41 63
	<hr/> \$5,412 27

HUGH MURRAY,

Hon. Sec.-Treas.

Hamilton, August, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE KINGSTON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH APRIL, 1891.

At the opening of the school on the 17th of September a full attendance was registered and the interest in the classes was maintained to the close of the session.

At the examinations held at the end of April, a large proportion of the pupils presented themselves for examination, but the directors have still cause to regret that so many of those capable of passing the examinations neglect to attend. The results have proved most satisfactory, a larger number of certificates having been received, while the Minister of Education's Gold Medal has again been awarded to a pupil of the school, Miss Hattie E. Wrenshall. A Silver Medal given by the Home Knowledge and Library Association for the best design for a stained glass window, was also won by a pupil, Mr. A. F. Newlands. The full number of certificates received is as follows:—62 and 1 Teacher's certificate in Primary Grades; 26 certificates in Advanced Grades; 8 certificates 1 Grades.

The number of pupils on the roll for the term was :—

Evening Class.....	40
Afternoon Class	33
Painting Class.....	23

While numerically less than last year, the average attendance was better and therefore more satisfactory.

The Directors feel that the efficiency of the school is increasing each year, while the character of the work, as evidenced by the results of the Departmental examinations, is of a high class; and an increased interest is being shown, which they trust will be maintained. A pleasing feature is the interest shown by mechanics in attendance at the evening classes, evidencing their desire for improvement in this most useful part of their work.

Receipts.

Balance brought forward ..	\$ 19 01
School fees ..	328 50
Members' fees ..	45 00
Government Grant ..	468 00
	<hr/>
	\$860 51

Expenditure.

Printing, advertising, etc ..	\$ 35 15
Rent, heating, lighting, etc ..	180 00
Salaries.....	625 00
Sundry small accounts ..	75
Examiners' fees ..	12 00
Balance ..	7 61
	<hr/>
	\$860 51

RICHARD T. WALKEM,
President.

Kingston, June, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE LONDON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1891.

The curriculum of studies, as required by the Department, has been strictly carried out, and it is most gratifying for me to have to report an increased prosperity for the school. This year we have 95 pupils, an increase of 14 over last year. Besides the regular evening classes, afternoon classes have been conducted for the study of oil and water colors and china painting, which have been very well attended.

With respect to the financial position of the school, it will be seen that the expenditure has been kept within the income.

With respect to the progress made by the pupils, quite a number of certificates were awarded, besides two medals, at the last examination, with a prospect of still greater results this year.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance to credit of the school.....	\$ 86 13
Government grant to school	400 00
“ certificates	40 00
Fees from pupils	211 50
Interest to date	2 35
	<hr/>
	\$739 98.

Expenditure.

Tuition, John R. Peel	\$133 03
“ John H. Griffiths	168 75
Rent of rooms up to May 1st, 1891.....	189 58
Gas Company's account.....	29 15
Printing, advertising, stationery, etc.....	101 65
Insurance.....	7 50
Examiners' fees and disbursements.....	9 60
Fuel, \$12 90; Incidentals, \$31 93.....	44 83
Secretary's salary.....	50 00
Balance.....	5 79
	<hr/>
	\$739 88.

JOHN H. GRIFFITHS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

London, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE OTTAWA ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH
APRIL, 1891.

The Association now consists of 34 life members (donors of \$50 and over), and 25 ordinary members (subscribers of \$5), making a total of 59.

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors, the president elected last year being Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.

The teaching staff, last session, consisted of two paid teachers, and an instructress in art needlework, unpaid.

Classes were held each day in the morning from 10 to 1, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the evening, from 7.30 to 10. A sketch class for rapid work from the draped figure met on one afternoon, and the art needlework class on two afternoons each week.

The fees charged were as follows :

Advanced course.....	\$5 00 per month	} Less one-fourth to members.
Elementary	2 50 “ “	
Industrial.....	1 00 “ “	
Art needlework.....	1 50 “ “	

The following trades and occupations are represented by the students : Engravers, accountants, pupils, students, carpenters, masons, civil service, book-keepers, dentists, millwrights, contractors.

The number of pupils presenting themselves at the Government Examinations, held at the close of this session, was 26. The number of certificates taken was 32.

Owing to financial considerations the premises formerly occupied by the school were disposed of and other convenient roomy quarters taken ; they sold subject to a mortgage of \$8,000 for the net sum of \$2,700. The proceeds of this sale (\$2,543.29, after deduction of some liabilities chargeable to capital account), are to be invested.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance brought over.....	\$ 9 42
Rent.....	182 50
Fees.....	282 50
Donations and subscriptions.....	270 00
Grant from Royal Academy...	150 00
Government grant.....	400 00
Certificates.....	32 00
Balance due treasurer	141 34

\$1,467 76

Expenditure.

Salaries from Nov., 1890, to May, 1891.....	\$895 00
Interest on mortgage.....	250 00
Models.....	4 75
Light	27 93
Insurance.....	6 20
Advertising, printing, and stationery.....	69 30
Incidentals on changing premises.....	33 53
Rent.....	145 81
Examiners' fees	13 80
Water and other rates.....	16 72
Sundries	4 72

\$1,467 76

ACHILLE FRECHETTE,

Secretary.

Ottawa, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE ST. THOMAS ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH APRIL, 1891.

The fall term opened on the 15th day of September, 1890, and closed on the 30th day of December, 1890.

The spring term opened on the 5th day of January, 1891, and closed on the 30th day of April, 1891.

The total number of students attending the school during the above terms was 65.

The school was opened for instruction three nights in each week during each term.

The total number of students who wrote for examination was 22, and the number of certificates awarded was 56.

The teaching was under the instruction of Mr. R. H. Whale as Principal, and Miss S. McKay as assistant.

Some additions have been made to the school equipment and furniture, but more models and casts are needed for the use of the school.

The school appears to be growing steadily though slowly in public favor, and the committee of management looks with confidence for an increased attendance and an enlarged sphere of usefulness in the future.

We are pleased to report that the Art School comprised students representing the following trades and professions, viz.: Machinists, master mechanics, marble cutters, photographic artists, mechanics, locomotive firemen, tailors, carpenters, house painters, merchants, clerks, teachers and students.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Government grant.....	\$400 00
Certificates	25 00
Fees	57 05
Grant from free library	276 69
	<hr/>
	\$758 74

Expenditure.

Examination fees	\$16 50
Supplies	82 03
Sundries	30 60
Advertising	2 00
Rent	90 00
Principal's salary	325 00
Janitor's salary	57 60
Assistant's salary	59 90
Teacher's commission	10 25
Gas	28 80
Fuel	12 40
Printing	43 66
	<hr/>
	\$758 74

ROBERT MILLER,
President.

St. Thomas, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE CENTRAL ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN,
TORONTO, 1891.

The organization now known as the "Central Ontario School of Art and Design" was incorporated under section 2 of the Act respecting Art Schools, with a membership of 20 prominent citizens, on October 22nd, 1890. The classes were opened on Monday, January 12, 1891.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster, A.R.C.A., was entrusted with the antique and life classes. Mr. G. A. Reid, R.C.A., was appointed teacher of painting, and Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, R.C.A., teacher of modelling in case a class could be formed. Messrs. Revell and Matthews took charge of the elementary courses until the appointment of Mr. Holmes in the month of March.

Fifty-seven students have been enrolled, including students, designers, modellers, lithographers, architects, wood-carvers, jewellers and engravers, school teachers, a druggist, surveyor and clergyman, besides those whose business could not well be defined.

Ninety lessons have been given in both elementary and advanced grades, and the attendance and diligence of the pupils has been all that could be desired.

The prospects of establishing a large and influential School of Art in Toronto, which shall bring students from all parts of our Province, are most encouraging.

The curriculum adopted has been in accordance with the requirements of the Government, but it is a matter for regret that no students for the mechanical course presented themselves, the artizans who attended the classes being more desirous of acquiring a knowledge of freehand drawing and design. However it is confidently expected that by making known the advantages of the school in good time next September, large classes in all branches will be secured.

From a perusal of statement of receipts and expenditure, as well as the statement of assets and liabilities, it will be seen that by the exercise of strict economy your board will be able to meet all indebtedness, and hold nearly intact for the commencement of next season's work whatever grant may be obtained from the Government.

Through the kindness of the Ontario Society of Artists and Royal Canadian Academy, as well as the Education Department, the school has been at no expense for casts or furniture, but in commencing a new term the equipment must be more perfect in every respect, which means the expenditure of part of the balance referred to. The kindness of Messrs. Hynes in giving to the school a number of original casts used in the decoration of the Board of Trade building, is gratefully acknowledged.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Pupils	\$272 98
Subscriptions	25 00
Rent	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$307 98

Expenditure.

Printing and advertising	\$41 35
Sundry expenses	7 26
Models for life class	7 35
" still life	95
Gas and electric light	5 00
Rent, 3 months	120 00
Cleaning room	3 00
Cash returned, overpaid fees	20 50
Cash in hand and bank	102 57
	<hr/>
	\$307 98

ESTIMATE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TO CLOSE OF PRESENT SEASON.

Liabilities.

Teachers' salaries	\$524 00
Curator	50 00
Rent	40 00
Gas and electric light	10 00
Examiners' fees	14 50
Estimated balance with which to commence next season ..	364 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,002 57

Assets.

Cash in hand and bank as per statement	\$102 57
Grant from City ..	500 00
" Government	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,002 57

WM. REVELL,
Hon. Secretary.

Toronto, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH APRIL, 1891.

Membership.—Our membership has been increased by the election of four painters, two ladies and two gentlemen. One architect has been elected and three designers. We have lost by resignation one member, and two by death, viz—H. Perre and M. Hannaford. Our membership now numbers 56.

Exhibitions.—Our last annual exhibition was held in our present gallery and proved a great success both as to excellence of work and attendance of visitors. It brought, however, the usual loss, this time amounting to about \$200. The Art Department of the Industrial Exhibition was managed by the Society last fall, and the members are to be congratulated upon the excellence of the exhibit on that occasion.

School.—In the fall of last year steps were taken to organize a new School of Art. This was accomplished under the name of "The Central Ontario School of Art and Design." Owing to circumstances needless to relate, operations were not commenced until the beginning of the present year; however, it is gratifying to state that 57 students were enrolled, and excellent work done.

Entertainments.—During the past winter the social element has been more cultivated. A lecture was delivered by Mr. McEvoy on "The Art Critic at Work," and entertainments of a more recreative character have been enjoyed.

Life Class.—A class formed of members of the Society has been conducted during the winter for the study of drawing from life. The members of the class are very enthusiastic in speaking of the benefits derived, and are looking forward to the resumption of their studies next fall with much pleasure.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Cash balance May 1st, 1890.	\$747 74
Members' fees :	
Professional..	\$446 00
Honorary life Member (Wm. Reford).....	100 00
	546 00
Government grant	500 00
Building Fund (Donation by Wm. Reford)	100 00
Interest	22 68
Exhibition	244 00
Industrial exhibition, net	201 15
Sundry items	78 50
Art Union	2,116 00
	\$4,556 07

Expenditure.

Secretary's salary	\$200 00
Old liabilities now paid	76 28
General expenses, O.S.A.	187 03
Sundry accounts	205 33
Exhibition expenses	433 40
Art union :	
Artists for pictures and sketches.....	\$1,027 50
Prizes awarded	773 50
Expenses	75 00
	1,876 00
Cash balance April 30th, 1891	1,578 03
	\$4,556 07

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Cash on deposit and in hand as below	\$1,578 03
Home Savings and Loan Co.....	\$1,090 54
Dominion bank	457 26
Cash in hands of Treasurer, O.S.A.	30 23
	<hr/>
	\$1,578 03
Due from members O.S.A.	440 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,018 53

Liabilities.

Art Union	\$458 40
Art Union prize account	101 88
Due to members O.S.A.	50 48
Assets in excess of liabilities.....	1,407 77
	<hr/>
	\$2,018 53

Toronto, May, 1891.

WILLIAM REVELL,
Vice-President.

IV.—SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

I.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 30TH OF APRIL, 1891.

The great work in which we are deeply interested, the adoption in every part of the world of the use of cosmic time, has received much attention and consideration from the Council and Institute. The movement has made marked progress during the past year. The use of this system of marking time has been adopted by the Governments of many countries, from Germany to Japan.

A memorial was also presented to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, requesting the Dominion Government to aid the Institute in "research into the various subjects connected with the early Indian occupation of the Dominion." The Council regrets to say an unfavorable reply was received to this petition.

A well attended convention was held in the town of Niagara on the 2nd and 3rd of July, 1890. Several papers were read by the residents which added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

The Archaeological branch of our work has enriched the museum and saved to the Province a large collection of relics, which will ere long be of inestimable value to the students of anthropology, ethnology, archaeology and sociology. Special mention may be made of the Geo. C. Laidlaw loan collection of stone, earthenware, and other specimens obtained in the neighborhood of Balsam Lake; a collection lent by Dr. Tweedale, from Elgin County; and the Long collection of bone ornaments and implements collected near Toronto, first loaned by Mr. Long and now the property of the Institute by purchase.

The Annual Report of the Curator has been distributed among the members.

The general work of the Institute has been well maintained. There were one special general meeting, twenty-four ordinary meetings, (at which 33 papers were read), four meetings of the Geological section, (at which four papers were read), fourteen meetings of the Biological section with fifteen papers read, independent of work done by sub-sections and "gossip" meetings, six meetings of the Historical section with six papers read, making a total of 58 papers for the session.

MEMBERSHIP.

Honorary Members	7
Life Members	11
Ordinary Members	273
	<u>291</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance in Imperial Bank	\$ 270 45
Cash in hand ..	5 22
Annual Subscriptions	636 19
Life Memberships	50 00
Rent	12 00
Government Grant	1,000 00
Received from A.A.A.S.	510 79
Periodicals sold	29 44
Journals sold ..	17 61
Interest on Deposits	18 10
Sandford Fleming's Annual Donation	200 00
Book sold	5 00
Tickets to Niagara sold ..	16 65
	<u>\$2,771 45</u>

Expenditure.

Salaries	\$ 442 00
Printing (Proceedings)	505 63
" (Miscellaneous)	45 75
Engraving	56 95
Extra copies of Report	49 00
Postage	109 21
Periodicals	200 03
Furniture	101 29
Interest	200 00
Petty charges	350 86
Balance in Imperial Bank	668 39
Cash in hand	42 34
	<u>\$2,771 45</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

Building and grounds	\$18,000 00
Library ..	5,000 00
Specimens	5,000 00
Personal property	1,000 00
	<u>\$29,000 00</u>

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage No. 1, due 1892.....	\$3,000 00
Mortgage No. 2, "	1,000 00
Balance in favor of the Institute	25,000 00
	<u>\$29,000 00</u>

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FUND.

Balance in hands of Curator	\$ 15 20
" " Treasurer	5 43
Government Grant	1,000 00
	<u>\$1,020 63</u>

Purchase of Specimens, W. G. Long	\$ 75 00
" per D. Boyle	15 45
Cases	139 31
Lithographing, Rolph, Smith & Co.	40 00
Salary of Curator	400 00
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, Curator	170 82
Balance in Bank	180 05
	<u>\$1,020 63</u>

PAPERS READ, SESSION 1890-91.

- "The Canadian Institute of the Future,"—David Boyle, Ph. B.
 "The Two Values,"—W. A. Douglass, B. A.
 "Studies in Cell-Structure and Cell-Contents,"—A. B. Macallum, B.A., M.B., Ph. D.
 "The Typhoid Bacillus in relation to Drinking Waters,"—J. J. Mackenzie, B. A.
 "Occurrence of Gold and Silver in Galena and Iron Pyrites,"—R. Dewar.
 "Reminiscences of Newfoundland,"—Rev. Philip Tocque, A.M.
 "Report of the Delegates to the Montpelier Congress on the Romance Tongues, with Remarks on some Ancient Races still existing in Southern Europe, their Languages and Customs,"—Arthur Harvey.
 "Sculpture,"—Fred. A. T. Dunbar.
 "Color in Nature (in relation to Drapery),"—W. A. Sherwood.
 "Crystal Studies (No. 1),"—H. R. Wood, M.A.
 "Studies on the Origin of the Blood Pigment,"—Dr. Macallum.
 "African and American: the Contact of the Negro and the Indian,"—A. F. Chamberlain, M.A.
 "Canadian Art of To-day,"—J. W. L. Forster.
 "Some effects of Christianity on Legislation,"—Hon. William Proudfoot.
 "The Beothick Indians,"—Alan Macdougall, C.E.
 "Crystal Studies (Nos. 2 and 3),"—H. R. Wood, M.A.
 "Review of a Work by A. W. Moore, M.A., on Sur-names and Place-names of the Isle of Man,"—Rev. Neil MacNish, LL.D.
 "Codification of the Law, 3rd Paper (Contracts),"—T. B. Browning, M.A.
 "A Consideration of Sewage Schemes,"—Levi J. Clark.
 "A few words on Lake Currents,"—Levi J. Clark.
 "Indian Remains and Relics found in the neighborhood of Balsam Lake,"—G. E. Laidlaw.
 "Notes on French Canadian Folk-Lore,"—A. F. Chamberlain, M.A.
 "Reforms in Time-Reckoning,"—Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.

- "Some Points in Milk-Analysis,"—Prof. W. H. Ellis.
 "The Administration of Governor Simcoe,"—Capt. Ernest A. Cruikshank.
 "Miss Dix and her Life Work,"—E. A. Meredith, LL.D.
 "Modern Ornithology,"—W. Brodie.
 "Japanese Literature,"—Tozo Ohno.
 "The Study of History,"—Rev. Prof. G. M. Wrong, M.A.
 "The Genesis and Growth of Capital,"—W. Houston, M.A.
 "A Gaelic Cuneiform Inscription,"—Rev. Neil McNish, LL.D.
 "British and Canadian Trade Relations,"—J. Castell Hopkins.
 "Intelligence of Insects, as exemplified by *Pelopæus Cementarius*,"—W. Brodie.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The accessions to the library have been :—

I. Donations	390
II. Exchanges	3,700

DISTRIBUTION.

III. The number of societies, individuals and periodicals to which the publications of the Institute are sent	516
IV. Reading Room, Periodicals subscribed for	36
V. Total of separate numbers received by purchase	834
VI. Number of books and periodicals taken out	1,551

BIOLOGICAL SECTION.

This Section has just closed another very successful session of fourteen meetings, at which fifteen papers have been read. One field-day excursion was taken to Howard Lake, at which there was a numerous attendance. The Microscopical sub-section, lately formed, has held several meetings, and is now in good working condition.

The Ornithological sub-section has done good work.

The Botanical sub-section has done excellent work during the past session. Since it was formed about a year ago, 389 species of plants have been collected and identified, of which 325 species were found in the vicinity of Toronto, the balance (for most of which we are indebted to Miss Alice Hollingworth of Beatrice, Muskoka), was collected in the northern parts of Ontario.

PAPERS READ.

James H. Pearce	<i>President's Address.</i>
An evening spent among the scientific books of the Public Library.	
Wm. Brodie	<i>Accumulation of drift-wood by the River Don.</i>
G. Atkinson	<i>Notes on Ontario Birds (continued).</i>
An evening spent in the Museum by the members.	
Chas. W. Armstrong	<i>Review of the work done by the Botanical Sub-section.</i>
Chas. W. Armstrong	<i>Ferns around Toronto.</i>
Wm. Cross	<i>Notes on Hybrids.</i>
Wm. Brodie	<i>Objects of the study of Ornithology.</i>
G. Atkinson	<i>Ornithological Report.</i>
G. Atkinson	<i>Habits of Native Birds in Captivity.</i>
Arthur Harvey	<i>Bone Caves of Europe in relation to pre-his- oric man.</i>
Wm. Cross	<i>Art of Taxidermy.</i>

James H. Pearce.....	<i>Ginseng, its medicinal properties and commercial value.</i>
Andrew Elvins	<i>Lower Forms of Life.</i>
James H. Pearce ..	<i>Technical Etymology.</i>
Arthur Harvey.....	<i>Herpestes griseus in Jamaica.</i>

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING SECTION.

This section aroused a great deal of interest, owing to the fact that the Ontario Mining Convention was held under its auspices.

The Section has continued its efforts to establish a provincial mineralogical museum, and a resolution calling the attention of the Government to the matter was passed by the Mining Convention. The establishment of a school properly fitted for education in mining was also pressed upon the Government.

The Section had moreover the gratification of seeing their action in moving for the appointment of a Department of Mines adopted by the Convention.

The following papers were read before the Section :—

“Notes on the production of Iron and Steel in Ontario,”—Mr. Hamilton Merritt.

“Progress of Mining Legislation in Ontario,”—Mr. Hamilton Merritt.

“History and Occurrence of Nickel,”—Mr. Geo. Mickle.

“Nickel Assaying,”—Mr. Geo. Mickle.

THE HISTORICAL SECTION.

The Historical Section, organized on the 15th July, 1890, for “the study and investigation of the history of Canada and cognate subjects, such as Archeology, Genealogy and Ethnography,” reports with pleasure that 27 members of the Institute have signed the roll.

The following papers have been read at meetings of the Section :—

Wm. Houston, M.A., on “The Genesis and Development of Legislative Functions in the Northern Parts of America.”

J. G. Ridout on “An account written by the late Hon. Thos. Ridout, Surveyor-General of Canada, of his captivity among the Shawnees in 1788.”

Wm. Houston, M.A., on the Development of Legislative Autonomy in Canada.

“J. C. Hamilton, M.A. LL.B., on “Afro-Canadian Incidents, and the career of John Brown in Canada.”

D. B. Read, Q. C., on “Incidents in the Life of Gen. Brock.”

J. G. Ridout, on “The Campaign of 1815 (Waterloo).”

Wm. Houston, M.A.,—A Transcript (with illustrative maps and comments) from the diary of Mr. Alex. Macdonell, who had accompanied Gov. Simcoe on an expedition from the Humber Bay to the Georgian Bay, by way of Lake Simcoe, in 1793.

The subject of publication by the Provincial Government of manuscripts of importance to the history of Ontario was brought before the Institute by this section, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Administration in reference thereto. At the interview which shortly followed, the Hon. Atty.-General Mowat requested that deputation to forward a memorandum in writing of such documents as it thought should in this connection receive consideration. The preparation of this memo. having been by the Institute referred to this section, that duty was carefully performed, and a report duly sent to the Hon. the Atty.-General.

CHARLES CARPMAEL,
President.

Toronto, May 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF L'INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1891.

The session now closed has been a successful one.

Membership.

Total number of members, 278.

Library.

The want of funds prevented any addition being made to the library by purchase, but nearly 150 volumes and pamphlets were received from various corresponding societies in Europe and America.

Reading Room.

The reading room has been well attended. There are 45 papers and magazines on file.

Evening Classes.

Preparations were made to continue the course in chemistry, which was inaugurated last year, but unfortunately it was found necessary to drop the scheme for this year.

Lectures.

The lecture course during the last winter embraced subjects of great interest, and the different lectures were well attended.

The subjects of these lectures and the lecturers were as follows :

- 1—"D'Iberville, ou un héros Canadien au xvii. siècle." Rev. Father Langevin, O.M.I.
- 2—Microbes a hypnotism Dr. F. X. Valade.
- 3—The Posts in the Ancient Times Charles Béroard.
- 4—La Jeunesse de Napoléon 1er Benjamin Sulte.
- 5—Prise de Toulon et 13 Vendémiaire Benjamin Sulte.
- 6—Les Supplices terribles..... Nap. Champagne.
- 7—Bourreaux et Martyrs pendant la Revolution
Française... .. Rev. Father Fillatre, O.M.I.
- 8—Souvenirs de Corse..... Rev. Father Gaffre.

Museum.

Several medals and coins were added to our collection during the year.

Finances.

The financial position of the Institute is slightly improved.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Government grant.....	\$300 00
Evening Classes.....	76 00
Members' contributions.....	142 00
Rent.....	10 00
Literary entertainments.....	112 00
Other petty revenues.....	94 16
	<hr/>
	\$734 16

Expenditure.

Last year's deficit.	\$114 56
Rent	272 00
Housekeeper's salary.....	150 00
Heating and lighting.....	141 50
Repairs, electric light apparatus.....	67 00
Petty expenses, water rates, etc.....	57 42
	<hr/>
	\$802 48
Receipts.....	734 16
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$68 32

CHAS. BÉROARD,
Secretary.

Ottawa, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1891.

The year has been comparatively uneventful in the history of the Society, but the Council has reason to believe that much good work has been done. In view of the somewhat heavy liabilities which have been incurred during recent years, an effort has been made to reduce the expenditure to the lowest point consistent with the efficiency of the Society, and, as a consequence of this effort, the finances are now on a much more satisfactory footing than for some time past.

Membership.

The number of ordinary members entitled to vote, that is, whose subscriptions are not more than one year in arrear, is 200 ; these, with 7 life members, make the total membership 207. The membership is 88 less than last year ; this is largely occasioned by the establishment of other societies offering somewhat similar privileges, and which attract many who would otherwise become members of this Society. The total number of new members added was 20.

Library.

According to the catalogue the library contains 2,578 books, which are classified as follows :

	1890.	1889.
History and Biography.....	361	361
Travel and Adventure.....	120	96
Fiction.....	505	408
Poetry.....	47	47
Metaphysics, Essays, etc.....	294	289
Theology.....	47	47
Geology, Mineralogy, etc.....	152	147
Chemistry, Natural History, etc.....	138	128
Astronomy, Mathematics, etc.....	51	51
Science and Art, not otherwise specified.....	251	239
Encyclopædias, Magazines etc.....	612	584

One hundred and sixty-three books were added to the library during the year; of these over 100 volumes were secured through the personal efforts of the president, who raised a special fund for the purchase of books.

The following books and reports were presented to the Society:—Knight's Mechanical Dictionary (3 vols.). Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada. Sixth Annual Report of Bureau of Ethnology. Ninth Annual Report of U.S. Geo. survey, 1887-8. Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, Vol. 23, Part H. and Vol. 24, Part I. Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science, Vol. VII., 1889-90. Smithsonian Report, 1886. Canadian Archives. Report of Indian Affairs. Report of Bureau, Statistics of Labor, 1887.

Twenty-eight books were rebound and 92 books were repaired during the year.

One hundred and thirty-three members made use of the library during the year. The total number of books taken out was 1,790, an increase of 430.

The books taken out were distributed among the different classes as follows:

	1890.	1889.
History and Biography.....	95	79
Travel and Adventure.....	61	32
Fiction.....	1244	955
Poetry.....	8	6
Essays, Metaphysics, etc.....	101	100
Theology.....	2	9
Geology.....	7	9
Chemistry.....	5	7
Science and Art.....	24	29
Magazines, etc.....	243	129

Catalogues of the books in the different sections are placed in convenient positions for the members who may wish to consult them. This is found to be a great convenience.

Reading Room.

The reading room has been well attended during the year. The magazines and papers supplied appear to meet with the approval of the members.

The Society places before its readers 9 daily newspapers, 15 weeklies and 18 monthly magazines.

The following papers are presented to the Society: *Ottawa Free Press*, *Citizen Journal*, *Sarnia Canadian*, *Mining Review*, *Imperial Federation* and *Science*.

The periodicals sold by tender amounted to \$26.25, or about \$7 more than last year.

The total cost to the Society of all the papers and magazines, exclusive of those presented, was \$133.15.

Twenty-one volumes of magazines were bound during the year.

Lectures.

The lectures this year were held in the Society's large room, and the amount that otherwise would have been paid for rent of lecture halls, was saved. The room gave ample accommodation for the audience at nearly all the lectures.

The course was as follows :—

1890

Oct. 22.—“British, Boer and Black.” Rev. Principal Grant, D.D.

Nov. 6.—“Slavery in Canada.” Benj. Sulte, F.R.S.

Nov. 20.—“Dominion of Mind.” Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D.

Dec. 4.—“Mountain Ranges and Great Rivers of the Pacific Coast. Prof. J. Macoun, F.R.S.

Dec. 18.—“Chest Development.” B. W. F. Hurdman, M.D.

1891.

Jan. 8.—“Science of Politics.” W. D. LeSueur, B.A.

Feb. 5.—“Human Hair.” A. J. Horsey, M.D.

Feb. 19.—“Two Canadian Poets.” A. Lampman, B.A.

Mar. 12.—“Haldimand.” W. Kingsford, C.E., F.R.S.

The Lectures were well attended, and greatly appreciated by those who had the privilege of hearing them.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, held in this city, in May last, this Society was represented by its President, Mr. H. B. Small, who presented a report on the Society's work.

The Society has been invited to send a delegate to the meeting of the Royal Society, to be held in May next.

The Council still has in view the scheme for united action by various Societies in the erection of a building in which all might find accommodation, and possessing a large hall where meetings might be held and lectures delivered. Such a scheme was brought before the Royal Society at its last meeting by Mr. Small our President. He suggested that the Royal Society should obtain quarters in such a building for their extensive and increasing library, their offices, etc.

The suggestion was favorably received, and a Committee of the Royal Society appointed, consisting of the President and Messrs. Fleming and Bourinot, to confer with the promoters of the said scheme, with the view of contributing to the erection of the building, and of obtaining quarters therein.

At this meeting of the Royal Society it was finally decided to establish the head quarters of the Society permanently in Ottawa, and it was thought that a piece of land might be obtained from the Dominion Government as a site for the proposed building.

It is understood that plans for the proposed building, comprising quarters for a large number of Societies, will be submitted to the Royal Society at its forthcoming meeting.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance from 1889-90.....	\$ 21 35
Unexpended balance to credit of Treasurer at the Quebec Bank, since 26th August, 1885.....	2 72
Government grant	400 00
Members' subscriptions	299 00
Lecture tickets sold	63 00
Cash, admission to lectures.....	20 20
Periodicals sold	31 21
Rent of lecture room.....	77 50
Sale of Museum contents	20 00
Special library fund, collected by Mr. Small.....	89 71

\$1 024 69

Expenditure.

Custodian	£214 51
Rent of Society's rooms	163 80
Lighting	37 40
Advertising and printing	26 25
Water rates	18 74
Newspapers and periodicals	134 24
Binding	26 80
Lecture expenses	11 00
Postage and petty expenses	32 67
Books for library	7 00
Books purchased by special fund	89 71
Bank of Ottawa, in re-payment of loan	198 95
Balance	63 62
	<hr/>
	£1,024 69

Assets.

Government grant	£400 00
Members' subscriptions	288 00
Lecture tickets	15 00
Balance	63 32
	<hr/>
	£766 32

Liabilities.

Advertising and printing	£61 00
Lighting	59 00
Water rates	10 34
Rent	300 00
	<hr/>
	£430 34
	<hr/>
Excess of assets	£335 98

F. K. BENNETTS,

Secretary.

Ottawa, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE ATHENEUM AND ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION
OF OTTAWA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH OF APRIL, 1891.

It is gratifying to state that almost every night, during the whole term, was devoted to some special work ; for instance, the Hall was occupied on Monday and Friday nights for night school, on Tuesday and Thursday nights for lectures and debates, Wednesday and Saturday nights for shorthand, etc.

Membership.

There are now sixty-eight members on the roll.

Library.

The Library contains 385 volumes, and is kept open for use of members from 7.30 to 10.30 five evenings in each week.

Reading Room.

This room was kept open from 7.30 to 10.30 each evening during the season, and was well patronized by our members. There were four daily and six weekly news papers and three monthly magazines on file during the season.

Evening Classes.

In the evening classes arithmetic, book-keeping and writing were taught by a teacher holding a second class Provincial Certificate. There were 22 pupils in attendance, consisting of laborers, mechanics, clerks, grocers, printers, civil servants, moulders, painters and others, all of whom made marked improvement in their studies. The Society also organized a class in shorthand. Twenty of our members joined this class, and at the end of the season a number of them could take "notes" from dictation—and are still keeping up their efforts to perfect themselves in this useful qualification.

Lectures.

President's Inaugural.....	"History of the Society."
Benj. Sulte, F.R.S	"Origin of French Canadians."
Rev. Dr. Fillatre, O.M.I.....	"The Philosophy of History"
Thomas Swift	"English History."
D. Burke.....	"Early History of Canada."
Thos. J. Richardson.....	"Home Rule in Miniature," as existing in Jersey Island.
H. B. Small.....	"Opposing Forces."
Fred Cook	"The Newspaper of to-day."
D. Dunn.....	"Irish Parliamentary Home Rule."
John Foran	"Self Culture."
J. A. Hanratty	"The Indians."
Rev. Dr. Fillatre, O.M.I	"Strikes."
Wm. Kingsford, C.E., LL.D ..	"Frederick Haldimand."
Archibald Lampman, B.A	"Literary Style."
Napoleon Champagne	"India and her Masters."
Benj. Sulte, F.R.S	"Youth of Napoleon."
J. D. Grace	"Public Opinion."
John W. Hughes.....	"American History."
Wm. Finley.....	"Death of Wolfe."
James Buckley.....	"Criticism."
	"Labor Question." 3 lectures.
	"Rights of Employes."
	"Rights of Employers."

The public, particularly mechanics and Knights of Labor, were invited through the local press to these lectures, which were largely attended. From a literary standpoint this year's course was the most successful and popular ever given under the auspices of our Society. Besides these lectures a special course was given in our hall under the auspices of the "Albertus Society," on science, philosophy and history, which was also well attended by our members. The Rev. Dr. Fillatre, D.D., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, etc., Ottawa University, delivered this special course. Our members also took part in a number of debates, and a marked improvement is noticeable in their style of public speaking.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	\$ 50 46
Members' and pupils' fees	92 00
Government Grant	248 00
Lectures and entertainments.....	35 00
Other sources, including annual pic-nic	258 50
	<hr/>
	\$683 96

Expenditure.

Rent, lighting and heating.....	\$369 70
Salaries.....	96 00
Magazines, newspapers, etc.....	32 42
Evening Classes	80 00
Miscellaneous	63 27
Balance.....	42 57
	<hr/>
	\$683 96

Stock and Assets.

Property	\$3,000 00
Furniture, etc.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,500 00

Liabilities.

None.

DANIEL DUNN,
President.

Ottawa, May, 1891.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH OF APRIL, 1891.

The session of 1890-91 has been on the whole a successful one, whether we consider the work done, or the interest manifested by the members and the public in the meetings of the Association.

Membership.

No less than forty new members have been elected during the year, (the largest number elected in any one session during the past history of the society), the active members now numbering about one hundred and fifty. The anticipations cherished by us in entering upon our new premises have been fully realized.

Lectures.

During the year seven general meetings have been held, at which the following papers have been read and discussed, viz :

"The Early History of Hamilton and its Neighborhood," by the President, B. E. Charlton.

"The Surface Geology of the County Lincoln and Neighboring Counties," by D. F. H. Wilkins, B.A.

"Egypt, with some account of the Book of the Dead," illustrated by the British Museum *fac-simile* of the papyrus of Ani, by H. B. Witton.

"Connecting Links," by H. B. Small.

"Flutes of the Time of Moses," by J. E. P. Aldous, B.A.

"Electricity as a Source of Light and Heat," by J. T. Crawford, B.A.; and

"Botanical Jottings," by A. Alexander, F.S. Sc., London.

In addition to the lectures, monthly meetings have been held by the sections representing Biology, Geology, and Philology. A new section dealing with the Physical Sciences will, it is hoped, be in active operation during the ensuing session.

Biological Section.

The Botanical Department has added a considerable number of specimens to the Herbarium of the Local Flora of Hamilton, which is being collected for the museum of the Association. A new feature in this work has been the comparison of specimens of Canadian wild plants with the British representatives of introduced and naturalized plants. The section has been enabled to do this through the kindness of Mr. Hussey, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and Master W. Rendell, of Whitechurch, Dorset, who have sent several hundred specimens of British native plants for comparison with those now counted as belonging to the Canadian Flora and included in Macoun's catalogue of Canadian plants. As the section has just entered upon this enquiry we are not able in this report to give any results.

Many valuable and interesting notes on Natural History have been brought before the section by Mr. William Yates, of Hatchley, a corresponding member of the Association.

"The Anatomy of Birds," by J. B. Turner, B.A., and "The Comparative Forms of Animal and Vegetable Life," by Mr. A. E. Walker, have also engaged the attention of the section.

In Conchology good work has been done, led by Mr. George M. Leslie, an enthusiastic student of this branch of the section's work.

The following species have been added to the Hamilton list:—*Zonites Intertextes*, *Binney*; *Zonites Multidentatus*, *Binney*; *Zonites Ferrus*, *Morse*; *Zonites Binneyannus Morse*; *Helix Pulchella* var. *Costata*; *Limnæa Columella* (?); *Limnæa Reflexa*, Say.

Two specimens of a *Limnæa* taken by Mr. Hanham are likely to prove new.

The taking of *Helix Pulchella* var. *costata* is of much importance, as this is its first appearance in Canada.

Besides the finding of these new species much other work has been done. Our *Limnææ* have been identified as:—

Limax Agrestis, *Linn.*

Limax Campestris, *Binney*.

Tebennophorus Caroliniensis, *Bose*.

Specimens of a *Zonites* taken last year have been identified as *Zonites suppressus* (Say).

The number of land and freshwater shells now taken and identified by this section in the vicinity of Hamilton amounts to ninety-eight distinct species, consisting of forty-six species of Terrestrial, and fifty-three species of Freshwater Mollusca.

Geological Section.

The following subjects have been brought before the section and discussed, viz:

"Fossil Stromatoporidæ."

"Cœlenterata and notes on Burlington Heights."

"Asteroides, Living and Fossil."

"An Indian Ossuary at Burlington Beach."

"Marine Annelids, Errantia and Tubicola."

"Irish Celts and their Relics."

Many valuable additions have been made to the geological portion of our museum, chiefly through the exertions of Colonel Grant, chairman of the section.

Philological Section.

The papers read before the section have been as follows :—

"The Life Work of F. Bopp," by H. P. Bonny.

"The Home of the Early Aryans," by Chas. Robertson, M.A.

"An Introduction to the Study of Grimm's Law," by A. W. Stratton, B.A.

"The Origin of Languages ; presenting the claims of Hebrew," by Dr. H. Birkenthal.

"The Development of the French Language, and an Examination of the Circumstances under which it arose," by W. H. Schofield, B.A.

"Anglicism in Lower Canadian French," by H. P. Bonny.

The section has been above all things instructive. Each paper has been followed by a full discussion of matters of interest suggested by it.

The outlook for the coming session is very cheering, so much so that it is proposed to begin about two months sooner than usual and to have two general meetings each month instead of one.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance from 1890	\$276 74
Government grant.....	400 00
Members' subscriptions	160 00
	———— \$836 74

Expenditure.

Rent and lighting	\$177 55
Printing proceedings and notices	174 30
Stationery and postage	42 30
Insurance	11 88
Commission on collecting, and caretaker.....	24 80
Moving the museum furniture and specimens, and incidentals	62 85
	———— \$493 68
Balance	\$343 06

A. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, May, 1891.

APPENDIX L.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO; UNIVERSITY COLLEGE;
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE; UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, 1890-91.

I.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1890-1.

To His Honor, the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, have the honor to present their report upon the condition and progress of the University for the year 1890-1.

The following tabulated statement of the admission to Degrees and *ad eundem statum*, and of the numbers who matriculated in the different Faculties from June, 1890, to June, 1891, is submitted :

Law—

Matriculation	12
Degree of LL.B.	14

Medicine—

Matriculation	42
<i>Ad eundem statum</i> from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.	19
<i>Ad eundem statum</i> from other Universities	4
Degree of M.B.	53
Degree of M.D.	2

Arts—

Matriculation	291
<i>Ad eundem statum</i>	13
Degree of B.A.	111
Degree of M.A.	10

Agriculture—

Degree of B.S.A.	10
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Dentistry—

Matriculation	1
<i>Ad eundem statum</i> from College of Dental Surgeons	23
Degree of D.D.S.	19

During the year, one thousand five hundred and forty-eight candidates were examined in the different Faculties, as follows :—

Faculty of Law	17
Faculty of Medicine	292
Faculty of Arts	1,202
Department of Agriculture	11
Department of Dentistry	26

Total 1,548

W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Dec. 1891.

2—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCILS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR 1890-1.

To His Honor The Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Visitor of the University of Toronto and University College :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The President and the Councils of the University of Toronto and University College beg leave to present to your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report for the past academic year.

In the last statement submitted to your Honor they were gratified in being able to report to you the inauguration of a new building specially devoted to the Department of Biology and the allied branches of Science, and they then further specified the work in progress for its extension and completion. The plans then in process of execution have since been mainly carried out, and while full accommodation for all requisite instruction in subjects embraced in the Arts studies in Biology, Physiology and Botany has thus been secured, arrangements have been entered into with the Medical Faculty whereby it is admitted to the use of certain portions of the building for special work pertaining to instruction in the same branches of science for the medical faculty, on the payment of an annual rent of \$1,200, computed as the interest on the capital sum expended on the erection of such portions of the extended building as are set apart for its use.

The new additions to the aforesaid building include accommodation for the Biological Museum, and the President and Councils are gratified in being able to report the receipt of numerous valuable gifts to replace the losses in this department due to the disastrous fire of February 14, 1890. When the Museum is furnished with the needful fittings and its contents rendered available for students and for the public, it will be found to be enriched with contributions from Universities and other scientific bodies of London, Paris, Washington, Cambridge, Mass., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Montreal, as well as by valuable gifts from numerous private donors, including Sir William Dawson, Dr. Garnier, Dr. McLellan, Colonel Grant, Mrs. Neville, William Christie, Esq., and others. When the furnishings of the Museum have been completed, and all the lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other appliances embraced in the proposed extension and furnishing of the Biological and other buildings are ready for use, many important and much needed means for instruction and scientific research will for the first time be available to Canadian students.

It was the painful duty of the President and Councils last year to report to your Honor the destruction of the main University building by fire. No time was lost in taking all needful steps for its restoration. The liberal response of the Provincial Legislature, of the Legislature of Quebec, and of many generous private donors, supplemented by an inadequate amount of insurance secured on the buildings, have enabled the University authorities so effectually to press on the work of restoration, that the Faculties of Arts and Law resume the work of a new year in the restored building, and they have the assurance of the architect and contractors that the whole will be handed over to them complete on the return of the students after the Christmas holidays in Easter term.

In the plans prepared and approved of for the restoration of the building, the opportunity of remodelling and rearranging the whole, with a view to its adaptation to the growing wants, and the great expansion in various departments of study, has been turned to the fullest account. The inadequacy of the old Convocation Hall for convocations and other public meetings of a University now numbering 2,400 graduates, had long been a subject of complaint. Its destruction placed the site at the disposal of the architect for providing indispensable accommodation for classes, alike increased their requirements by the necessity for sub-division of the work, and in the number of students that had to be provided for. The same results have followed, though in a less degree, from the removal of the Museum of Natural History to the Biological building, and the transfer of the

library to temporary quarters till the completion of a detached and fire-proof library building now in process of erection on the east side of the College lawn.

By the appropriation of this recovered space, and the numerous modifications and additions which the experience of thirty-five years suggested, the gains in the remodelling of the building have been manifold. Greatly extended accommodation has been appropriated to the department of Physics, including lecture-rooms, electrical laboratory, workshop, and other appliances. The department of Psychology has been provided with a laboratory and work-room. The entire east wing has been rebuilt on a new plan, with the result that, instead of nine there are now fifteen lecture-rooms, at the disposal of the Faculty. In the old building there were only six private rooms for Professors and Lecturers; now they amount to twenty-four; and for the first time will enable the Professors and Lecturers to adequately supplement the instructions of the class-room by informal tutorial relations with individual students. The transfer of the museum to the new Biological building places a large lecture-hall at the disposal of the Faculty, which it is proposed to turn to account for courses of public lectures, and also to make it available, along with the old library, to supply much-needed examination halls. The large reading-rooms formerly attached to the library have been set apart for a study and reading-room for the lady students, and with other additions co-education will now be freed from impediments that greatly militated against its success. Among other provisions for which space has also been found available in the new wing are a students' reading-room and club-room. Improved ventilation, heating, and the introduction of the incandescent electric light throughout the building, are included among many improvements with which the Faculty will enter on the work of a new year, encouraged by long-coveted facilities now placed at their disposal.

In their report for 1889-90, the President and Councils set forth in some detail the liberal aid, both in money and in books, contributed from various sources to replace the loss of the University library, the want of which has constituted so serious an impediment to the work both of Professors and students. The contributions from the London "University of Toronto Library Restoration Committee," and from many of the Universities both of the old and of the new world, as well as from numerous private donors, have since been largely augmented. The present condition of the library may be thus stated: Of books saved from the fire there are little more than 800 volumes; 2,598 newly purchased works have already been entered in the accession book; and further additions, under order and in course of forwarding to the library, may be stated at about 5,000 volumes. The committee organized, under the presidency of the Marquess of Lorne, for securing contributions towards the restoration of the library, with Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P., as Treasurer, and Sir George Baden Powell, M.P., as Secretary, has now closed its labors; and the gifts due to their indefatigable exertions on behalf of the University, and to the liberality of other generous donors, number in all 29,604 volumes. The funds available through the liberality of the Faculty graduates and friends of the University are now being expended, and the purchases made by the library committee under the advice of the Faculty have been mainly directed to meet the practical requirements of the departments, and restore to the library, as far as means permit, its special function as a factor in the educational work of the University. There is thus already at its disposal fully 38,000 volumes, to be increased, it may be confidently anticipated, before the opening of our new library in October next, to not less than 40,000 volumes, including scientific serials from the library of the great chemist, the Hon. Henry Cavendish, choice folios of early date from that of the historian of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and other works which derive a special and unique value from their gifted donors.

The plans for the new library building have been carefully prepared by the architect, in co-operation with a committee specially entrusted with the work, and after personal inspection by the architect of some of the more recently erected libraries in the United States. The new structure is now in progress on the site selected for it midway between the buildings appropriated to literary and scientific instruction, and will form an attractive addition to the group of buildings surrounding the College lawn. The plans

aim at the construction of a detached, and, as far as possible, a fire-proof building, embodying the fruits of the most recent experience both in the old and in the new world. The book-room, adapted for the secure accommodation of the entire collection within narrow limits, has been planned on a scale to admit of the reception of 120,000 volumes, with provision for future extension. To this a set of studies will be attached appropriated to the leading departments of science, letters and philosophy. It is further proposed that the entire building shall be illuminated with the electric light, and so furnish an attractive resort where the student may pass his evenings with no less pleasure than profit. With the improvements thus aimed at, it is confidently anticipated that the new library will prove an invaluable adjunct to the whole scheme of higher education, as a common centre of intellectual life, and a bond of closer union among the federating Colleges of the Provincial University.

Thus far steps have been taken for supplying immediate and pressing wants of the University. But even these can only be carried out by the temporary appropriation of funds properly applicable to the purchase of books, and by drawing on capital in the hope of being able to replace it by the sale of lands and by the surplus funds which it is hoped may accrue in future years, and so prove available for this purpose. Meanwhile adequate accommodation is required both for the Department of Chemistry and for that of Geology. A gymnasium is urgently needed as an indispensable requisite for maintaining the health and physical development of the students; and at each new Convocation, or other public University meeting, the need of an adequate Convocation Hall, forces itself with increasing urgency on the attention of all who take any interest in the proper and becoming conduct of University affairs.

Several additions have been made to the teaching staff, pursuant to a report made to the University Senate in April last, and the new lecturers and tutors enter on active duty with the commencement of another academic year. They include in the departments of the Arts Faculty: W. S. Milner, B.A., Lecturer in the Latin Language and Literature; G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph. D., Lecturer in German; J. H. Cameron, B.A., Lecturer in French; W. S. McLay, B.A., Fellow in Italian and Spanish; D. W. McGee, B.A., Fellow in Oriental Languages; J. F. Howard, B.A., Second Fellow in the Department of Mathematics, and W. Lash Miller, B.A., Ph. D.; Demonstrator in Chemistry.

In addition to the new members of the Faculty of Arts, as specified above, Professor James Gibson Hume has now returned from pursuing his post-graduate studies at Freiburg, and enters on his duties as Professor in the Departments of Ethics and History of Philosophy, in conjunction with his colleague, Professor James Mark Baldwin, the Professor of Psychology, Logic, and Metaphysics.

In the Faculty of Medicine the following Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators will also enter on their duties in Michaelmas Term:—A. B. Macallum, A.B., M.B., Ph.D., has been appointed Professor of Physiology; John Caven, B.A., M.D., Professor of Pathology; and James M. McCallum, B.A., M.D., Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. W. P. Caven, M.B., will enter on his duties as Demonstrator in Clinical Medicine; and T. S. Cullen, M.B., J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., W. Harley Smith, B.A., M.B., F. N. G. Starr, M.B., and W. B. Thistle, M.D., as Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy. G. A. Peters, M.B., F.R.C.S., has been appointed Associate Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Lecturer on Surgical Mechanics; A. McPhedran, M.B., Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine; and G. R. McDonagh, M.D., Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology. Mr. A. C. McKay, B.A., will, as Lecturer in Physics, undertake the special work embraced in the requirements for the degree in Medicine, in addition to the duties devolving on him as an instructor in the Faculty of Arts.

The following is a list of the several faculties, embracing all Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Fellows, in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, including those who enter on their duties in Michaelmas Term, 1891:—

President :

SIR DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Professors, etc. :

Physics :—

Professor :—James Loudon, M.A.

Demonstrator :—W. J. Loudon, B.A.

Fellow :—C. A. Chant, B.A.

Mathematics :—

Professor :—Alfred Baker, M.A.

Fellows :—R. Henderson, B.A., and J. F. Howard, B.A.

Mineralogy and Geology :—

Professor :—Edward J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D.

Fellow :—W. G. Miller, B.A.

Biology :—

Professor :—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.

Fellow :—E. C. Jeffrey, B.A.

Physiology :—

Lecturer :—A. B. Macallum, B.A., M.B., Ph.D.

Chemistry :—

Professor :—W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D.

Demonstrator :—W. Lash Miller, B.A., Ph.D.

Fellow :—John Munro, B.A.

Philosophy :—

Professor of Psychology, Logic and Metaphysics :—J. Mark Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D.

Professor of History of Philosophy :—J. Gibson Hume, B.A., Ph.D.

Fellow :—F. Tracy, B.A.

History and Ethnology :—

Professor :—Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Political Economy and Constitutional History :—

Professor :—W. J. Ashley, M.A.

Fellow :—J. M. McEvoy, B.A.

Comparative Philology :—

Professor :—Maurice Hutton, M.A.

Italian and Spanish :—

Lecturer :—W. H. Fraser, B.A.

Fellow :—W. S. McLay, B.A.

(In University College.)

Greek :—

Professor :—Maurice Hutton, M.A.

Lecturer :—H. Rushton Fairclough, M.A.

Latin :—

Lecturer :—W. Dale, M.A.

Lecturer :—W. S. Milner, B.A.

Fellow :—R. J. Bonner, B.A.

Ancient History, Greek :—

Lecturer :—H. Rushton Fairclough, M.A.

Ancient History, Latin :—

Lecturer :—W. Dale, M.A.

Oriental Literature :—

Professor :—J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D.

Fellow :—D. W. McGee, B.A.

English Language and Literature :—

Professor :—W. J. Alexander, B.A., Ph.D.

Lecturer :—D. R. Keys, M.A.

French :—

Lecturer :—J. Squair, B.A.

Lecturer :—J. H. Cameron, B.A.

Fellow :—W. C. P. Bremner, B.A.

German :—

Lecturer :—W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A.

Lecturer :—G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D.

Fellow :—A. M. Stewart, B.A.

Ethics :—

Professor :—J. Gibson Hume, B.A., Ph.D.

Fellow :—F. Tracy, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Professors, etc.

Surgery :—

Professor of Practical Surgery :—W. T. Aikins, M.D. LL.D., Dean of the Faculty.

Professor of Clinical Surgery :—L. McFarlane, M.D.

Professor of Principles of Surgery :—T. H. Cameron, M.B.

Associate Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and Lecturer on Surgical Mechanics :—G. A. Peters, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Medicine :—

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine :—H. H. Wright, M.D., L.C.P. and S., U. C.

Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dermatology :—J. E. Graham, M.D., L.R.C.P.

Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine :—A. McPhedran, M.B.

Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine :—W. P. Caven, M.B., L.R.C.P.

Anatomy :—

Professor of General and Surgical Anatomy :—J. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Professor of Primary Anatomy :—M. H. Aikins, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.

Lecturer on Topographical Anatomy and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy :—A Primrose, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Demonstrator of Anatomy :—John Ferguson, M.A., M.D., L.F.P.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy :—

H. Wilberforce Aikins, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S.

G. A. Féré, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

T. S. Cullen, M.B.

J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B.

W. Harley Smith, B.A., M.B.

F. N. G. Starr, M.B.

W. B. Thistle, M.D.

Gynæcology :—

Professor :—Uzziel Ogden, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence :—

Professor :—W. W. Ogden, M.D.

Sanitary Science :—

Professor :—W. Oldright, M.A., M. D.

Ophthalmology and Otology :—

Professor :—R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D.

Clinical Lecturer :—G. H. Burnham, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S.

Obstetrics :—

Professor :—A. H. Wright, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Secretary of the Faculty.

General Biology and Physiology :—

Professor :—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.

Professor of Physiology :—A. B. Macallum, B.A., M.B., Ph.D.

Demonstrator of Practical Biology :—T. McKenzie, B.A., M.B.

Chemistry :—

Professor :—William H. Pike, M.A., Ph D.

Professor of Applied Chemistry :—William H. Ellis, M.A., M.B.

Physics :—

Professor :—James Loudon, M.A.

Demonstrator of Practical Physics :—W. J. Loudon, B.A.

Lecturer :—A. C. McKay, B.A.

Medical Psychology :—

Professor :—Daniel Clark, M.D.

Laryngology and Rhinology :—

Lecturer :—George R. McDonagh, M.D., L.R.C.P.

Pharmacology and Therapeutics :—

Emeritus Professor :—James Thorburn, M.D.

Professor :—James M. McCallum, B.A., M.D.

Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy :—O. R. Avison, M.D.

Pathology :—

Professor :—John Caven, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Professors, etc.

Political Economy and Constitutional History :—

Professor :—W. J. Ashley, M.A.

Roman Law, General Jurisprudence and History of English Law :—

Professor :—The Honorable William Proudfoot.

Constitutional and International Law :—

Professor :—The Honorable David Mills, LL.B., Q.C.

Wrongs and their Remedies :—

Honorary Lecturer :—The Hon Mr. Justice McMahon.

Constitutional Law :—

Honorary Lecturer :—The Hon. Edward Blake, M.A., LL.D., Q.C.

Ethics of Law :—

Honorary Lecturer :—The Hon. S. H. Blake, B.A., Q.C.

Civil Rights :—

Honorary Lecturer :—D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C.

Municipal Institutions :—

Honorary Lecturer :—W. R. Meredith, LL.D., Q.C.

Criminal Jurisprudence :—

Honorary Lecturer :—Britton Bath Osler, LL.B., Q.C.

Commercial and Maritime Law :—

Honorary Lecturer :—Z. A. Lash, Q.C.

Equity Jurisprudence :—

Honorary Lecturer :—Charles Moss, Q.C.

Comparative Jurisprudence of Ontario and Quebec :—

Honorary Lecturer :—J. J. Maclaren, LL.D., Q.C.

The President and Councils have the gratification of reporting the founding of a scholarship of the annual value of \$300, to be called the "George Brown Memorial Scholarship in Medical Science," the liberal gift of Dr. A. H. F. Barbour, for the special encouragement of research in Medical Science. They have also to record the welcome provision now maturing under arrangements secured by the generous gift of the Chancellor, the Honorable Edward Blake, whereby a capital sum of \$20,000, which it is proposed to supplement by the additional privilege of free tuition, in accordance with a statute of the Senate to that effect, will be devoted to the establishment of matriculation scholarships in the Faculty of Arts.

The work of restoration of the main University building is now so far advanced as to admit of the re-assembling of the students there, and the immediate occupation of the larger number of the new class-rooms. The President and Faculty have accordingly had the gratification, within little more than eighteen months after the University had been reduced by fire to a blackened ruin, to hold the annual convocation of Michaelmas Term, on the 5th day of October of the current year, in the Hall of the restored building. At the previous convocation in October 1890, the number of new students in the Faculty of Arts amounted to 181, and in the Faculty of Medicine to 83. The entire number of students in attendance during the past academic year was 700 in Arts, including 128 students of the School of Practical Science availing themselves of the instruction given by Professors and Lecturers of the University. Of 572 students in actual attendance on lectures, exclusive of the 128 students of the School of Practical Science availing themselves of the same, 497 were undergraduates, pursuing full courses of study in accordance with the prescribed requirements of the University and with a view to their proceeding to a degree in Arts. The total number of undergraduates in the Faculty of Medicine, pursuing the prescribed courses with a view to graduating in that Faculty, amounted to 285.

In conclusion, the President and Councils deem it of special importance to invite the attention of your Honor, and that of the Provincial Executive and the Legislature, to the fact prominently set forth in the recent report of the Standing Committee of the Senate on Finance, that, whatever the ultimate experiences of the University may be, they have to anticipate for some years considerable difficulty in meeting some of the most pressing wants of the University. They have the assurance that there are no reasonable grounds for anticipating an increase in the revenues of the University when the unsold lands in the Park estate have been leased or sold, and whatever reversion may ultimately accrue from the Upper Canada College block has been realized. But meanwhile the authorities of the University will undoubtedly have to contend for some considerable time with difficulties arising from an inadequate income; and even when all available means are realized, it is important that the Legislature should bear in remembrance that the entire endowments of this, the State University of the wealthy Province of Ontario, will fall far short of those of the leading Universities of the neighboring States, with which it is expected to compete successfully in all the departments of higher education.

DANIEL WILSON,

President.

3.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, 1891.

To the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., M.P.P., Minister of Education,

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Practical Science, for the year 1891.

The calendar year not being coterminous with the academic year, this report will cover the second term of the academic year 1890-91, and the first term of the academic year 1891-92.

1. Instruction is given in this building to the following classes of students:—

- (a) Students of the School of Practical Science.
 Regular students in the Department of Civil Engineering.
 Regular students in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
 Regular students in the Department of Architecture.
 Regular students in the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
 Special students in the above Departments.
- (b) Students of the University of Toronto.
 Students in Arts.
 Students in Medicine.

2. The following is a classified summary of the attendance during the year 1891 (*i.e.*, the second term of the academic year 1890-91 and the first term of 1891-92):—

Regular Students.

	2nd Term, 1890-1.	1st Term, 1891-2.
Department of Civil Engineering.....	64	72
do Mechanical Engineering	16	34
do Architecture	7	9
do Analytical and Applied Chemistry..	2	3

Special Students.

In all Departments.....	2	8
Totals.....	91	126

The attendance of students of all classes at the lectures of the University professors in the subjects of chemistry and mineralogy and geology was as follows:—

(Instruction in these subjects is wholly given in the School of Science.)

Chemistry—	2nd Term, 1890-1.	1st Term, 1891-2.
University students in Arts	118	129
do Medicine	163	156
Regular and special students in School of Science.....	22	34
Mineralogy and Geology—		
University students in Arts.....	146	
Regular and special students in School of Science.....	31	43

The Art students receive their instruction only from University professors and assistants.

In the instruction of the Medical students, however, the services of the Professor of Applied Chemistry in the school, who is also a professor in the University Medical Faculty, and of the Fellow in Applied Chemistry, who is not a member of the University Faculty, have been utilized.

With these exceptions the services of the staff of the School are confined to the regular and special students of the School.

The School was affiliated to the University of Toronto by statute of the Senate in 1889.

The regular students of the School are required to take the University lectures in Chemistry and Mathematics, and the University lectures and laboratory work in Physics.

The attendance of the School of Science students in the Departments of Mathematics and Physics in the University was as follows :—

	<i>2nd Term, 1890-1.</i>	<i>1st Term, 1891-2.</i>
Mathematics and Physics.....	75	115

3. The fees for the regular and special students in the School of Practical Science during the academic year 1890-91 amounted to \$3,190.50, being an increase of \$690.50 on the fees of the previous year. These fees were paid to the Provincial Treasurer.

4. The following are the members of the faculty of the school :—

J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering, Principal and Chairman of Council.

W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

L. B. Stewart, P.L.S., D.T.S., Lecturer in Surveying ; (Secretary).

C. H. C. Wright, Grad. S.P.S., Lecturer in Architecture.

T. R. Rosebrugh, B.A., Grad. S.P.S., Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.

C. J. Marani, Grad. S.P.S., Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering.

A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Assaying and Metallurgy.

Assistant Instructors—

J. A. Duff, B.A., Grad. S.P.S., Fellow in Engineering.

W. Ross, B.A., Fellow in Applied Chemistry.

The following appointments have been made since the last annual report :—

Mr. T. R. Rosebrugh, formerly Demonstrator in the Engineering Laboratory, Lecturer in Electrical Engineering ; Mr. C. J. Marani, Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering ; Dr. Coleman, Professor of Assaying and Metallurgy, and Mr. Duff, Fellow in Engineering. Mr. Ross has been re-appointed to the fellowship in Applied Chemistry for the present academic year.

The following are the members of the faculty of the University of Toronto whose classes are attended by the regular students of the school :—

E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics.

W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Alfred Baker, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. J. Loudon, B.A., Demonstrator in Physics.

R. Henderson, B.A., } Fellows in Mathematics.

J. F. Howard, B.A., }

C. A. Chant, B.A., Fellow in Physics.

W. G. Miller, B.A., Fellow in Mineralogy and Geology.

5. The number of regular students who presented themselves for examination at the annual examinations of the academic year 1890-91, was as follows :—

Civil Engineering—

First year,	35	examined	20	passed.
Second year,	18	"	13	"
Third year,	13	"	12	"

Mechanical Engineering—

First year,	12	examined	8	passed.
Second year,	3	"	3	"
Third year,	1	"	1	"

Architecture—

First year,	6	examined	3	passed.
Second year,	1	"	1	"

Analytical and Applied Chemistry—

Second year,	1	examined	1	passed.
Third year,	1	"	1	"

The number of graduates up to the present time is as follows :—

Civil Engineering—

1881	1
1882	3
1883	3
1884	5
1885	5
1886	5
1887	6
1888	16
1889	11
1890	12
1891	12

Mechanical Engineering—

1890	1
1891	1

Analytical and Applied Chemistry—

1890	1
1891	1

Total number of graduates 83

The graduates of the school who have proceeded to the degree of C. E. in the University of Toronto, are the following :

	Diploma of School.	Degree of C. E.
J. L. Morris.....	1881	1885
J. H. Kennedy.....	1882	1886
J. W. Tyrrell.....	1883	1889

The Engineering Laboratory.

In view of the completion at an early date of the general equipment of the Engineering Laboratory, it may not be out of place to give in the present report an outline of the objects intended to be served by this laboratory.

Technical education may be classified into two broad divisions, manual training and theoretical training. In a school for manual training the teachers should be expert tradesmen, chosen with special reference to their power of imparting instruction. The exercises in the uses of the various tools and materials should be arranged in such a manner as to give the student a grasp of the principles underlying the process of manufacture, and the uses of the necessary tools and appliances. The material equipment of such a school will consist to a great extent of the tools, machines and apparatus used in manufacturing establishments. In addition, it is usual and advantageous in such schools to give a certain amount of theoretical or scientific instruction: as, however, the main work is the training of the hand, the scientific training must to a great extent be of an elementary character.

The second division of technical education is theoretical or scientific training. In a school undertaking this work it is essential that the teachers should be scientific men, thoroughly versed in the theories relating to their several departments. They should also be acquainted with all the processes to which materials are subjected in modern manufacturing and construction; not for the purpose, mainly, of teaching such processes to their students, but in order to teach the applications of theory to these processes. The material equipment of such a school should be machinery, appliances, and apparatus specially designed for investigating the scientific principles underlying ordinary manufacturing and constructional processes. It will thus be evident that to a very large extent such an equipment will differ materially from manufacturing plant. Even where it is apparently of the same kind, yet it may be used for an entirely different purpose. Thus a steam engine in a school of this kind will not be used for grinding corn, driving lathes and planers, etc., but for investigations in the economical use of steam, of the effects of changes of speed, cushioning, counterbalancing, jacketing, etc. There is practically no opportunity of studying such points as these when the machine is doing its ordinary work. Illustrations of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely. In order that such investigations may be of practical use it is necessary in most cases that the machine and apparatus should not be built on a small scale, but that the operations be conducted on what may be termed the manufacturing scale.

The objects intended to be fulfilled by this School of Practical Science belong to the second of the above mentioned divisions of technical education, and the equipment of the new engineering laboratory has been carried out on the principles just explained.

Exact measurement lies at the foundation of all quantitative investigation and the equipment of the laboratory may in all departments be shortly described as consisting of apparatus for producing certain desired effects and of appliances for measuring the data and the results in each case.

The students will thus have an opportunity of making practical investigations of the principles upon which manufacturing and constructional processes are founded.

The principal portions of the equipment are as follows:—

Steam plant,—a fifty horsepower automatic cut-off engine, steam jacketed, with alternate exhausts into the open air, jet condenser and surface condenser, steam pumps, injectors, etc. A fifty-two horsepower Babcock & Wilson boiler. A twelve horsepower Harrison Wharton boiler. A thirty horsepower trip power pump. Water measuring apparatus of various kinds, such as weirs, orifices and meters. Apparatus for measuring discharge of fire streams and testing water meters. Dynamometers and brakes. Electrical apparatus, dynamos, motors, storage and primary batteries, lamps, measuring apparatus. A 50-ton emery machine, made by Wm. Sellers & Co., for tension and compression. A 100-ton ruble machine for tension, compression, bending, and shearing test.

This machine will take posts twelve feet long and beams eighteen feet long. A twisting or torsion machine by the Linus Olsen Co., which will test shafts two inches in diameter and sixteen feet long. A journal and oil testing machine to test journals up to size of ordinary railway car journals, loaded up to 15,000 lbs. and running at speed up to 50 miles per hour with a thirty-three inch wheel. A cement testing laboratory fitted with a 2,000 lbs. ruble machine and the usual equipment of such a laboratory. Surveying instruments of all kinds and portable astronomic and geodetic instruments. A Rogers ten foot comparator, 100 and 66 feet standards of length, astronomical clock, chronograph, etc. Barometers, thermometers, indicators, calorimeter, gauges, balances and standards of various kinds.

As an accessory for the proper carrying out of the work of the laboratory a machine shop has been fitted out with a sufficient number of appliances to enable the work of preparing specimens for testing to be done, and such repairs and alterations as may be deemed necessary from time to time. The equipment of the shop consists of a planer, several lathes, a drill, emery wheel and grindstone, and the necessary hand tools for wood and metal, also some small machines for model making. There is also a forge in connection with the shop. The above machines together with the testing machines are driven by a gas engine.

While this shop is not intended for the instruction of students in the use of tools, yet incidentally there will be an opportunity for them to pick up a good deal of the same kind of practical information as may be gained in an ordinary shop. It is expected that the equipment will be completed in the month of January next.

Practical Astronomy, Surveying and Drawing.

No important changes have been made since last year in the courses of instruction included under this head. Several additions have been made, however, to the equipment of instruments, which will be of very material assistance in teaching. Four surveyors' compasses have been purchased from Mr. J. Foster, of Toronto, and a solar transit and a plane table from Messrs. W. & L. E. Gurley, of Troy, N.Y. The following instruments have been ordered but have not yet arrived: a 10-inch transit theodolite, or alt-azimuth instrument, a sextant, a planimeter, and a pentagraph, from Messrs. Troughton & Simms London, England, and a Lugeol micrometer from A. Hurlimann, Paris, France.

The laying out of the standard-of-length has proceeded as far as possible, pending the arrival of the instruments of precision to be used in its final measurement. These will comprise a Rogers' comparator, an instrument adapted for the comparison of standards of length and for making copies of the same with the utmost degree of precision, and two standard scales, one 102 inches, and the other 40 inches in length. The piers for the standard have been built and encased in boxes with movable lids secured by padlocks.

An astronomical clock, with an electro-chronograph attachment, has also been ordered for the general equipment of the School, and this will be of especial service in the instruction in practical astronomy. If the School were also provided with a portable transit instrument it would then be in a position to carry out any of the observations that are made in an astronomical observatory, and by the addition of a zenith telescope at some future date we should then be provided with all the instruments used in a modern, geodetic survey.

As the country grows older the necessity for men thoroughly trained in the higher branches of astronomy and geodesy will be felt, and if the School be provided with the instruments mentioned above it will be in a position to give this instruction in the most efficient manner. At similar institutions in the States a well equipped observatory is considered necessary for the purpose of instruction in astronomy, and in these observatories researches are carried on which are of service to pure science as a whole.

Department of Architecture.

In the Department of Architecture the instruction consists of lectures, drawing and laboratory work, which are designed to develop the æsthetic tastes of the students as well as to enable them to lay a good foundation for subsequent professional work.

The practical work, whether on the drawing board or in the laboratory, is largely explanatory of the lectures, and is intended not only to give a thorough scientific training, but to educate their minds to appreciate the beautiful in art.

During this year a permanent architectural exhibit has been established in the School by the Ontario Association of Architects, and though little has yet apparently been done owing to the fitting up of the new building, still the energetic committee and the Association are enough to warrant it a success. This will be very instructive both to staff and students, as it will bring before them in a very impressive manner the best work of the profession in Ontario.

The small sum given this department last year has added materially to the value of our library, which even yet is very inadequate when you consider an architectural library is as essential to the student of architecture as the tool in the hand of the apprentice. We have almost doubled our collection of photographs, which now represents fairly well the different architectural styles from the Egyptian, including the Classic, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance. We have also a few lantern slides. An electric stereopticon of the most approved pattern has been ordered to aid in illustrating the lectures. This will supply a great want in the School, as it will furnish sets of illustrations much superior to any drawings or photographs, in fact it may be looked upon as lying midway between the photograph and the actual cathedral with its delicate lines of the massive Egyptian temple. As it is impossible to purchase models suitable for lecture purposes this department is supplied with a set of tools and a small lathe which will enable the lecturer to prepare those best adapted to illustrate his lectures. At present there is no suitable accommodation, and it would be advisable to fit up for this purpose two small rooms in the fourth floor of the main building, which is at present unoccupied. It might be said that this fourth floor (attic) is not even available as a store-room. It would be a great benefit if a suite of rooms were also set apart on this floor for the purpose of manufacturing stereopticon slides, as without this it would not be possible to make the best use of the lantern.

It will be seen elsewhere in this report that the University of Toronto is using several rooms in this building, and among them the suite intended for this department. On the removal of the library to their new premises it will be necessary to fit up these according to the original plan. The necessity for this will be clearly seen when considering the great disadvantages sustained by this department through lack of the necessary accommodation.

Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

In this department the course of study in subjects of mechanical engineering remains as formerly. The course in electrical engineering has been enlarged as follows :—

Students are given an introductory course of lectures on electricity at the University in the first year of their course, which serves to give them an outline view of the ground to be covered. This course was formerly given in the second year. In the second term of their first year they begin a course of lectures and laboratory work in the school which covers the principles of continuous current electricity. In the second year the lectures are given at the school with laboratory work divided between the physical laboratory of the University and the engineering laboratory of the school ; this course covers the principles of measurement. In the third year the work includes a course of lectures given in the school on the principles underlying various useful applications of electricity, and application of these principles to the design of apparatus to fulfil desired conditions. For

the purpose of illustrating the theory of the subject, apparatus has been bought during the present term, and it is expected that this will be arranged so as to be available during the spring term.

This apparatus includes dynamos of a number of important types, several motors, arc lights of various kinds, incandescent lamps, a storage battery and primary batteries such as are used for telegraph work and experiment.

Standard measuring instruments have been provided as well as instruments of commercial types for ordinary use.

Experiments will be made on transmission of power by continuous and alternating currents, use of transformers, efficiency of dynamos and motors under various conditions, lighting systems, etc.

The need is felt of suitable rooms for experiment on the illuminating powers of arc and incandescent lamps; and if rooms could be arranged on the fourth floor of the school, which is at present unoccupied, it would greatly increase the efficiency of this department,

Department of Sanitary Engineering.

The work in this department has been confined largely to the needs and requirements of the architectural students attending the school, such subjects as house drainage, house ventilation and heating, besides the heating and ventilating of public buildings being discussed in full. As it is intended to enlarge the usefulness of this department so as to meet the growing demands of the students in civil and hydraulic engineering, as well as in architecture, it will be necessary to provide an appropriation, in order that the necessary books and appliances may be procured. So far, the disadvantage of possessing no books or plant of any kind has been severely felt, and it would be impossible to attempt the work already anticipated for next year without a proper outfit.

It would therefore be necessary to provide works of authority on the different systems of sewage disposal regarded with favor throughout the world at the present time, also models of the latest mechanical attachments to plumbing, such as antisiphonic traps, etc., etc., and in addition, different lengths of glass, iron and lead tubing to be used in the lecture room and also for experimental purposes. School should have in addition several specimens of pipes and traps, samples of junctions, and specialties in salt glazed vitrified piping (of St. John's, Hamilton, Scotch and American brands), samples of drain tiles and sewer bricks, such as used in the best sewer construction of the present day, together with small models of flush tanks, precipitating tanks, tidal gates, etc. Models illustrating the principles of ventilating and heating, should also be secured.

The school is now equipped with a system of tanks well arranged, and of sufficient capacity to afford every opportunity for pursuing hydraulic experiments on a practical scale.

To take advantage of this, it would be necessary to provide the required nozzles, orifices, weirs, tubings, etc.

It is therefore respectfully urged that this department be provided with an appropriation to be used in securing the necessary articles above mentioned.

Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry,

At the beginning of the present year the new laboratory which has been fitted up in the rooms rendered vacant by the removal of the drafting rooms to the new wing was ready for occupation and has been in use during the year. It has proved in every way satisfactory and has greatly enhanced the efficiency of the department. Since this laboratory has been in use the engineers and medical students have received instruction in it,

and the old laboratory has been assigned to the exclusive use of those students who are pursuing chemistry as a special study, and, who therefore require to work continuously for many hours daily. The gain to them resulting from their not being disturbed by large classes of beginners being taught in the same room, is very great, and has been fully appreciated by the students themselves.

During the summer three balances, two small ones for students' ordinary use and one large one constructed to weigh two kilogrammes, have been made for the department by Mr. Sarlarius of Göttingen. A collection of apparatus for technical gas analysis and for the valuation of fuel has also been purchased, and a quantity of other much needed apparatus for general laboratory work.

It is hoped that the department will be able to complete its outfit in these directions shortly, and also to procure some special apparatus required for some other branches of technical analysis, such as the analysis of iron and steel.

Department of Assaying and Mining Geology.

The professor in this department received his appointment in the summer while at the Bergakademie, Freiberg, Saxony, and on his arrival at the opening of the session found no apparatus or collections available for the work of the department. Though much hampered on this account, courses of lectures have been delivered during the first term on Elementary Mineralogy and Geology for men of the second year, and on the Economic Minerals of Canada for men of the third year. In the meantime the most necessary equipment for practical work in Blowpipe Analysis and Assaying has been obtained, and work in these subjects will commence immediately.

An effort has been made to form a collection of minerals and rocks, especially those occurring in the Province of Ontario. Through the Minister of Education specimens of ores and other economic minerals have been obtained from the collection of Minerals of Ontario in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park; and a collection of minerals and rocks has been promised by the Geological Survey, Ottawa. In addition to this, Dr. Ellis of the School of Science has kindly handed over to the department a small collection of minerals and metallurgical products, and the professor in charge has put to use his private collection of minerals and rocks. It is very desirable to obtain a good general collection of minerals, especially of economic minerals, from other parts of the world for purposes of comparison with those of Ontario.

To secure efficiency in the future the department requires additional apparatus for Blowpipe Analysis and Assaying; grinding apparatus and polarizing microscopes for work in Lithology; a set of specimens illustrating vein structure, etc., for use in Mining Geology; sets of ores and metallurgical products, as well as models of blast and roasting furnaces to illustrate the subject of Metallurgy; and models of ore dressing machinery, or if possible the machines themselves.

It is greatly to be desired that as soon as possible the department should be transferred from the dark and inconvenient basement rooms now occupied to more commodious and suitably lighted quarters in another story of the building.

General Remarks.

The following appliances and materials are absolutely necessary for carrying on the work of instruction in the respective departments:—

Department of Assaying and Mining Geology.

The assaying laboratory must be fitted up with furnaces. For instruction in Metallurgy, examples of furnace products, etc., models and diagrams of furnaces will be required, and also models of apparatus and diagrams illustrating the methods of ore-dressing. In Lithology and Structural Geology it will be necessary to have a supply of

specimens, some microscopes, section cutters, and Thoulet's solutions ; and in Mineralogy there will be required a working collection of minerals, goniometers, spectroscopes, blow-pipes, tables, etc. The department should also be supplied with a complete collection of the minerals of Ontario. Cases will be required for holding the various materials and apparatus.

Electrical and Architectural Departments.

For the use of these departments, photometric rooms for arc and incandescent lights, photographic rooms for preparing slides and lecture diagrams, and also a room for the construction of models, should be fitted up. A proposed plan for the fitting up of these rooms in the attic has been submitted to the Government Architect. A spectro-photometer will be required for experiments with arc and incandescent lights.

At present the University library occupies six rooms in the School of Science building. When the library is removed to the new premises next year these rooms will be vacant, and those in the new building will be set apart for the Architectural Department as drafting and lecture rooms, and the room in the tower will be fitted up as a private room for the lecturer in Architecture, thus necessitating a supply of cases for books, etc. The room at present occupied by the lecturer in Architecture will be placed at the disposal of the lecturer in Sanitary Engineering, whose present room will be taken by the Fellow in Engineering.

Attention is drawn to the establishment of a course of lectures in Sanitary Science this session, thus necessitating a small appropriation in order to supply the lecturer with the samples, books, models, etc., needful to illustrate his lectures.

J. GALBRAITH,
Principal.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,
Toronto, Dec. 1891.

4.—ANNUAL REPORT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

To His Honor, the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieut.- Governor of the Province of Ontario and Visitor of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :—

The Principal of Upper Canada College begs leave to present to your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report for the year ending June 30, 1891 :—

ATTENDANCE.

The number of boys on the roll for the year ending June 30th, 1891, was 325 ; the average attendance was 273 or 84 per cent. of the enrolment. This very high percentage is not due to the attendance of boarders alone, as the day-boys were quite as regular in their attendance as the boys in residence.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

No. in	English (Grammar, Literature and Composition).....	325
"	History (Canadian, English, Roman and Grecian).....	325
"	Geography (Ancient and Modern).....	325
"	Latin.....	274
"	Greek.....	70
"	French.....	301
"	German.....	80
"	Arithmetic.....	325
"	Algebra.....	325



THE NEW UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

No. in Euclid	182
“ Trigonometry	9
“ Chemistry	52
“ Physics	50
“ Physiology	50
“ Book-keeping	50
“ Commercial forms and penmanship	50
“ Military Drill	300
“ Gymnastics and Calisthenics	300
“ Music	168

Classes for Instrumental Music, Drawing, Elocution, Phonography, Fencing and Dancing (all after hours) are maintained by extra fees paid by the members of these classes.

BOYS LEAVING DURING THE YEAR.

Left to enter Banking Institutions	4
“ “ Railroading	3
“ “ Mercantile houses	19
“ “ Farming	7
“ “ Civil service	4
“ “ Machine shops	10
“ “ Other occupations	32
“ “ Toronto University	14
“ “ Trinity University	6
“ “ McGill University	2
“ “ Military College	3

THE STAFF.

The Principal and First English Master—George Dickson, M. A.

First Classical Master—W. Webb, M.A.

Second Classical Master and Superintendent of Boarding Houses—John Martland, M.A.

First Mathematical Master—G. B. Sparling, M.A.

Second Mathematical Master—D. Hull, B.A.

French and German Master—A. H. Young, B.A.

Science Master—A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D.C.M.

First Assistant Classical Master—W. S. Jackson, B.A.

Second Assistant Modern Language Master—Jos. Blackstock, B.A.

Third Junior Assistant Master—H. Brock, Esq.

Fourth Assistant Master—S. B. Leacock, B.A.

Fifth Assistant Master—H. E. Bowers, B.A.

Sixth Assistant Master—G. B. McLean, B.A.

Drawing Master—R. Holmes, Esq.

Music Master—W. Elliott Haslam, Esq.

Gymnastic and Drill Master—Sergeant Thos. Parr.

Bursar—J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.

Physician—James Thorburn, M.D.

GEORGE DICKSON,

Principal.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
Toronto, Dec., 1891.

APPENDIX M.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—LIST OF HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS OF HIGH SCHOOLS (INCLUDING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES).

December, 1891.

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Qualifications.
Aylmer.....C. I.	Rutherford, Walter W.....H.M. Logan, William M..... Stewart, Etta Murray..... Cole, James M..... Mabee, George E.....	1883 1886 1890 1891 1889	\$ c. 1400 00 1000 00 650 00 800 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., " Assistant's B.A., " " I.A., Professional Assistant's
Barrie.....C. I.	Spotton, Henry Byrne.....H.M. Hunter, James Macfie..... Hay, Andrew..... Milden, Alfred William..... Graham Emma.....	1868 1878 1882 1889 1891	1500 00 1000 00 900 00 800 00 600 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. M.A., " " I.A., Professional B.A., Toronto, Assistant's Assistant's
Brantford.....C. I.	Oliver, William.....H.M. Birchard, Isaac James..... Pasmore, Samuel F..... Bunnell, Effie..... Bald, May Belle..... Morrison, Alfred H..... Beattie, Henry.....	1882 1882 1885 1891 1886 1883 1889	1500 00 1200 00 1100 00 1,000 00 800 00 750 00 700 00	B.A., Toronto. M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. M.A., " " B.A., " Assistant's M.A., " Head Master's Assistant's I.C., Professional
Brockville.....C. I.	Burt, Arthur William.....H.M. Dickson, James Dickson..... Copland, James Stuart..... Ross, Ralph..... Giles, Edith Anna..... Burns, Hetty.....	1885 1890 1889 1891 1889 1891	1500 00 1000 00 1000 00 900 00 500 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., " Assistant's B.A., " " B.A., " " I.C., Professional Assistant's
Chatham.....C. I.	Peterson, David Smith.....H.M. Deeks, George Samuel..... Twohey, William James Joseph..... Knox, Andrew Alexander..... Cairns, James Frederic..... Smith, Thomas C..... Loftus, Edwin.....	1889 1885 1885 1889 1889 1891 1891	1500 00 1000 00 1000 00 1000 00 700 00 700 00 700 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., Victoria, Assistant's M.A., Toronto, Head Master's B.A., " Assistant's Assistant's I.C., Professional I.C., " "

HIGH SCHOOLS.—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.		Qualifications.
			\$	c.	
Clinton	Turnbull, James	1868	1200	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Giffin, James Andrew	1889	900	00	B.A., " " "
	Morrow, Archibald Elston	1890	800	00	B.A., " " "
	Patterson, William J.	1891	850	00	M.A., Queen's, Assistant's
	Hume, Nettie Ashash	1890	500	00	I.C., Professional
Cobourg	Ellis, William Stewart	1889	1400	00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Gill, James	1890	800	00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	Mitchell, George Winter	1891	800	00	B.A., Queen's, " "
	Sykes, W. J.	1891	800	00	B.A., Toronto, Permit.
	Meyer, James Elmer	1891	600	00	I.A., Professional Certificate.
Collingwood	Williams, William	1873	1400	00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Cox, John J.	1878	1050	00	B.A., " Head Master's Certificate.
	Waugh, John	1891	950	00	B.A., " " "
	Hamilton, James Reed	1889	950	00	B.A., " " "
	Dippel, Moses G.	1890	600	00	I.C., Professional
Galt	Carscadden, Thomas	1884	1750	00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Logan, Charles James	1883	1200	00	B.A., Trinity, Regulation 59.
	Wright, Arthur Walker	1885	1100	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Lochhead, William	1889	1100	00	B.A., " " "
	De Guerre, Ambrose	1890	1100	00	B.A., " " "
Guelph	Bewell, Henry	1891	850	00	I.C., Professional
	Tytler, William	1875	1600	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Davison, James	1878	1000	00	B.A., Victoria, " "
	Campbell, John	1885	800	00	M.A., " Regulation 59.
	Hill, Ethelbert Lincoln	1889	950	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
Hamilton	Charlesworth, John William	1888	600	00	I.C., Professional
	Hogarth, Jabez D.	1891	600	00	I.C., " " "
	Robertson, Charles	1889	1600	00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Thompson, Robert Allen	1886	1400	00	B.A., " " "
	Turner, John Burgess	1885	1200	00	B.A., Queen's, " "
	Stratton, Alfred William	1889	1000	00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Faterson, Andrew	1874	1000	00	B.A., Trinity, " "
	Brown, Oliver Jensen	1881	1000	00	M.A., Victoria, Regulation 59.
	Schofield, William Henry	1890	1000	00	B.A., " Assistant's
	Crawford, John Thomas	1889	900	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's

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HIGH SCHOOLS.—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Qualifications.
Ottawa C. I.	Macmillan, John	1880	\$ c.	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Joliffe, Orion John	1884	2100 00	B.A., Victoria, " "
	McDougall, Alexander Hiram	1889	1500 00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Scott, Colin A.	1887	1400 00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Guillet, Cephas.	1890	1200 00	B.A., Queen's, " "
	Forfar, Charles.	1889	1300 00	B.A., Victoria, " "
	Stothers, Robert.	1889	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Wallace, James E.	1887	1000 00	I.C., Professional
	Libby, Walter.	1883	1000 00	Regulation 59.
		1891	1000 00	B.A., Victoria, Assistant's Certificate.
	Levan, Isaac M.	1889	1600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Carrie, Mervyn Edward	1881	1100 00	Regulation 59.
	Alexander, Luther Herbert	1884	1100 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
Owen Sound C. I.	Robertson, John Charles.	1888	1100 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	Packham, James Henry	1884	1000 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's
	Jenkins, William H.	1890	1100 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	Faskin, George Robert	1890	850 00	" "
	Craig, Minnie	1890	600 00	" "
	Paterson, Richard Allan	1890	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Stevenson, Louis	1889	1000 00	B.A., Victoria, Assistant's
	Messmore, Joseph Franklin	1890	900 00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Woods, Emma Orilla	1890	850 00	B.A., Victoria, " "
Perth..... C. I.	Etherington, Edward James	1891	800 00	B.A., Queen's, Permit.
	Fessenden, Cortez	1890	1500 00	M.A., Trinity, Head Master's Certificate.
	Fife, James A.	1887	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	Jeffries, John	1889	1000 00	B.A., " "
Peterborough C. I.	Drope, William John.	1890	900 00	B.A., Victoria, " "
	Heap, Frederic	1891	950 00	M.A., Queen's, " "
	Little, John George.	1889	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
Ridgetown..... C. I.	Smith, James Harvey	1888	900 00	" "
	Clayton, Adelaide H. R.	1890	800 00	I.A., Professional
	Bald, William Francis	1891	800 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	McRitchie, Alexander R.	1890	800 00	B.A., " "
				B.A., Toronto, Permit.
Seaforth C. I.	Carlson Charles.	1887	1300 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Crawford Henry J.	1890	1000 00	" "

Stratford	C. I.	Prendergast, William	1890	950 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	Certificate.
		Allen, Thomas G	1890	950 00	M.A., Queen's	"
		Kirkman, Mrs. Barbara	1884	650 00	I.A., Professional	"
		Mayberry, Charles Alexander	1890	1400 00	B.A., Toronto.	
		Taylor Wilson	1890	1000 00	I.A., Professional	Certificate.
		Lawler, Gertrude	1890	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Forrest, William	1890	1000 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's	"
		Malcolm, George	1890	900 00	Assistant's	"
		Dickinson, James Arthur	1890	750 00	I.C., Professional	"
Strathroy	C. I.	Wedgell, James Elgin	1883	1800 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's	Certificate.
		Sparting, John Alexander	1889	1100 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Reynolds, Aaron Kilbourn	1890	850 00	I.A., Professional	"
		Sinclair, John	1890	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Mott, Nellie	1891	800 00	B.A., "	"
		Bartlæ, Edward Clarence	1891	750 00	I.C., Professional	"
St. Catharines	C. I.	Henderson, John	1872	1600 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's	Certificate.
		Robertson, William John	1874	1200 00	B.A., "	"
		McIntyre, Evan John	1886	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Burns, William	1887	1000 00	B.A., Queen's	"
		Walker, Francis A	1883	700 00	Regulation 59.	"
		Norris, Enos John	1888	700 00	I.C., Professional Certificate.	"
		Odell, Albert	1889	700 00	I.A., "	"
St. Mary's	C. I.	Martin, Stephen	1889	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's	Certificate.
		Follick, Thomas Henry	1885	950 00	M.A., Victoria	"
		Riddell, Frank Pringle	1885	950 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Ferguson, William Chalmers	1890	950 00	B.A., "	"
		Rice, John	1889	575 00	I.B., Professional	"
St. Thomas	C. I.	Quance, Noah	1891	1300 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's	Certificate.
		McGeary, John Henry	1888	1200 00	M.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Leitch, Thomas	1873	1000 00	I.B., Professional	"
		Pakenham, William	1890	1000 00	I.B., "	"
		Phillips, William Alexander	1891	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's	"
		Gabraith, Daniel Ernest	1889	600 00	Assistant's	"
Toronto (Harbord St.)	C. I.	H. B. Spotton, M.A., H.M. }				
		A. DeLucy, M.A. }				
		E. W. Hagarty, B.A. }				
		Gertrude Lawler, B.A. }				
		Eliza Balmer, B.A. }				
		J. H. Smith, B.A. }				
		R. H. Eldon }				
Toronto (Jameson Avenue)	C. I.	Embree, Luther Edmund	1888	2500 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's	Certificate.
		Carruthers, Adam	1889	1500 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"
		Smith, Gilbert Acheson	1889	1500 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's	"
		Riddell, George Ivanhoe	1890	1500 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's	"

Opens in 1892.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Qualifications.
Toronto (Jameson Avenue) C. I.	Libby, Melancthon Fennessey.	1890	\$ c.	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Miller, James	1888	1500 00	I.B., Professional
	Wisner, John A.	1889	1500 00	M.A., Trinity, Assistant's
	Spence, Nellie	1889	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, " "
	Robertson, Madge R.	1890	850 00	M.A., " "
	Ryckman, Louise L.	1891	1500 00	B.A., " "
	MacMurehy, Archibald	1872	2500 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Crawford, William Glover	1872	1500 00	B.A., " "
Toronto (Jarvis St.) C. I.	Manley, Frederick Fitzwayne	1874	1700 00	M.A., " Head Master's Certificate.
	Shaw, George Edmund	1876	1500 00	B.A., " "
	McEachern, Peter	1880	1200 00	B.A., " Assistant's Certificate.
	Grant, Wilbur	1880	1500 00	Regulation 59,
	McEachern, Neil	1885	1500 00	B.A., Toronto.
	Chase, George A.	1889	1500 00	B.A., " "
	Thompson, Charlotte Emily	1874	1000 00	I.A., Professional Certificate.
	MacMurehy, Helen	1880	900 00	I.B., " "
	Thomas, Janie	1882	800 00	I.C., " "
	Tamblyn, William Ware	1888	1300 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Greenwood, William John	1886	900 00	B.A., Victoria, Assistant's
	Hogarth, George Henry	1890	900 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's
Whitby C. I.	Hamilton, R. S.	1891	800 00	B.A., " Assistant's
	Henderson, Anson G.	1881	900 00	" "
	Hunter, David Hamilton.	1884	1500 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Griffin, Albert Dyke	1881	1100 00	I.A., Professional
	Lennox, Thomas Hodgins	1886	1100 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's
	Hogarth, Eber Septimus	1889	900 00	B.A., " "
	Kerr, Charles Staple	1890	900 00	B.A., " "
	Fergusson, William S.	1890	500 00	I.C., Professional
Alexandria.....	Smith, James	1886	850 00	A.M., Aberdeen.
	Falconer, Charles S.	1890	620 00	I.C., Professional Certificate.
Almonte	McGregor, Peter Campbell	1882	1000 00	B.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	Ross, Alexander H. Douglas	1889	750 00	M.A., " Assistant's
	Ott, Minna F.	1891	600 00	I.C., Professional
	Partee, Edith	1890	500 00	I.C., " "

Amprior	Craig, William Barclay	H.M.	1891	1000 00	P.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	Clark, William		1891	700 00	Assistant's
	Rutherford, Walter Richard		1891	800 00	M.A., Toronto, Assistant's
Arthur	Stevenson, Andrew	H.M.	1891	1000 00	P.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Haight, William A.		1891	650 00	I.C., Professional
Athens	Kennedy, Lynan A.	H.M.	1888	1200 00	M.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Flach, Ulysses Jacob		1890	850 00	M.A., Toronto, " "
	Harrison, Margaret Louisa		1888	600 00	I.C., Professional
	Young, Robert		1891	500 00	P.A., Queen's, Assistant's
Aurora	Reddit, Thomas H.	H.M.	1888	1100 00	P.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Connelly, John		1888	750 00	I.A., Professional
	Hall, Walter A.		1890	600 00	Assistant's
Beamsville	Wilkins, David Francis Henry	H.M.	1888	800 00	P.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Scott, Jean Thomson		1891	600 00	P.A., " Assistant's
Belleville	Wright, George Sills	H.M.	1882	1200 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Milburn, Edward Fairfax		1871	925 00	P.A., Trinity, Regulation 59.
	Christie, Duncan McLaren		1888	750 00	I.C., Professional Certificate.
	MacRae, Jessie Carrie		1888	500 00	I.C., " "
	Maclean, Allan		1890	750 00	Assistant's
Berlin	Connor, James William	H.M.	1870	1400 00	P.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate
	Fooyth, David		1876	1100 00	P.A., " "
	Muedler, Adolf		1876	1100 00	Assistant's
	Sheppard, Frederick William		1888	800 00	I.B., Professional
Bownanville	Penwick, Murray M.	H.M.	1888	1800 00	P.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Coates, Daniel Darsum		1888	1000 00	P.A., " "
	Giffillan, James		1890	800 00	Assistant's
	Eastwood, Ida Gertrude		1890	800 00	P.A., Toronto, Assistant's
Bradford	Hopper, Samuel T.	H.M.	1891	350 00	P.A., L.L.B., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Potter, Helena E. F.		1891	550 00	Assistant's
	Paul, Hannah M.		1891	450 00	I.C., Professional
Brampton	Murray, Alex under	H.M.	1882	1200 00	M.A., Aberdeen, Head Master's Certificate.
	Fenton, William J		1891	900 00	P.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	Gallbraith, William James		1887	900 00	I.A., Professional
	Loes, Richard		1887	850 00	M.A., Queen's, I.A. Professional
	Trought, Edward		1891	600 00	I.C., Professional
Brighton	Houston, John	H.M.	1887	1000 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Davis, John S.		1891	600 00	I.C. Professional
Caledonia	Street, J. Richard	H.M.	1887	1000 00	M.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Graham, Robert George		1891	650 00	P.A., " Assistant's
	McKee, George Albert		1891	600 00	" "

HIGH SCHOOLS.—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Qualifications.
Campbellford	Shields, Alexander M. H.M. Jewett, Alfred E. Boyes, Robert E.	1889 1886 1889	\$ 1000 00 800 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. " " I.C., Professional " "
Carleton Place	Johnston, Joshua Reynolds H.M. Nesbit, David Ashton McKay, Donald McDonald, Neil 1891	1883 1889 1890 1891	1000 00 750 00 600 00 550 00	B.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate. I.C., Professional " " B.A., Toronto, Assistant's " " I.C., Professional " "
Cayuga	Kinnear, Louis H.M. Kitchen, Charles Henry	1888 1891	900 00 600 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. " " Assistant's
Colborne	De La Matter, Henry H.M. Bellamy, J. Wesley	1889 1890	800 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., Victoria, Assistant's " "
Cornwall	Johnston, William D. H.M. Nugent, James .. Crewson, Joseph W. Cameron, Kate	1886 1884 1888 1890	1200 00 800 00 900 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. Assistant's " " B.A., Victoria, I. C. Professional " " I. C., Professional " "
Deseronto	Knight, Adolphus G. H.M. Breuls, Ira Delos Hill, Richard	1890 1890 1891	1400 00 800 00 700 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate. " " I.C., Professional " " I. B., " "
Dundas	Colbeck, Francis Charles H.M. Farrell, Thomas Henry Pearson, Alexander	1889 1889 1889	1100 00 750 00 550 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate. " " M.A., Queen's, Assistant's " "
Dunnville	Groby, John Edgar H.M. Brown, Malcolm D. Cooke, John A.	1890 1889 1891	900 00 750 00 650 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. I. B., Professional B.A., Queen's, Assistant's " "
Dutton	Gunne, Charles Robert H.M. Skinner, Daniel Spencer Cooke, Abraham Bedford Bingeman, Sylvia M.	1890 1891 1890 1891	1000 00 750 00 700 00 500 00	M.A., Trinity, Head Master's Certificate. " " B.A., Toronto, Head Master's " " M.A., Trinity, Assistant's " "
Flora	Snell, Joseph A. H.M. Ingall, Elmer Ellsworth	1891 1891	1000 00 650 00	M.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate. " " Assistant's

	Latimer, Charlotte	1890	400 00	Assistant's Certificate.
Essex	Crassweller, Christopher L	1888	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Nugent, Wilbur Wilkes	1890	700 00	"
	Lennox, Elizabeth E.	1891	550 00	I.C., Professional
20 (E.) Fergus	Perry, Peter	1889	1000 00	M.A., Trinity, Head Master's, Certificate.
	Galbraith, Robert	1889	600 00	I.C., Professional
	Munro, Margaret K.	1891	450 00	I.C.,
Forest	Philp, James Henry	1891	900 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Ross, Clarissa Alexander	1891	550 00	Assistant's
	Massey, Arthur W.	1891	550 00	B.A., Victoria, Assistant's
Gananoque	Smellie, William K. T.	1882	1100 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Carle, William A.	1889	600 00	M.A., Queen's, Assistant's
	Jackson, Joseph A.	1891	500 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's
Georgetown	Gilbard, Alexander Hanna	1891	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Clark, Joseph Campbell	1891	650 00	Assistant's
	Muir, James Mariner	1891	600 00	Permit.
Glencoe	Wilson, Gilbert D.	1888	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	McIntyre, Alexander	1888	800 00	"
	Cloney, Sarah Louise	1889	600 00	I.C.,
Goderich	Straug, Hugh Innis	1871	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Moore, Alvin Joshua	1880	850 00	B.A.,
	Halls, Samuel Pollard	1876	800 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's
Gravenhurst	Charles, Henrietta	1889	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
	Stevenson, William John	1890	600 00	I.C., Professional
	Sherin, Frederick	1889	850 00	M.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
Grimsby	Moir, Kate E.	1891	450 00	I.B., Professional
	Hunt, William Homer	1891	800 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Steele, Mary Belle	1891	425 00	I.C., Professional
Harriston	McMurchie, James	1881	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Schmidt, Otto L.	1885	900 00	B.A.,
	Mills, George K.	1891	700 00	I.A., Professional
Hawkesbury	Smith, Nellie H.	1891	500 00	I.C.,
	Mills, John Hudson	1891	900 00	M.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	McPhail, Alexander C.	1889	600 00	I.B., Professional
Iroquois	Carman, James A.	1886	1000 00	B.A., Victoria.
	Casselman, Alexander Clark	1886	700 00	I.C., Professional Certificate.
	Carstairs, J. Stewart	1890	700 00	Assistant's

HIGH SCHOOLS.—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Qualifications.
Kemptville	Cody, William Stephen H.M. Munroe, William Norman Stephenson, Lionel Berbord	1884 1890 1891	\$ c. 1100 00 550 00 700 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. Assistant's " B.A., "
Kincardine	Perry, Samuel Walter H.M. Gray, James French, Frederick William Albarus, Miss H. S.	1890 1890 1890 1891	1100 00 850 00 700 00 500 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate. M.A., Toronto, " B.A., " Assistant's " Permit.
Listowel	Tanner, John A. H.M. Irwin, William Farquharson, Robert Andrew Mowat, Alexander	1887 1888 1889 1891	1100 00 750 00 650 00 600 00	M.A., Trinity, Head Master's Certificate. I.A., " Assistant's " B.A., Toronto.
Lucan	Mulloy, Charles Wesley H.M. Lennox, Mary Nelson, John	1890 1891 1891	1100 00 700 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., " Assistant's " I.B., Professional
Madoc	Watson, Alexander H. H.M. Muldrew, William H.	1889 1891	1100 00 700 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. Assistant's "
Markham	Reed, George Henry H.M. Ireland, Wellington McArthur, Christina Sherman, Ella	1890 1890 1890 1891	1000 00 700 00 600 00 500 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. I.A., " Professional " I.C., " I.C., "
Meaford	Barron, Robert Armour H.M. Burgess, Herbert H. Huff, Samuel	1891 1890 1891	1200 00 900 00 650 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. I.A., " Professional " I.C., "
Mitchell	Elliott, William H.M. Porter, Thomas Campbell, Mary Smith, Roland William	1882 1890 1890 1891	1050 00 750 00 500 00 700 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. I.B., " Professional " I.C., " M.A., LL.B., Permit.
Mount Forest	Brethour, John Henry H.M. Snider, Eber Egerton Jones, Alice	1891 1891 1891	1100 00 800 00 650 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., " Assistant's " B.A., Toronto, Head Master's "

Newburgh.....	Wilson, Henry Langford.....	H.M.	1890	900 00	M.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	Dandeno, James Brown.....		1889	650 00	I.C., Professional
	Shorey, Paschal Deroche.....		1891	450 00	Permit.
Newcastle.....	Davidson, Hugh.....	H.M.	1888	800 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Smith, Margaret.....		1891	600 00	Assistant's
Newmarket.....	Dickson, John Elder.....	H.M.	1880	1100 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Hollingshead, John Edwin.....		1884	650 00	Assistant's
	Burgess, John Armstrong.....		1889	650 00	Assistant's
Niagara.....	Andrews, Albert.....	H.M.	1875	850 00	Qualified under former Act.
	Cariochlan, Janet.....		1878	475 00	I.B., Professional Certificate.
Niagara Falls, South.....	Orr, Robert Kinball.....	H.M.	1891	850 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Owen, Thomas Arthur.....		1891	600 00	Assistant's
	Pork, Annie.....		1891	500 00	I.C., Professional
Norwood.....	Davidson, John.....	H.M.	1882	1100 00	M.A., L.L.B., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Dillabough, Ida F.....		1891	600 00	Assistant's
	Steer, Albert B.....		1891	500 00	Assistant's
Oakville.....	Wellwood, Nesbit John.....	H.M.	1877	1050 00	B.A., Toronto.
	Lusk, Charles Horace, M.D.....		1871	750 00	I.B., Professional Certificate.
Oranence.....	Robertson, Neil.....	H.M.	1891	850 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Orr, Alfred.....		1887	600 00	I.C., Professional
Orangeville.....	Steele, Alexander.....	H.M.	1879	1400 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Parker, Frank R.....		1889	800 00	B.A., Queen's
	Seymour, William Frederick.....		1891	800 00	B.A., Toronto
	Moir, Mary Ann.....		1888	550 00	I.C., Professional
Orillia.....	Ryerson, Jesse.....	H.M.	1881	1050 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Kerner, H. R. H.....		1891	900 00	Assistant's
	Longman, Edward.....		1891	700 00	I.A., Professional
	Claxton, John Alexander.....		1889	600 00	B.A., Queen's, Assistant's
Oshawa.....	Smith, Lynnian C.....	H.M.	1882	1300 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Gourlay, Richard.....		1888	950 00	B.A., Toronto
	Henderson, Margaret Fadie.....		1879	700 00	Assistant's
	Panton, Jesse R. H.....		1886	700 00	I.B., Professional
Paris.....	Acres, Jonathan William.....	H.M.	1857	1100 00	B.A., Trinity, Head Master's Certificate.
	Armstrong, George H.....		1875	700 00	Assistant's
	Pugsley, Edmund.....		1890	700 00	B.A., Victoria
Parkhill.....	Bigg, Edmund Murney.....	H.M.	1878	950 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	May, William Fisher.....		1886	750 00	I.C., Professional
	Hutchon, Alice Rachel.....		1889	600 00	Assistant's

HIGH SCHOOLS,—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Name of School.	Head Masters and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.		Qualification.
			£	c.	
Pembroke.....	Halliday, Harry	1891	1000	00	B.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	Aubin, Alfred L.	1891	800	00	B.A., Oxford, Assistant's
	Gadsby, Henry F.	1891	700	00	B.A., Toronto, Permit.
Petrolea.....	Bell, John Johnstone.....	1888	1100	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Clyde, William.....	1888	1050	00	M.A., Queen's, Assistant's
	Montgomery, William.....	1889	900	00	B.A., Toronto,
	Graham, William Henry.....	1891	800	00	B.A.,
Picton.....	Dobson, Robert.....	1880	1200	00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Rogers, James C.	1890	800	00	I.A., Professional
	White, Walter Henry.....	1891	700	00	B.A., Trinity, Assistant's
	Barr, Agnes.....	1888	600	00	I.C., Professional
	Law, William H.	1887	1200	00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
Port Arthur.....	Morgan, James William	1890	1000	00	I.A., Professional
Port Dover	Campbell, William Clark.....	1891	850	00	M.A., Trinity Head Master's Certificate.
	Seaton, Edward T.	1890	600	00	I.C., Professional
Port Elgin	Lillie, John Turner	1889	1100	00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Jones, Samuel S.	1891	750	00	I.C., Professional
	Auld, Charles	1891	550	00	Assistant's
	Purslow, Adam	1865	1300	00	M.A., LL.D., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
Port Hope	Kirkconnell, Thomas A.	1888	900	00	I.C., Professional
	Hamilton, Charles Frederick.....	1891	750	00	Assistant's
	Lent, David A.	1891	750	00	I.A., Professional
	McBride, Dugald	1871	1400	00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
Port Perry	Stone, George	1883	850	00	I.C., Professional
	Marty, Sophie E.	1890	600	00	I.A.,
	Potter, Charles	1887	900	00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
Port Rowan.....	Miller, Nancy	1891	500	00	Assistant's
Prescott.....	McPherson, Moses	1871	1000	00	M.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Walker, David McKenzie	1889	700	00	I.B., Professional

Renfrew	McDowell, Charles.....	H.M.	1879	950 00	B.A., Queens, Head Master's Certificate.
	Murphy, Stephen Henry.....		1891	750 00	B.A., " Assistant's "
	Miss Margaret Smith		1891	450 00	I.C. Professional
Richmond Hill	Monroe, John A.	H.M.	1890	1000 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Innes, Alexander R.		1877	600 00	I.C., Professional
Sarnia	Grant, David M.	H.M.	1885	1300 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Campbell, Alexander		1890	1000 00	B.A., " Assistant's "
	Corbett, Lewis C.		1891	1000 00	B.A., " Head Master's "
	Corkhill, Edward J.		1891	950 00	B.A., Queen's, " "
	Pottinger, Sylvia V.		1878	750 00	I.A., Professional
Sincoe	Christie, James Douglas.....	H.M.	1889	1300 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Furlong, Thomas Henry		1888	700 00	I.B. Professional
	Bell, Walter N.		1890	700 00	Assistant's
Smith's Falls	Houston, John Arthur.....	H.M.	1887	1200 00	M.A., Trinity, Head Master's Certificate.
	Anderson, Edward Albert		1889	800 00	B.A., Dublin, Assistant's
	Clark, Luther John		1890	700 00	I.C., Professional
	Alexander, Priscilla.....		1891	500 00	I.C., " "
Smithville.....	Treencer, James.....	H.M.	1890	850 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate.
	Robeson, W. R.		1891	650 00	B.A., Manitoba.
	Wickett, Naud.....		1891	425 00	I., Professional Certificate.
Stirling	Reid, Joseph.....	H.M.	1886	1000 00	M.A., I.L.B., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Simmons, James Wilson		1889	600 00	I.C., Professional
Streetsville	McGregor, J. O.	H.M.	1891	800 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Weidenhammer, William		1891	550 00	I.C., Professional
Sydenham.....	Burgess, James Edward.....	H.M.	1877	1200 00	M.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	Harvey, William Blakely.....		1890	800 00	I.A., Professional
	Spooner, Margaret Maria		1890	500 00	B.A., Queen's, Assistant's
Thorold	McCulloch, Andrew.....	H.M.	1877	1100 00	M.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate.
	Walrond, Thomas James.....		1889	750 00	I.A., Professional
Tilsenburgh	Reavley, Albert W.	H.M.	1886	900 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Standing, Thomas W.		1891	700 00	B.A., " I.A. Professional
Trenton	Little, David C.	H.M.	1885	1200 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Crosby, Alonzo Cyrus.....		1891	700 00	B.A., Victoria, " "
	Pattee, Ada		1889	650 00	I.C., Professional
Uxbridge	Park, Henry George.....	H.M.	1888	1000 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate.
	Ferguson, Miles		1889	750 00	I.A., Professional
	Nelson Etta		1891	500 90	I.C., " "
	Barr, Lydia		1891	500 00	I.C., " "

HIGH SCHOOLS,—HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Name of School.	Head Master and Assistants.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Qualification.
Vankleekkill	Jamieson, Thomas..... H. M. Evans, William, E..... McMahon, Henry C.....	1889 1891 1889	\$ c. 800 00 650 00 650 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate. " "
Vienna	Hicks, David..... H. M. Kilmer, Ernest Elgin	1888 1889	850 00 700 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. Assistant's
Walkerton	Morgan, Joseph..... H. M. Elliott, John..... Robson, Jessie Holmes..... McKay, Donald.....	1881 1889 1889 1881	1200 00 1000 00 800 00 600 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., Queen's, " B.A., Toronto, Assistant's " H.A., Professional Certificate, Regulation 59.
Wardsville	Francis, Daniel..... H. M. Krick, Philip H.....	1887 1891	800 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. I.C., Professional
Waterdown	Burwash, Stephen..... H. M. Closs, Frank D.....	1891 1891	800 00 600 00	B.A., Victoria, Head Master's Certificate. Assistant's
Watford	Jardine, William Wilson..... H. M. Shotwell, William.....	1891 1891	1000 00 600 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. I.C., Professional
Welland	McQuaig, Herbert M..... H. M. Lennox, John..... Perry, Edith Campbell	1891 1888 1889	1100 00 800 00 550 00	B.A., Queen's, Head Master's Certificate, I.B., Professional " I.C., "
Weston	Elliott, Thomas E..... H. M. McNicol, James..... Michell, William Charles	1890 1890 1891	1200 00 700 00 550 00	B.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., " Assistant's " B.A., "
Williamstown	Wynne Williams, Charles..... H. M. Douglass, John.....	1890 1891	1000 00 700 00	B.A., Cambridge, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., Toronto, Assistant's
Windsor	Sinclair, Angus..... H. M. Elliott, Edwin..... Freeman, John Alexander	1875 1889 1889	1400 00 900 00 900 00	M.A., Toronto, Head Master's Certificate. B.A., Queen's, " B.A., Toronto, Assistant's "
	Cameron, J. A	1891	900 00	I.C., Professional

RECAPITULATION.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.		DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARIES.	UNIVERSITIES, ETC., OF MASTERS. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.
32 Head Masters. 177 Assistant "	32 Head Masters. 177 Assistant "			
Total, 209	Total, 209	1.... 1857 1.... 1865 1.... 1866 1.... 1870 5.... 1871 3.... 1872 2.... 1873 4.... 1874 4.... 1875 6.... 1876 4.... 1877 8.... 1878 3.... 1879 10.... 1880 8.... 1881 13.... 1882 9.... 1883 9.... 1884 13.... 1885 19.... 1886 20.... 1887 40.... 1888 78.... 1889 91.... 1890 131.... 1891 484	Highest salary .....\$2500 Average " H.M.. 1517 " A.M.. 951 Average salary.....\$1038	Toronto..... 113 Victoria..... 21 Queen's..... 14 Trinity..... 4 McGill..... 1 British..... 2 Assistants' Certificates.. 8 1st Cl. Professional " .. 39 Permit..... 1 Regulation 59..... 6 Total..... 209
415 Male Teachers. 69 Female "	415 Male Teachers. 69 Female "		High Schools.	High Schools.
Total, 484	Total, 275		Highest salary .....\$1800 Average " H.M.. 1058 " A.M.. 684 Average salary..... \$ 808	Toronto..... 80 Victoria..... 30 Queen's..... 26 Trinity..... 9 Manitoba..... 1 British..... 4 Assistants' Certificates.. 39 1st Cl. Professional " .. 84 Permits..... 2 Total..... 275
	GRAND TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	123 Head Masters. 361 Assistant "		Highest salary .....\$2500 Average " H.M.. 1177 " A.M.. 814 Average salary..... \$ 906	Toronto..... 193 Victoria..... 51 Queen's..... 40 Trinity..... 13 McGill..... 1 Manitoba..... 1 British..... 6 Assistants' Certificates.. 47 1st Cl. Professional " .. 123 Permits..... 3 Regulation 59..... 6 Grand total..... 484
	Grand Total, 484			

THE HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

2.—MEMBERS OF JOINT BOARD AND LIST OF EXAMINERS AND ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS, 1891.

Under Statute No. 227 of the University of Toronto, approved by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following eight gentlemen were appointed the first members of the "Joint Board":—

By the Senate of the University.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., Chancellor.
William Mulock, Esq., M.P., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor.
Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., President.
James Loudon, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physics.

By the Minister of Education.

John Millar, Esq., B.A., Deputy Minister.
John E. Hodgson, Esq., M.A., High School Inspector.
John Seath, Esq., B.A., High School Inspector.
Luther E. Embree, Esq., M.A., High School representative on the Senate.

F. A. NUDEL.

Registrar and Secretary to Committee.

Board of Examiners.

Alexander, W. J., Ph.D.
*Armstrong, T. C. L., M.A., LL.B.
*Bell, A. J., Ph.D.
Bain, A. R., M.A.
Bryant, John E., M.A.
Clarke, M.S., B.A.
*Chambers, Graham, B.A., M.B.
*Dale, William, M.A.

Dupuis, N. F., M.A.
Fletcher, John, M.A.
*Martin, Iva E., B.A.
*Mackenzie, John J., B.A.
Petch, John, M.A.
*Squair, John, B.A.
*Smyth, T. H., M.A.

Associate Examiners.

Bell, J. J., B.A.
Burgess, J. E., M.A.
Barron, Robert A., B.A.
Burt, Arthur W., B.A.
Clyde, W., M.A.
Carruthers, Adam, B.A.
Carman, James A., B.A.
Connor, James W., B.A.
Corkill, E., B.A.
Crasweller, Chris, B.A.
Cody, Wm. S., B.A.
Cox, John L., B.A.
Cornwall, Leslie J., B.A.,

Clarkson, Charles, B.A.
Carscadden, Thomas, B.A.
Christie, James D., B.A.
Corbett, Lewis, B.A.
De Guerre, Ambrose, B.A.
Dickson, John E., B.A.
Dunlop, J. C., M.A.
Dobson, Robert, B.A.
Ellis, W. S., B.A.
Elliott, William, B.A.
Fessenden, C., B.A.
Forsyth, David, B.A.
Forrest, Wm. T., B.A.

*Also acted as Associate Examiners.

Associate Examiners.

Follick, Thomas H., B.A.	Mulloy, C. W., B.A.
Gray, R. A., B.A.	Morgan, Joseph, B.A.
Guillet, C., B.A.	Murray, Alex., M.A.
Grant, D. M., B.A.	Mayberry, C. A., B.A.
Houston, John, M.A.	Perry, P., M.A.
Hagarty, E. W., B.A.	Paterson, D. S., B.A.
Hamilton, James R., B.A.	Pakenham, J. H., B.A.
Hunter, David H., B.A.	Quance, Noah, B.A.
Harstone, J. C., B.A.	Robertson, J. C., B.A.
Houston, J. A., B.A.	Robertson, W. J., B.A.
Henry, Thomas M., B.A.	Rutherford, W. W., B.A.
Henderson, J., M.A.	Redditt, T. H., B.A.
Irvine, William H. B.A.	Reavley, A. W., B.A.
Jeffries, J., B.A.	Stevens, W. H., B.A.
Jamieson, J. S., M.A.	Strang, Hugh J., B.A.
Knight, A. G., B.A.	Steele, Alex., B.A.
Kennedy, L. A., M.A.	Street, J. Richard, M.A.
Kinnear, L., M.A.	Smith, Lyman, C., B.A.
Libby, M. F., B.A.	Smellie, William K. T., B.A.
Libby, W. H. B.A.	Shields, Alex., B.A.
Levan, Isaac M., B.A.	Sykes, Fred H., B.A.
Lillie, John T., B.A.	Sinclair, A., M.A.
Little, R. A., B.A.	Seymour, W. F., B.A.
Lennox, T. H., B.A.	Smith, G. A., B.A.
Logan, W. N., B.A.	Spotton, H. B., B.A.
Logan, C. J., B.A.	Sliter, E. O., B.A.
McGregor, P. C., B.A.	Shaw, G. E., B.A.
McMurchie, J., B.A.	Turnbull, James, B.A.
McBride, D., B.A.	Tamblyn, W. W., B.A.
McDougall, Alex., B.A.	Thompson, R. A., B.A.
McDowell, C., B.A.	Wellwood, N. J., B.A.
McEachern, Neil, B.A.	Watson, A. H., B.A.
McPherson, M., M.A.	Williams, W., B.A.
Milburn, E. F., B.A.	Wright, A. W., B.A.

BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967

